

4126

Bertrand Smith
Acres of Books
140 Pacific Ave
Phone 60-188
Long Beach, Cal

J. ROBERTSHAW
FINDER,
SHEFFIELD





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation





BURIAL OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Bateman Collection of Antiquities

IN THE

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC MUSEUM.

PREPARED BY

E. HOWARTH, F.R.A.S., F.Z.S.,

Curator of the Public Museum and Mappin Art Gallery.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

LONDON:
DULAU AND CO.

1899.



J. ROBERTSHAW, PRINTER, ST. PETER'S CLOSE, HARTSHEAD, SHEFFIELD.

GN

37

SC

PREFACE.

IN 1876 the Corporation of Sheffield received on loan from Thos. W. Bateman, Esq., of Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, the collection of Antiquities formed by his father and grandfather, and for many years previously arranged in cases in Lombardale House, near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, where the collection had been open to the inspection of antiquaries and other visitors interested in it. Both the objects and the cases were removed to the Public Museum in Weston Park, Sheffield, where they remained on loan until 1893, when it was arranged by the Bateman family that the collection should be sold.

The objects which had been discovered in the process of barrow digging in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Bateman and his father, Mr. William Bateman, F.S.A., were purchased by the Corporation of Sheffield, and comprise the collection catalogued in the following pages.

The extracts given after many of the entries are taken from two works published by Thomas Bateman, those marked "*Vestiges*" being "*Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*," issued by subscription in 1848, and those quotations marked "*Diggings*" are from "*Ten Years Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York, from 1848 to 1858*," published in 1861. In the former of these volumes Mr. Thomas Bateman describes the excavations made by his father, William Bateman, and co-temporary antiquarians from the year 1759 onwards, concluding with his own labours in the County of Derby up to the year 1847. His explorations of tumuli are further continued in the second work over a wider area, where he was assisted by Mr. Samuel Carrington in Staffordshire, and Mr. James Ruddock in the North Riding of

Yorkshire. In Derbyshire also he had the valuable co-operation of Mr. Stephen Glover, a famous barrow explorer, and of Mr. Samuel Mitchell, a Sheffield antiquary of wide erudition.

Mr. Bateman published a catalogue of his whole collection in 1855, which comprised a large number of antiquities from various parts of Britain, and from foreign countries. These were dispersed at the sale in London in 1893, only that portion of the collection being retained for Sheffield which had been collected by Mr. Bateman and his coadjutors, and described in the two books above referred to. In his catalogue Mr. Bateman arranged his British collections under five periods, from the Celtic Period to the Old English, the objects in each period being sub-divided according to their nature. In the present Catalogue a somewhat similar arrangement is adopted in the following order.

CELTIC PERIOD: Stone and bronze weapons and utensils, Nos.
1 to 526.....pages 1 to 89.

Urns and other Pottery, Nos. 757 to 896
pages 91 to 156.

Miscellaneous Objects, Crania, Querns, Nos.
897 to 985A.....pages 157 to 174.

Tools, personal ornaments, Nos. 527 to 598...
pages 175 to 190.

ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD, Nos. 599 to 687, and 986 to 1117...
pages 191 to 218.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD, Nos. 688 to 756 .. pages 219 to 231.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, Nos. 1118 to 1288, pages 232 to 254.

It will be found in a few cases that some objects have been placed with others of a different period with which they were found or otherwise associated, and these are indicated by a note in each case. The numbers in the Catalogue are all preceded by J 93, that indicating the letter of the Museum Catalogue and the year of their acquisition. The numbers in brackets following these refer to the entries in Mr. Bateman's original Catalogue.

INTRODUCTION.

RECORDS of the dead are almost the only means whereby any reliable account can be constructed of the life and customs of the earliest inhabitants of Britain, with whom writing was unknown, pictorial art, if not quite beyond their skill, was of the simplest kind, and their dwellings were of such a temporary and unsubstantial character that all traces of them vanished before the historical period. The care of the dead forms their most lasting memorials, and it is these sepulchral mounds that furnish the principal information respecting the early Britons. Derbyshire has contained many conspicuous examples of ancient barrows, tumuli, or grave-mounds, and fortunately amongst the Bateman family there were men of leisure, means, and knowledge with the taste for exploring these sepulchral store-houses, and carefully preserving them: and it was chiefly owing to the labours of Mr. Thomas Bateman that the collection which bore his family name was formed.

Mr. Thomas Bateman was the only son of William Bateman, and was born in June, 1821, so that at the time of his death on August 28th, 1861, he had not completed his fortieth year. He was eminently a practical archæologist, inheriting his taste from his father, who had made extensive researches among the barrows of Derbyshire and its neighbourhood, which were continued on a more extensive scale over a wider area by his son. His discoveries were from time to time communicated to the British Archæological Association, to *Archæologia*, and later brought together in books published under his own name. Losing his parents while still young, he was brought up by his grandfather at Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, a locality rich in Celtic remains, about six miles from Bakewell. The whole of the estates descended to him on the death of his grandfather in 1847, and he thus became possessed of ample means to indulge his taste for archæological pursuits which mainly occupied the remainder of his life: his researches bringing to light most valuable material. His excavations in Derby and the adjoining counties extended over a period of twenty years, and comprised the examination of more than 500 barrows. The great aim which he had in opening barrows was, "by

exploring them extensively, with the utmost care and preciseness, to preserve a faithful record of everything observed in the excavations (aided by accurate measurements and drawings), and to collect and accumulate, with patient industry, every relic brought to light, in order to elucidate the great problems involved in the history and ethnology of the race of people who left behind them only these unwritten records of their existence and manner of life." Dividing the antiquities into the three periods usually adopted by archæologists, The Celtic Period, The Romano-British Period, and The Anglo-Saxon Period, it will be found that the first of these comprises the most numerous, as well as the most important of the objects.

Under the Celtic Period are grouped all those objects found in the burial places, or in any way associated with the ancient Britons, whether belonging to the round-headed or the long-headed races, two distinct types which may have sprung from two different groups afterwards associated together. Authorities agree in regarding the earliest race inhabiting these islands as Celts, and as the exact indications of time are few there is the freer scope for the imagination. Let us take it then, that 1600 years before Christ Britain was inhabited by a Celtic race of long-headed men,¹ of low mental development and small stature. The Phœnicians traded with Britain for tin, lead, and skins 600 years before Christ; and about 500 B.C. Hecateus, a Greek writer, describes Britain as an island opposite the coast of Gaul about as large as Sicily.

In or about the year 350 B.C. the Belgæ, a tribe descended from the Scythians, invaded the island. They were men of larger stature than the Celts, their heads were round,² rather than long; and they were inured to the dangers and hardships of war. The Belgæ conquered and occupied the southern and south-western counties, driving the Celts to the north and north-west. When the Romans invaded the island, first in 55 B.C. under Julius Cæsar, and about a century later in the reign of Claudius, the Belgæ were the tribes first encountered. The skulls found in the barrows mainly belong to the round-headed type, some of them being mesaticephalus, representing the characters of the two types.³

Mr. Bateman's explorations were chiefly carried on in the counties of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. Most of the objects were collected from grave-

1 J. 93-929, p. 163.

2 J. 98-908, p. 159.

3 J. 93-914, p. 160.

mounds, though many implements were turned up in fields during the course of agricultural operations. Very great care and trouble were expended over the construction of many of the grave-mounds, probably those in which were deposited chiefs of tribes, or important individuals of the community—for it is quite impossible that these huge mounds, which sometimes contain only a single interment, and never very many, could have been constructed for all the people who died. It is these barrows or tumuli which furnish the evidence of the customs, habits, and rites of these ancient people.

The chief characteristic of a Celtic place of burial is a large mound, sometimes circular, in other cases oval, and more rarely long-shaped,¹ the latter being regarded as the most ancient. These mounds differ considerably in dimensions, from 20 to 200 feet in diameter, and from 1 to 24 feet in height. They were usually placed in a conspicuous position, on or near the summit of some natural elevation of the land.² The mounds of earth and stone are called barrows, and are formed of materials from the immediate neighbourhood of the situation in which they were placed. In some cases a mound of stones, or a cairn, was erected over the dead.³ The term "Low" is very frequently associated with the place of burial. The interment sometimes consists of the calcined remains of a body which has been cremated, and in other cases of unburnt bones, both being occasionally found in the same barrow,⁴ showing that inhumation and cremation were practiced at the same time. Where the body was interred in its natural condition it was almost always placed on its side, with the knees drawn up towards the chin, and the hands placed against the face.⁵ Occasionally skeletons have been met with placed in a sitting posture.⁶ Interments with the body extended are of rare occurrence.⁷ The body in most cases was laid on the ground, and over this was erected a large mound of earth. Later interments have sometimes been made in the same mound,⁸ but the primary interment is always found in the centre of the base of the mound. This was the ordinary method of burial. In most cases the body was protected by stone slabs on the sides and end, with a covering one on the top of these, forming a stone cist,⁹ completely enveloping the body, and sometimes in stone chambers cut out of the natural rock,¹⁰ in all cases covered

1 J. 93-170, p. 42. 2 J. 93-2, p. 2. 3 J. 93-438, p. 66. 4 J. 93-428, p. 56.
 5 J. 93-123, p. 32. 6 J. 93-12, p. 7. 7 J. 93-11, p. 6. 8 J. 93-430, p. 58.
 9 J. 93-840, p. 130. 10 J. 93-864, p. 145.

by a huge mound. Where the bodies were cremated, the ashes were afterwards carefully collected together, tied up in some fabric, and placed on the ground,¹ or they were covered by² or put into an urn,³ and frequently placed in a cist⁴ or in a cavity hewn in the rock.⁵ In the latter case, the ashes placed in an urn had sometimes another inverted over it,⁶ or a stone slab was used as a cover.⁷ Inhumation was the more common mode of burial, the body probably being wrapped in some skin or garment,⁸ for although these have long since perished, pins,⁹ buttons,¹⁰ and other articles¹¹ found in barrows indicate that they were used as fastenings for sepulchral clothing of some kind. Some barrows contain burnt and unburnt bones, one body having been interred in the position in which it died, while the others were burnt, and it may be inferred from these occurrences that the sacrifice of human life at the death of a chief was practised amongst the ancient Britons, as is the custom in recent times with many uncivilised races. The wife, children, or slaves may thus have been immolated to keep the head of the family company in a future world.¹²

The contents of the graves lead strongly to the supposition that belief in a future state was held by these primitive people, provision evidently being made for them to carry on their work and amusements. Besides the cinerary urns which were obviously intended to contain the cremated bones, other vessels of three distinct types have been found with interments, both of burnt¹³ and unburnt bodies.¹⁴ These are generally known as food vessels,¹⁵ drinking cups,¹⁶ and incense cups,¹⁷ though it must not be inferred that they were strictly used for the purposes implied in those names. The two former vessels were doubtless used for placing some kind of food with the bodies, either to sustain them through their journey to the unknown bourne, or to supply their wants when they arrive there. This could only be taken as the symbolical meaning, for the quantity of food that they would hold would not suffice for any lengthened requirements. Although the food has long since perished, remains found in some of these vessels show with some degree of certainty that they had originally contained food. The so-called incense cups are of more doubtful meaning, for it can

1 J. 93-805, p. 119. 2 J. 93-759, p. 93. 3 J. 93-758, p. 91. 4 J. 93-771, p. 99.
 5 J. 93-763, p. 95. 6 J. 87-51, p. 136. 7 J. 93-769, p. 98. 8 J. 93-448, p. 71.
 9 J. 93-918, p. 160. 10 J. 93-554, p. 183. 11 J. 93-527, p. 175. 12 J. 93-767, p. 97.
 13 J. 93-840, p. 130. 14 J. 93-783, p. 104. 15 J. 93-797, p. 111. 16 J. 93-856, p. 138.
 17 J. 93-878, p. 150.

scarcely be assumed that people in the low degree of civilisation of the Ancient Britons had any idea concerning the purifying purposes of incense, or its deeper religious significance. It has been conjectured that these cups were used for the sacred fire to light the pile on which the body was cremated,¹ or to cook the funeral feast, which appears from remains found in the barrows to have been an important feature of the burial ceremony.²

From the fact that these incense cups are found only with burnt bones, and sometimes containing them in a larger urn, it has also been supposed that they were used for the ashes of an infant burnt with its parent.³ Their very small size, however, scarcely suits them for that purpose.

Implements and weapons, both in stone and bronze, are frequently found in barrows, as also personal ornaments in the shape of necklaces,⁴ glass beads, buttons, bronze and bone pins. Numerous examples of these finds are recorded, amongst them being some pieces of red ochre, the rouge of that period, used for decorating the body.⁵ Although the use of iron was then unknown, pieces of rubbed and polished iron ore have been found in barrows, as if they had some special significance as charms.⁶ Stone and bronze weapons are sometimes found in the same grave;⁷ the two materials evidently being used at the same period, probably this marking the time when bronze first came into use, and before it had been generally adopted. A leaf-shaped dagger is the principal bronze weapon found in a grave, bronze implements being much less numerous than those of stone. The pins in bronze and bone, and the buttons in Kimmeridge coal, show that some form of dress was worn which these were intended to fasten.

Of animal remains found in graves the most numerous are those of the water vole, which probably found its way there after interment.⁸ Other remains, such as the hog, deer, horse, and dog,⁹ are either the remains of the funeral feast or of animals placed as food for the dead. The presence of the bones of the ox,¹⁰ and the antlers of deer,¹¹ may in some cases be connected with sacrificial rites.

Pottery amongst the Ancient Britons was entirely hand-made of coarse clay mixed with stones broken up into small

1 J. 93-795, p. 110. 2 J. 93-8, p. 4. 3 J. 93-882, p. 152. 4 J. 93-430, p. 57.
 5 J. 93-55, p. 20. 6 J. 93-76, p. 24. 7 J. 93-11, p. 6. 8 J. 93-438, p. 66.
 9 J. 93-930, p. 163. 10 J. 93-842, p. 141. 11 J. 93-907, p. 158.

pieces to give it firmness. The vessels are generally very thick, of a dull brown or reddish colour, and many of them imperfectly baked. No potter's wheel was used, the vessels first being moulded from the clay found in the district, and they may have been baked on the funeral pyres at the cremation of the dead. That they were fired and not simply sun-baked is quite obvious from their hardness and firmness: no clay that was simply sun dried could have retained its form, after being subjected to damp as many of these vessels have been.

The cinerary urns are the simplest and coarsest in manufacture, usually tapering in the lower part, though occasionally rounded,¹ with a broad thickened lip, the two parts commonly separated by a centre concave band. These were of various sizes, some of them standing two feet high; they were mostly devoid of ornamentation, and when it was present it was generally confined to the broad thickened lip and the hollow moulding below it.² Inside there are often evidences of the effects of intense heat, showing that the ashes of the dead were put into the urn while they were very hot.³ The clay is of a dirty brown colour, extremely coarse in texture, and largely interspersed with fragments of stones, broken up and partially pounded.

The food vessels show much greater variety of form, more elaborate ornamentation, and have been worked with greater care from clay in which stony fragments are not so conspicuous. The simpler forms of these are modelled on the lines of the cinerary urn,⁴ others have the body rounded, with a thickened lip, and a raised band lower down.⁵ In other examples below the thickened lip there are a series of pierced knobs as if for insertion of a thong for suspension,⁶ whilst in others these knobs are not pierced and are evidently later survivals.⁷ The food vessels are ornamented in the upper part and sometimes all over with punctured patterns made by impressing the soft clay with the finger nail, a piece of bone or other implement,⁸ or by the pressure of twisted thongs.⁹ The ornament is always in the form of lines, dots, or circles, never figures of any kind.

Drinking cups are the most elaborately ornamented of all, the pattern usually covering the entire surface. They are in all respects the most finished examples of Celtic pottery, of

1 J. 93-770, p. 98. 2 J. 93-774, p. 100. 3 J. 93-767, p. 97. 4 J. 93-803, p. 113.
 5 J. 93-792, p. 109. 6 J. 93-798, p. 111. 7 J. 93-782, p. 103. 8 J. 93-781, p. 103.
 9 J. 93-780, p. 102.

finer clay better worked than the others, and as a rule much thinner. They are globular in the lower part, contracted slightly in the middle and expanding a little in the mouth.¹ In very rare cases a handle is attached to the upper part,² otherwise they are without any external projections.

Incense cups are often plain, though sometimes ornamented,³ from one to three inches high, some of them straight with full opening at the top,⁴ and others curved over at the top with the opening narrowed. The clay is coarse, like that used for cinerary urns. One unusual example stands on 4 feet.⁵

Stone implements are amongst the most familiar objects found in barrows, and many of them have been discovered in the soil apart from grave-mounds. The most ancient of these is probably the flint flake, made by striking a piece of flint,⁶ which will readily split in certain directions, and detaching a thin narrow strip of it, sharp on each of its edges, which would very well serve as a knife.⁷ Thicker rounded pieces of flint, with one half of the edge sharpened, and the other to hold in the fingers, are called scrapers, and would be useful in scraping the skins intended for clothing or covering, or they may have been used for throwing.⁸ Flint arrows, some of them barbed,⁹ others plain,¹⁰ which would be driven into pieces of wood for shooting or throwing, are the commonest of all objects found, many of them being very accurately formed and smoothly polished. Larger sizes of these were used as spear heads, and some others are shaped like short knife daggers,¹¹ in some cases with a serrated edge.¹² These are the only stone implements specially formed for the purposes of war or the chase.

For domestic and industrial purposes the chief implement was the celt, which consisted of a slightly rounded piece of stone, broadening to one end, where it was ground down to a sharp edge and polished.¹³ These were about six inches long, could be used as a chisel in the hand,¹⁴ and when driven into a piece of wood, bound with thongs, would serve as an axe or adze.¹⁵ An advance on these in process of manufacture was the stone hammer,¹⁶ the forms of which are very similar to those in use at the present day. The holes in these were made by

1 J. 93-857, p. 139. 2 J. 93-869, p. 147. 3 J. 93-890, p. 154. 4 J. 93-382, p. 152.
 5 J. 93-892, p. 155. 6 J. 93-1282, p. 253. 7 J. 93-760, p. 41. 8 J. 93-174, p. 43.
 9 J. 93-314, p. 495. 10 J. 93-207, p. 45. 11 J. 93-149, p. 39. 12 J. 93-154, p. 39.
 13 J. 93-29, p. 13. 14 J. 93-50, p. 17. 15 J. 93-35, p. 14. 16 J. 93-1, p. 1

boring from each side,¹ and when it is considered that only stone or wooden tools could be used in making them, it must be acknowledged that wonderful skill and patience were exercised to produce such well-shaped implements. Some of these are nearly a foot in length, shaped with a flat end for breaking purposes, and the other end sharpened for splitting.² Others have both ends rounded,³ while further examples have them almost pointed,⁴ one specimen in particular showing a high degree of ornamentation, with two raised ridges all round it,⁵ which must have been left by the wearing down of the stone, the hammer altogether being of excellent form and symmetry.

Various stone objects, whose use is not very obvious, have been found in graves and other places belonging to the Celtic period. Of these, stones with cavities in them are tolerably numerous, some having a cavity on each side,⁶ whilst others are completely perforated.⁷ They are generally in sandstone, and in one case the stone has been very carefully rounded and a deep cavity made in it, with regular sides, like a sandstone bowl.⁸

Balls of flint and other stones,⁹ well rounded, are not uncommon, while others are flattened at the top and bottom, with rounded sides, and were probably used for triturating purposes, or as a small kind of hand millstone.¹⁰ Whetstones¹¹ and spindle-whorls¹² of hard stone are also found. A long narrow implement of heavy fine-grained stone, neatly shaped, tapering at one end into a handle, looks like an instrument that might have been used for beating flax.¹³ Some of the thick pieces of sandstone found in graves, or otherwise associated with Celtic deposits, have markings scratched or cut out on their surface, as if intended for some game, one of these being distinctly marked out into irregular squares like a primitive draught or chess-board.¹⁴

Objects in bone are also fairly abundant, some of these being obviously intended as pins,¹⁵ whilst others are almost like modelling tools,¹⁶ which may have been used in the making of pottery, and there are some curious oval bone slabs, others crescentic in form,¹⁷ pierced as if for suspension, which may have been used as personal ornaments.

-
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 J. 93-10, p. 5. | 2 J. 93-2, p. 1. | 3 J. 93-17, p. 9. | 4 J. 93-9, p. 5. |
| 5 J. 93-8, p. 4. | 6 J. 93-90, p. 26. | 7 J. 93-117, p. 31. | 8 J. 93-125, p. 34. |
| 9 J. 93-101, p. 28. | 10 J. 93-121, p. 32. | 11 J. 93-134, p. 37. | 12 J. 93-93, p. 27. |
| 13 J. 93-132, p. 36. | 14 J. 93-124, p. 33. | 15 J. 93-426, p. 56. | 16 J. 93-427, p. 56. |
| 17 J. 93-552, p. 182. | | | |

Of distinct personal ornaments, there are several necklaces composed of beads of various shapes, and in some cases with flat punctured pendants attached.¹ These are made of Kimmeridge coal, a variety of coarse jet, and also pieces of bone. Studs and buttons of the same material² are likewise amongst the antiquities which the graves have given up. Lance heads³ and spear heads⁴ of bone have also been found in graves, as well as a hammer head made from the antler of a deer.⁵

Bronze weapons and implements are usually ploughed up, and are not often found in graves, the exception being in the case of the leaf-shaped dagger-knife. Of the actual weapons of war there are very few types, only one sword⁶ being found, a few daggers of the narrow modern type,⁷ rather more of the broad leaf-shaped dagger,⁸ and a few spear heads.⁹ The sword is long and narrow and was fastened to its handle with bronze rivets, the handle, probably of wood, having long since perished. The broad daggers are a distinct type of this period, which were fastened usually by three bronze rivets, though in some cases more were used.¹⁰ Marks on the broad part of the dagger often show the grain of the horn or wood¹¹ which formed the handle, and at the butt end of it there was sometimes a bone ornament.¹² Sheaths were also used for the daggers, some of wood¹³ and others of leather.¹⁴ The blade itself gradually tapers to a rounded end, and on the flat side of it there is often a ridge or a groove running right round it a little way from the sharp edges.¹⁵ Some bronze daggers had a tang to drive into a handle, fastened thereto by a peg.¹⁶

Bronze celts are of three kinds, the simplest being formed after the style of the stone celt, with an expanded sharpened edge, tapering somewhat to the other end, which could be driven into a piece of wood to form an axe, or used alone in the hand as a chisel.¹⁷ Then followed another form, called the half-socketed celt which had one end thickened, the sides hammered out to form a flange turned over so as to grasp the handle when driven into it.¹⁸ The handle and blade, which comes to a blunt edge, are separated by a raised collar, like the bolster separating the blade and tang of a knife. The third and more specialised form had a complete socket into which

1 J. 93-434, p. 61. 2 J. 93-576, p. 187. 3 J. 93-548, p. 181. 4 J. 93-563, p. 184.
 5 J. 93-569, p. 185. 6 J. 93-436, p. 65. 7 J. 93-456, p. 76. 8 J. 93-437, p. 65.
 9 J. 93-469, p. 79. 10 J. 93-471, p. 79. 11 J. 93-448, p. 72. 12 J. 93-454, p. 75.
 13 J. 93-439, p. 66. 14 J. 93-449, p. 72. 15 J. 93-444, p. 69. 16 J. 93-447, p. 71.
 17 J. 93-472, p. 80. 18 J. 93-485, p. 84.

a handle could be driven, the blade being often ornamented with raised lines terminating in bulbs.¹ The flat celts, and probably some of the half-socketed celts, may have been hammered out and ground, but the full-socketed celts were cast in a mould, of which examples have been found.²

Chisels,³ gouges,⁴ awls, and pins of bronze⁵ belong also to the Celtic period, the objects in bronze being much more varied and showing a greater specialisation for different purposes than do the objects in stone, the latter belonging to the earlier history of the race, before the discovery of tin and copper from which the bronze weapons and implements were made. Rings,⁶ bracelets,⁷ and brooches⁸ of bronze show that it was sufficiently abundant to be used for more than the absolute necessities of life.

It is possible from these Antiquities to form some idea of the character, mode of life, and general customs of the people who made and used them, though, of course, any construction of history in this way can only be of a speculative nature. As regards their dwellings there is nothing in the collection to give any idea of what these were like. It may, however, be assumed that some form of dwelling was erected. These could not be of any substantial nature, for there is nothing whatever to show that the art of hewing and dressing stone for buildings was practised, nor is there any evidence of a knowledge of brick-making. On the other hand, people who were capable of fashioning such useful objects as are found amongst these antiquities, must have been sufficiently advanced in intelligence to provide some shelter against the variations and rigours of our climate. Natural shelters, such as caves, did not exist in many of the localities which they occupied, and they must, therefore, have been obliged to make their own. These would probably take the form of huts composed of timber, clay, and mud, roofed or thatched with stone, and fibres. Such structures would, of course, not long resist the action of time, though indications of their existence are shown by the evidence of the combined action of fire on some of their pavements, which probably formed the floor of the huts.⁹

The social organization of the ancient Britons would necessarily be tolerably simple, and something of its nature

1 J. 93-509, p. 86. 2 J. 93-514, p. 86. 3 J. 93-519, p. 88. 4 J. 93-520, p. 88.
5 J. 93-555, p. 183. 6 J. 93-524, p. 89. 7 J. 93-573, p. 186. 8 J. 93-527, p. 175.
9 p. 81.

may be inferred from the barrows and their contents. The labour involved in the erection of a tumulus covering in some cases hundreds of yards of ground and several feet high was obviously not the work of a single individual, who in those days was not provided with spades for digging the earth, nor had he wheelbarrows to transport it. And that one of these huge mounds should have served for the reception of the body of one individual points to a decided degree of preference. These two facts might be explained on the hypothesis that the ancient Britons were organised into tribes, each with a chief or headman whom they would obey, and that he would have the control of their labour.¹ That a certain degree of domestication was developed amongst them is confirmed by the remains of many of the animals found in the graves. The horse, the ox, the dog, the pig, the sheep, and the goat were all associated with them, so that the early inhabitants of Britain who made the barrows were not wild huntsmen dependent on their prowess in the chase for their daily sustenance, but had brought into subjection the horse for labour, the dog for companionship, and the cow and hog for sustenance. These would supply him not only with milk and meat, but also with skins for clothing, all being supplemented by the hunting of the deer, which was quite clearly one of their pastimes, and no doubt other wild animals were also hunted, one of these obviously being the wild boar, whose tusks are frequently found in barrows.² From the presence of stones fitted so obviously for grinding it may fairly be conjectured that grain was cultivated, the spindle whorls also showing that the use of flax and wool were not unknown. Some bones discovered in a wicker-work vessel point to the use of fibres for basket-work.³

Their weapons and implements reveal in many cases a high degree of skill and intelligence, which could hardly belong to people in an undeveloped savage state, though too much advancement can not be claimed on this evidence, because it is well known that manual dexterity is frequently a special attribute of the savage. Smelting metals, however, from their ores involves more than manual skill, and that this was done successfully is shown in the quality of the bronze which they used. This process may have been learned through their intercourse with other people who traded with the island, chiefly for the minerals it contained, or it may have been made known

1 J. 93-11, p. 6.

2 J. 93-55, p. 20-21.

3 J. 93-878, p. 150.

from the residue remaining from the great burial fires, which would be fed with varied materials, and some of the ores may first accidentally have been reduced in that way.¹ Howsoever the original knowledge came, the moulding and the weapons all certainly testify that it was put to skilful use. The use of iron was probably unknown to the Ancient Britons, or at any rate until near the close of the Celtic Period, yet iron ore is by no means uncommon in their graves, pieces of hæmatite, polished, being commonly found.² It probably had some reputation as a charm.

Without indicating any great degree of artistic perfection or manufacturing ability, the Celtic pottery is not altogether of the rudest workmanship. And the attempts at ornamentation show a certain art feeling which arises in a state of incipient civilisation. As nearly all the specimens of pottery have been yielded up by the graves, it is doubtful if they represent the objects in daily use by the people.

The cinerary urns were obviously specially manufactured for sepulchral purposes, and judging from the state of the other vessels in the tumuli, bearing no traces of use, which would probably have been visible had they seen service amongst the living, leads to the conclusion that they were specially made for the dead. The porous nature of the clay would make the vessels unfit for holding liquids, as they would very rapidly percolate through the sides, none of them showing any signs of glazing. The imperfect baking would cause them to fall to pieces if not carefully handled, and their unnecessary thickness would make them very heavy and clumsy for daily use. Probably the drinking and food vessels of daily life were made of wood.

The adornment of the person with elaborately formed necklaces, bronze bracelets, rings, &c., also points to some advance beyond the rudest form of savagery. And the fact of these objects, belonging specially to women, shows that sex received consideration beyond what is usually accorded to females of savage tribes, some of the females having had imposing tumuli erected over them.³ The care in the burial of infants⁴ also indicates the binding ties of family life, and some of the barrows where more than one body is interred may represent a family grave.⁵ All these things point to a certain advance towards civilisation without having reached it.

1 J. 93-450 & 587. 2 J. 93-110, p. 29. 3 J. 93-938, p. 164. 4 J. 93-782, p. 103.
5 p. 140.

On the other hand, some of the customs observed with burials, which there is good ground for believing took place, can only be associated with a barbarous race of people. That human beings were sacrificed at the death of some great man can scarcely be doubted. In one case an adult skeleton of a man was associated with that of a woman and two children, all of which had evidently been buried at the same time. It is very doubtful if these had all died a natural death together, but rather that the wife and children were sacrificed to join the man in his future home. In other instances, a male skeleton is associated with a cremated interment, as if the latter had been burned as a sacrifice at the funeral. These cases are too numerous to leave much doubt that the barbarous custom of offering human sacrifices was carried on by the ancient Britons. The practice of decapitation,¹ and of stripping the flesh from the bones,² another savage rite, appears also to have prevailed, though the evidences of this are not numerous. Other sacrifices were also apparently offered up at great funerals for the head,³ and in some cases the skeleton of an ox, are found in the graves.⁴

The prevalent custom of placing with the dead the food and implements associated with his life shows a very material and somewhat hazy idea of the future state. That they had deep-rooted belief in a life hereafter is abundantly proved by the care shown in providing the departed with the necessary means for entering upon it.

To sum up, it would appear from the teachings of the tombs of the ancient Britons that they were in a semi-savage state, without any fixed religion, with the sagacity to make tools, vessels, weapons, and implements for their daily use. That the use of stone only gradually gave place to the use of bronze from an acquired knowledge of the properties of the ores of copper, tin, zinc, and lead. While no special differentiation of purpose is shown in their manufactures, yet they indicated a separation of certain objects for distinct uses. Clothing was worn amongst them, consisting of skins, and probably manufactured stuffs, such as jute and flax. They cultivated the soil to a certain extent, and had domestic animals for labour and sustenance. While believing in a future state, their ideas of religion were of a very vague character, and they still practised certain barbarous rights which belong only to savages. The period which is covered by the history of Celtic barrows prob-

ably extends over many hundreds of years, and they show the advance the people had made during that time, ranging through the later or neolithic stone period to the opening of the age of bronze, the people of the Palaeolithic period being much more ancient than the architects of these barrows, and of a much more primitive type.

ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.—This period extends from about the middle of the first century, until about the year A.D. 430.

The two expeditions of Julius Cæsar to Britain in the years 55 and 54 B.C. did not result in the permanent occupation of any part of the islands, but about a century later Claudius made a more determined effort at conquest, and successfully subdued the country, which was held as a Roman province for four centuries. The higher civilisation and art culture of the Roman people, over the ancient inhabitants of Britain, displays itself in the evidences of their occupation which have not been destroyed by the agencies of time. In the Bateman Collection the objects belonging to this period are not very numerous, though sufficiently varied to give some idea of the customs, culture, and general polity of the people who made and used them. In other parts of the country, Roman remains are much more abundant. The remains of sumptuous villas of the Roman nobles have been unearthed in the southern and western counties. At Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, and at Silchester, near Reading, extensive remains of large cities have been explored; while on the line of the Roman wall in Northumberland there have been marvellous finds in and around the old military castra. York, Lincoln, and Chester were large and strongly-fortified Roman cities, and the remains there found, in the form of inscribed altars, grave-stones, impressed tiles, furnish particulars of the composition of the forces by whom Britain was held in subjection. We owe not a little of our knowledge of the Roman troops in Britain to the practice of stamping on their roofing tiles the number and short titles of the legions or cohorts by whom the work was executed. To take a local illustration, the 4th cohort of the Gauls held the castrum now called Templeborough, near Rotherham, and it was not until the discovery of Roman tiles at Templeborough that this cohort was known to have been stationed in Yorkshire, although their presence on the Roman wall at Northumberland had long been familiar to

antiquaries and historians from the discovery of inscribed altars near the Roman wall. Inscribed tiles were also sometimes used for forming a vault or tomb.¹

Although Roman graves are less common in this district than are those of Celtic origin, sufficient remains have been found to show that they adopted the two methods of sepulture, by inhumation and cremation, the former probably being the earlier custom. Hereabouts it was no unusual practice to place the body in an existing celtic mound.² The Urns in which the burnt bones were placed were of finely baked clay, carefully turned on a wheel, showing a great advance on the Celtic Pottery.³ Glass was well known to them,⁴ and was used for sepulchral purposes. Coffins of lead,⁵ wood, and stone, sometimes of an elaborate description, were used for placing the body in, the burial customs generally being those of a highly civilised people.

Their pottery showed considerable variety of form and ornamentation, was of firm texture, well-baked, several of their kilns having been discovered in various parts of the country with some pottery remaining in them. The most artistic was the Samian ware,⁶ of a bright red colour, slightly glazed, frequently ornamented with figures in low relief, representing classical incidents, hunting scenes, &c. An interesting form of ornamentation was to place raised pieces of "slip" on to the plain body of a vase,⁷ and in other cases paint was used to decorate it.⁸ Other methods were to make indentations on the side of the vessel while the clay was soft,⁹ or to indent lines upon it.¹⁰

Their buildings were of a substantial character of brick and stone, the more sumptuous being paved with coloured mosaics,¹¹ other pavements used being formed of rough tiles placed on edge.¹² Vehicles for transporting material were evidently used, and much labour was spent on the construction of roads, the position of which can be traced up to the present time.

Their domestic implements and personal ornaments were numerous, consisting of bone and wooden combs, bone and bronze pins, bronze fibulæ, armilla, beads, &c., and they also

1 J. 93-1065, p. 212. 2 p. 58. 3 J. 93-999, p. 203. 4 J. 93-1108, p. 217.
5 J. 93-1010, p. 213. 6 J. 93-1042, p. 208. 7 J. 93-988, p. 202. 8 J. 93-1057, p. 210.
9 J. 93-1022, p. 206. 10 J. 93-1023, p. 206. 11 J. 93-1092, p. 215. 12 J. 93-1090, p. 215.

made use of iron in the manufacture of knives.¹ A knife found some years ago near the Roman wall in Northumberland bore a close resemblance to a modern pruning knife, and when open the blade was probably kept in place by a spring. There is only one altar in the collection, and it is not inscribed.²

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.—After the departure of the Roman legions, Britain entered upon a troublous time. The Roman influence had impressed itself on the native population, and intermarriage had produced a mixed—perhaps an effeminate—race. Many of the antiquities left by this people are Roman in form, but debased in execution. They are usually classed as Romano-British, and vary from a very near approach to late Roman work, down to forms so degraded as to be almost barbarous.

The Romanized Britons were not long left in peace. The Picts and Scots from the north; the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles from the Danish coasts, ravaged the land and conquered it; hence the various antiquities of this period are, for want of a better name, still called Anglo-Saxon. The Jutes, Angles, and Saxons settled in different parts of the country, gradually subjugating it under different rulers, and consequently showing some diversity in their habits and customs, as well as in the remains which have been discovered. It will be understood, also, that the objects assigned to this period are not all of equal date, for it extended over several centuries, communication over sea and inland being gradually extended, with a corresponding expansion of ideas, and a progressive development of industries. Variations, therefore, in the antiquities found in various parts of England will be accounted for by the primary establishment of different tribes, each within its own locality, which ultimately became more closely connected one with the other. In the same way many of the antiquities found in Denmark and Scandinavia, as belonging to the people who invaded these islands and formed the Anglo-Saxon nation, have an unmistakable resemblance to the remains discovered here. It will, therefore, be borne in mind that the Anglo-Saxon antiquities in the Bateman Collection are almost entirely derived from the counties of Derby, Stafford and York, and belonged to the people who sprang from the Angles who settled in this part of the country.

The two methods of burial by inhumation and cremation were practised, the latter probably being the most common, but instead of confining their burial places to conspicuous mounds, ground was set apart for cemeteries, in which the burnt bones were placed in urns, arranged in rows in slight cavities made in the ground, and a stone slab was placed on each urn. Where the bodies were interred in a mound, or barrow, as was mostly the case with those discovered by Mr. Bateman, it was generally of slight elevation, and the earth or clay immediately above the body was puddled with some corrosive substance, which caused the bones to decay, so that it is rare to find a skeleton in anything like a perfect condition.¹ The position of the body in a Saxon grave was quite different to that shown by the older Celtic interments, where the body was always contracted. Whereas the Saxon was almost invariably placed flat on his back, with the body fully extended, and the arms placed straight by his sides.² Only one exception to this is recorded by Mr. Bateman.³ Various weapons and ornaments were placed with the body, according to the sex. With the warrior was interred his spears, sword, and other weapons,⁴ while the lady had her jewellery and other feminine articles interred with her.⁵ In some cases the body appears to have been placed in a wooden coffin.⁶

The pottery of this period is not at all abundant, nearly all the pieces known having been obtained from graves, though as the Saxons had a literature of their own, preserved in their manuscripts, many of which were illuminated or otherwise illustrated, the form of various objects used by them has thus become known. The sepulchral vessels were hand made, not formed by a lathe, with the body globular, contracted at the top, often with a definite lip round it. They were ornamented by punctured patterns of dots, circles, and oblique lines, and very frequently with a circle of large bosses, formed by pressing the clay from the inside.⁷ Their domestic vessels are principally known from illustrations. Glass-making was also known to them as is shown by the pieces of glass found in their graves.⁸ Iron had come into very general use, their swords,⁹ spears,¹⁰ and daggers,¹¹ being chiefly formed of this material. Besides weapons, they had several forms of iron knives, hafted

1 J. 93-1146, p. 234. 2 J. 93-1157, p. 236. 3 J. 93-1144, p. 233. 4 J. 93-1163, p. 237.
 5 p. 58. 6 p. 238. 7 J. 3. 8 J. 93-1182, p. 241.
 9 J. 93-1162, p. 237. 10 J. 93-1165, p. 238. 11 J. 93-1152, p. 235.

with horn or wood.¹ Horse shoes and nails show that the horses of the period were shod.²

Defensive armour was evidently worn for protecting various parts of the body, as is shown by the remains of the iron framework of a helmet, which was decorated by a silver cross in front, and surmounted by a figure of a boar.³ With it were found some small buckles of iron which were probably used to fasten it on the head, as also some pieces of chain work, which may have formed part of a corselet of chain mail. In this same grave were the silver edging and ornaments of a leather cup, amongst them being a silver cross.

The presence of two silver ornaments, each in the form of a cross, with one interment is rather remarkable, and may indicate that this was already recognised as a symbol of Christianity, even amongst the Anglo-Saxon race of that early time.

Shields, probably of wood, with an iron umbo,⁴ and studded with nails, were carried as defensive weapons of war. All the iron objects are much rusted, owing to the dampness of the ground, and the special puddling of the clay immediately over the body, which was generally placed near the surface.

The personal ornaments were of a rich and varied character, the art of the goldsmith being fairly advanced, as is shown in the looped cross of fine gold, ornamented with filagree work, having a garnet cut in the centre.⁵ A circular brooch of gold, with filagree work, had stones, or pastes, in compartments,⁶ and another circular ornament was set with flat garnets, having a round garnet on ivory in the centre.⁷ Two gold pins connected with a chain of gold were found with eight pendants of silver, and a figured piece of blue porcelain, which appeared to have formed a necklet.⁸ More elaborate still is a necklace of fourteen pendant ornaments of pure gold, eleven of them set with garnets.⁹ Beads of glass¹⁰ and porcelain,¹¹ as well as fibulæ of bronze, were also worn,¹² the ladies of that period having learnt the art of decorating themselves in a costly and elaborate manner.

Enamelling on copper was practised with a good deal of skill and artistic effect, probably these objects being used to

1 J. 93-1138, p. 233. 2 J. 93-1241, p. 250. 3 J. 93-1189, p. 242. 4 J. 93-1161, p. 236.
 5 J. 93-706, p. 222. 6 J. 93-708, p. 223. 7 J. 93-709, p. 224. 8 J. 93-703, p. 221.
 9 J. 93-707, p. 222. 10 J. 93-705, p. 222. 11 J. 93-712, p. 224. 12 J. 93-960, p. 219.

ornament the copper or bronze vessels used in the house. One article labelled an enamelled bulla¹ is supposed by Mr. Romilly Allen to have formed the handle of a metal dish, and he describes and figures it in *Archæologia*, Vol. lvi.

All these things tend to show that the Anglo-Saxon was making progress in those arts which lead to the higher civilization, that advancement was made in the specialisation of objects for different purposes, and that in his home, as well as on the person, artificers were employed specially for making ornamental and decorative objects. On some of the tomb stones that belong to late Saxon times are to be found rude sculpturings of animals, evincing an advancement to higher regions of artistic effort.² This is further shown in the poems and other manuscripts of the period, which, however, are not represented in this Collection.

E. HOWARTH.

Sheffield Public Museum,
May, 1899.

¹ J. 93-713, p. 225.

² J. 93-1286, p. 253.

CELTIC OR ANCIENT BRITISH PERIOD.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

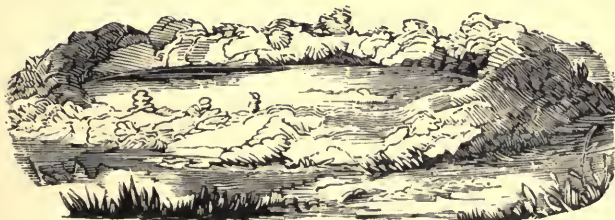
Hammer or Axe Head, of Basalt—One end sharpened, the other flattened. The hole smoothly bored from both sides. Of good symmetrical form. 11 in. long, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.



Found about the year 1831, in a field at Hungry Bentley, called the Little Warren, near Sudbury, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1 [G. 272]

Hammer or Axe Head, of slatey Sandstone—Square at one end, and wedge-shaped at the other. The sides slightly convex,



CIRCLE OF EARTH UPON STANTON MOOR.



ANDLE STONE ON STANTON MOOR.

and the top and bottom slightly concave from hole to thin end. Hole smoothly bored from both sides. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 4 in. wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Found on Stanton Moor, April 28th, 1833.

J. 93-2 [G. 335]

On Stanton Moor, Derbyshire, a rocky and uncultivated waste, about two miles in length, and one and-a-half in breadth, are numerous remains of antiquity, as rocking stones, barrows, circles of erect stones, &c., of undoubted British origin. —*Vestiges*, p. 116.



THE "NINE LADIES," ON STANTON MOOR.

Hammer or Axe Head, of Sandstone—weathered. Sharp at one end, and square at the other. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Found at Sherburn, near Ganton, on the Wolds, Yorkshire. Purchased at Scarborough by Bateman, June, 1857. J. 93-3 [G. 366]

Hammer or Axe Head, of Basalt—One end sharp, the other square, the square portion of the hammer extending to the hole, when it becomes somewhat abruptly pointed. Hole



in centre. Originally in the collection of the Rev. John Mason, of Winster; afterwards in that of White Watson. 6 in. long, 4 in. wide, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Found on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire, in 17—. J. 93-4 [G. 22]

An account of the antiquities on Stanton Moor is given in *Vestiges*, p. 116, *et seq.*

Hammer or Axe Head, of fine Sandstone—Sharp at one end, irregularly rounded at the other. The sharp end has the sides very smooth. There is a groove extending from the hole to the point. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Found on Hart-hill Moor, near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, December 3rd, 1860. J. 93-5 [G. 407]

Hammer or Axe Head, of Slate—One end square, the other broken. Sides bevelled to upper surface, which is narrower than the other. The hole smooth on upper surface; rough and much wider on lower, as if it had been re-cut. Altogether a somewhat curious and irregular form. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Found on Birchover Moor, Derbyshire, December, 1848. J. 93-6 [G. 153]

Hammer or Axe Head, of slaty Sandstone—One side rounded, the other flattened from hole to sharp end. Hole near centre.



Good shape. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 3 in. wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Found near Taddington, Derbyshire, in 1845. J. 93-7 [G. 67]

For description of Barrow at Taddington, see J. 93-51.

Hammer or Axe Head, of Basalt—Sharp at one end and rounded at the other, which is slightly and regularly expanded, giving a boat-shaped section. Surface very smooth, and ornamented with two raised ridges passing entirely round it over the edge,



sides, and back, the ridges diverging at the sharp end. A remarkably well-shaped example. 6 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 2 in. thick. Found with many human skeletons near Borrowash, Derbyshire, in cutting the Midland Railway. J. 93-8 [G. 36]

The discovery of this celt (probably unique in shape and ornamentation) is thus described in Briggs' "History of Melbourne" [Derbyshire]:—

"A barrow, which we had an opportunity of examining at Borrowash a few years ago, contained a singular assemblage of British and Roman remains. Amongst them were found a celt [Axe], a rude

brooch, two amulets, a great quantity of burnt bones of the ox, boar, sheep, or goat. The soil in many parts was quite black with burnt bones and other matter. More than eighty skeletons were found. In the skull of one was an arrow-head of stone, and the skeleton of a large person who had been entombed with more than ordinary care in a rude stone grave had stones piled over it. We also found a vase of white clay, containing the burnt bones of a bird about the size of a pigeon."

Hammer or Axe Head, of gritty Sandstone or decomposed Basalt—elegantly formed, tapering at each end. The upper and lower surfaces flattened and smooth, the sharp end slightly curved, the other end rounded and flattened. 5 in. long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Found in a barrow, 11 miles east of Pickering, Yorkshire, March 11th, 1851. **J. 93-9 [G. 256]**

This barrow is described by Mr. Bateman, who excavated it in April, 1861, and who states:—

"The mound had been reduced by cultivation, which had also caused the destruction of a later interment buried near the top, as on passing over it on the 11th of the preceding March, Mr. Ruddock found a very elegant axe-head, five inches long, of reddish basalt, beautifully wrought, with a slight moulding round the angles, and a perforation for the shaft, which had been exposed by the plough."—*Diggings*, p. 226-7.

Hammer or Axe Head, of Granite—fusiform. One end sharpened, the other blunt. Hole narrowing to centre from each



side. Very similar to J. 93-9. 5 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Found on the Moors near Scarborough, 1846.

J. 93-10 [G. 74]

Mr. Bateman says:—"This form is very prevalent in, if not altogether peculiar to, specimens made in the Brigantian territory."

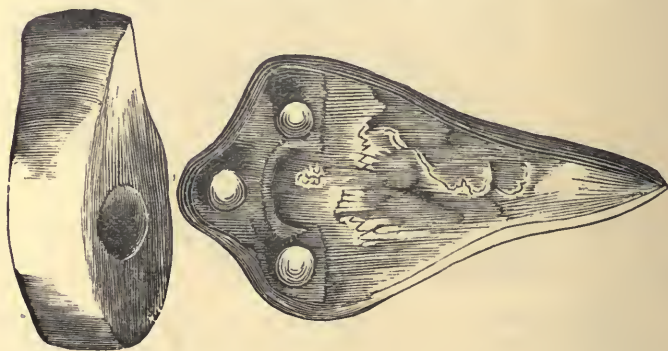
Hammer or Axe Head, of Toadstone—Rounded on the sides, and sharpened at one end. Hole same diameter throughout



$3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Found with a skeleton in Carder Low, near Hartington, Derbyshire, May 21st, 1845.

J. 93-11 [G. 49]

"On the 21st of May, 1845, was opened a barrow called Carder Lowe, near Hartington, which is about 14 yards in diameter, and, owing to the former removal of its summit, is not more than two feet in average elevation. In the process of excavation about 80 quartz pebbles, and several instruments of flint were found, amongst the latter a very neatly formed barbed arrow-head. These articles were possibly cast into the mound during its construction by mourners and friends of the deceased, as tokens of respect. About the centre was found the skeleton of the chief, over whom the barrow had been at first raised. He lay upon the right side, with the head towards the east, and the legs contracted very slightly; at his elbow lay a splendid brass or bronze dagger, in a good state of preservation.



[J. 93-437.] It has three large rivets remaining, which had securely attached the handle, which was still easily traceable by the wood of which it had been composed having decayed into a black mould, which contrasted strongly with the light-coloured, clayey soil in which

the body was imbedded. A few inches lower down was placed a beautiful axe or hammer head, of light-coloured basalt, of much smaller size than usual—[J. 93-11]—and which was originally polished. Close to the head was found a small piece of calcined flint, of no apparent design or form. The skeleton was surrounded with rats' bones, the undoubted remains of those four-footed animals who had preyed upon the body, and had endeavoured to devour the bones of this ancient British chief. Many of the latter were half eaten away. Rather nearer to the south side of the barrow, and on a higher level, another interment was discovered, which consisted of a skeleton of mighty size, the femur or thigh bone measuring twenty-three inches in length, which would give a height to the owner, when alive, of six feet eight or ten inches. Along with this lengthy individual, an iron knife and three hones of sandstone were deposited; also a few pieces of calcined bone. This was evidently a secondary interment, of later date than the one previously described, which was undoubtedly the original one."—*Vestiges*, p. 63-4.

Hammer or Axe Head, of Toadstone—weathered. Sides rounded, sharpened at one end. Hole same diameter throughout. 4 in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick. Found with a secondary interment in a tumulus on Parcelly Hay, near Hartington, Derbyshire, by T. Bateman, March 6th, 1848. J. 93-12 [G. 111]

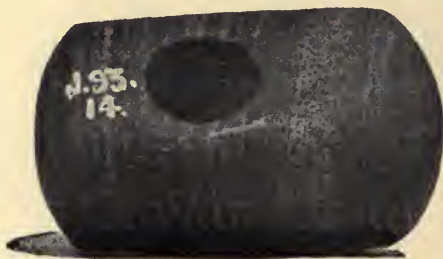


SECTION OF PARCELLY HAY BARROW.

"March 6th was passed in opening a cairn or tumulus of stone in a plantation near the Parcelly Hay Wharf of the Cromford and High Peak Railway. We found the primary interment beneath the middle of the barrow, in a small oval excavation in the rock below the natural surface of the land, about three feet in depth, and not exceeding the same in its greatest diameter. Consequently the body had been placed upright in a sitting or crouching posture, as was abundantly evident from the order in which the bones were found. The grave was roughly covered in with large flat slabs of limestone, which had prevented the materials of the tumulus from quite filling it up. A good deal of earth had, however, been washed in, which had the effect of preserving the bones in unusual perfection. The fine skull from this interment has been engraved in Davis and Thurnam's "*Crania Britannica*," where its internal capacity is given at $72\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The high antiquity of this interment may be inferred from the fact that upon the covering stones there lay another skeleton, quite unprotected from the loose stone of the barrow, and accompanied by weapons indicating that the owner lived at a very remote period. Near the upper part of the person were placed a *very elegantly formed axe head of granite, with a hole for the shaft*, and a very fine bronze dagger—[J. 93-443]—of the earliest or archaic bronze period, with three studs for fastening the handle. The engraving gives an accurate section of this remarkable barrow."—*Diggings*, p. 22-4.

Hammer or Axe Head, of Basalt—weathered. Sides excavated, sharpened at one end and slightly rounded at the other. Hole same diameter throughout. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Found near Tideswell, Derbyshire, in 1844. J. 93-13 [G. 95]

Hammer Head, of ribbon-jasper-like Stone—smooth; hole same diameter throughout. Flattened somewhat, of uniform thickness, ends rounded, very smooth and well formed. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.



long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick. Found in digging sand on Stanton Moor, near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, 1859.

J. 93-14 [G. 392]

Hammer Head, in jaspersy Stone.—Smooth, gradually thickening to one end; both ends rounded, hole same diameter throughout, and near to small end of hammer. 3 in. long, 2 in. wide,



1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Found near Castleton, Derbyshire.—(See *Journ. Archæol. Instit.*, vol. 3, p. 94.) J. 93-15 [G 276]

This hammer is of unusual form and exceedingly well made. It is similar to one engraved in the "Journal of the Archæological Institute," vol. III., p. 94, 1846.

Hammer Head, of Basalt—flat, and chipped. One side arched the other straight, hole contracted at centre. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Found on Kenslow farm, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire, about 1828. J. 93-16 [G. 143]

A description of the barrow at Kenslow is given after J. 93-24.

Hammer Head, of toadstone Basalt—Originally smooth and rounded, and tapering slightly to each end, now somewhat



worn and chipped, hole constricted in centre. 5 in. long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. Found in the South of Derbyshire, and presented to Mr. T. Bateman by J. J. Briggs, Feb. 17, 1851.

J. 93-17 [G. 362]

Hammer Head, made from a quartzose Pebble—Broken at the hole, which has been bored from each side, and shows a ridge in the centre. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. in section. Found on Garratt Piece, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire, Oct., 1854.

J. 93-18 [G. 308]

Hammer Head, of light-coloured Basalt—Flattened top and bottom and rounded at end, which is truncated; the other end is broken off from the centre of the hole, smooth and well-formed. (Very similar to J. 93-9, which is perfect.) 4 in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Found on the site of a mutilated barrow, near Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire, 1852.

J. 93-19 [G. 283]

Hammer Head, of Gritstone—Broken (about half), broad and flat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 3 in. wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Found on Middleton Moor, Derbyshire, May 14, 1851.

J. 93-20 [G. 228.]

Hammer Head, made of a rounded quartzose Pebble—Fragment of a very smooth example. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in section. Found, with part of an amber bead, in making the foundation for the Corn Mill Bridge, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire, 1827.

J. 93-21 [G. 19]

(Referred to on page 7 of *Vestiges*.)

Hammer Head, of Toadstone—Half of a well-made, smooth, and originally fusiform example, flattened top and bottom in centre and round towards ends, which are truncated, similar to J. 93-9. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Found in a field in which a barrow is situated, two miles north of Pickering, Yorkshire, 1853.

J. 93-22 [G. 299]

(Referred to on page 237 of *Diggings*, as having been found by Mr. Ruddock.)

Hammer or Axe Head, of Basalt (?)—In two pieces. Bored. Sharpened and expanded at both ends. Apparently injured by fire. Concave on upper and lower surfaces, and rounded on sides. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. length of perfect head, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 2 in. thick at end. Found in a large broken urn, containing calcined human remains, in a barrow near Throwley, Staffordshire, August 18th, 1849.

J. 93-23 [G. 171]

Hammer or Axe Head, of Basalt—Decomposed. In two pieces, imperfect. Found in a barrow on Kenslow, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire, 1821.

J. 93-24 [G. 23]

"In February, 1821, the Kenslow Farm, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave, being planted and otherwise improved, a barrow was discovered on the most elevated part of the land. In the nomenclature of Sir R. C. Hoare it was a bowl barrow, composed of earth and stones, of about thirty feet in diameter, and its perpendicular height not more than three feet, with the usual shallow cavity on the top, five feet in diameter. The examination was commenced by a transverse section

from the south side towards the middle of the tumulus. On approaching about six feet towards the centre a few human bones were discovered, promiscuously blended with those of a small animal, which Dr. Buckland has decided to be of the water-rat, intermixed with a fine dry sand or mould, slightly indicating calcination, among which was a piece of ivory or bone, the one side of which is convex, the other flat, with two perforations equidistant from the points, which probably allowed of its being worn as a pendant ornament from the neck. [J. 93-551.] In the centre of the barrow the rats' bones appeared in large quantities, and, in digging a little below the level of the natural ground, the discovery of the primary deposit was made, consisting of two skeletons, one entire, and the other nearly so, laid at full length, about eighteen inches below the surface, in a cist or excavation of the soil, guarded nearly all round, but particularly on the south and east sides, by large stones. The bodies had been deposited side by side, with their heads to the north-west; each head was placed in the hollow of a mass of magnesian limestone (of which the hill is composed), and reclining on the right side. Neither of them could be conveniently measured, but a thigh-bone was exactly eighteen inches in length, which, in a well proportioned man, gives a height of about five feet ten inches. It is remarkable that not a tooth was wanting, or in the least decayed, in the jaws of either, and though, in one more particularly, the molars were much worn, as if by the mastication of hard substances, the enamel was still retained. The bones generally were but little decayed. Near the bodies, and especially about the heads, a large quantity of the rats' bones and fine mould were strewn, with many round pebbles of various sizes, chiefly of quartz, which, in the opinion of Sir R. C. Hoare, were used in the sling. On the breast of the entire skeleton lay a circular fibula, or brooch, of copper or bronze. [J. 93-527.] There was also a large quartz pebble, and a fragment of pottery of red clay. Between the bodies was placed an *axe or hammer head of basalt*, in a decomposed state, and broken in the middle. In the same situation was found a porphyry slate pebble, highly polished, of very singular shape, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the same in medium circumference, the sides triangular and tapering towards the ends, which are rubbed flat. [J. 93-122.] In vol. xii., p. 327, of the "Archæologia," a similar stone is described and engraved, which was found in a barrow, near Ashford-in-the-Water, by Major Rooke. Behind the head lay a tusk, apparently that of a dog, and a molar tooth of the lower jaw of a horse. On these little, if any, decay seemed to have taken place."—*Vestiges*, p. 28-30.

The above description is founded on a paper by William Bateman, F.S.A., published in "Collectanea Antiqua," No. 4, by C. R. Smith, and to it has been added the following MS. note by Thomas Bateman, who re-opened the barrow in February, 1848:—

"On re-opening the barrow in February, 1848, articles pertaining to at least three different interments were found which had been overlooked by Mr. W. Bateman. They were six more of the crescent shaped ornaments,—[J. 93-552]—fragments of a drinking cup, and many flint implements which may be referred to an earlier period. With one of the two bodies referred to, which had not been taken up on the former opening, we found a neat brass dagger of small size—[J. 93-446].—and, lastly, discovered an iron knife—[J. 93-1166]—and some more pieces of the red pottery, both of which may be assigned to a later period than either of the former interments; and here it may be well to add that there is considerable doubt of the

correctness of Mr. W. B.'s statement as to the extended position of the two bodies in the cist. Mr. B. appears to have been misled by the presence of two skeletons, and it is probable that he confounded the bones together."

For further reference to this barrow see J. 93-552.

Hammer or Axe Head, of jaspery Flint—Unfinished, with hole partially bored from each side, top and bottom flattened, and thickened at each end. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. Found on Sheldon Moor, Derbyshire, April, 1848.

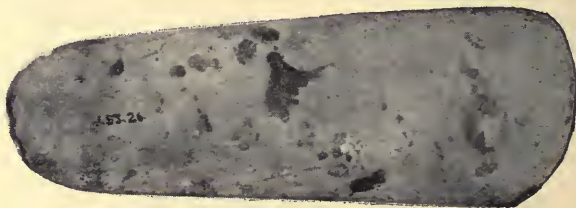
J. 93-25 [G 126]

Some barrows near the village of Sheldon are described in *Vestiges*, page 60-1.

Stone Hammer, of hard compact Sandstone—pointed at one end and broad at the other, large hole near broad end, bored from each side. The form is somewhat irregular, flattened top and bottom, rounded on sides of thick end, then tapering like a wedge to the sharp end. $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, width on line of hole, 5 in. J. 1.

This does not belong to the Bateman Collection, but was given to the Museum by the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society.

Celt or Axe, of light-coloured Slate—chipped at narrow end, smooth, with sharp cutting edge. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. Found near Sterndale-by-Buxton. J. 93-26 [L. 116]



Celt or Axe, of Westmoreland hone Slate—very smooth and regular, apparently worn at cutting edge, chipped at narrow



end. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 3 in. wide. Found on Hartle Moor, Derbyshire, and presented to Mr. T. Bateman by Wm. Wain, 1845.

J. 93-27 [L. 25]

Celt or Axe, of Basalt—From White Watson's collection. Well-shaped, but rather rough surface, broad and sharp at one end, then tapering almost to a point at the other end. 6 in. long, 3 in. wide. Found near Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, 1785.

J. 93-28 [L. 1]

Celt or Axe, of argillaceous Slate—smooth and regular, with broad curved cutting edge, gradually tapering to the other end.



6½ in. long, 3 in. wide. Found at Brun Cliff, Hartington, Derbyshire, May 17th, 1855.

J. 93-29 [L. 98]

For description of the Brun Cliff tumulus see J. 93-1063.

Celt or Axe, of Toadstone—rough and decomposed. Rounded and worn at sharp end; well shaped. 6½ in. long, 3 in. wide. Found on Smerril Moor, Derbyshire, about March 10th, 1847.

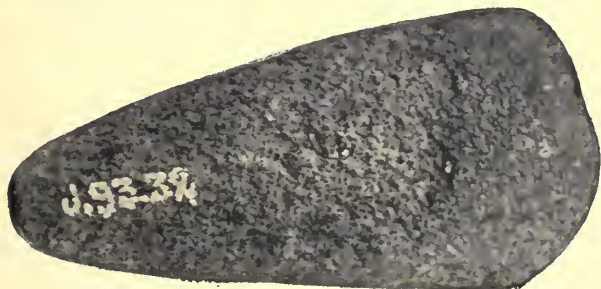
J. 93-30 [L. 37]

For description of Smerril Moor tumulus see J. 93-860.

Celt or Axe, of Basalt—rough, weathered, rounded; very regular in form. 5½ in. long, 3 in. wide. Found on Wilton's Newhaven Lodge Farm, near Middleton, Derbyshire, April, 1860.

J. 93-31 [L. 138]

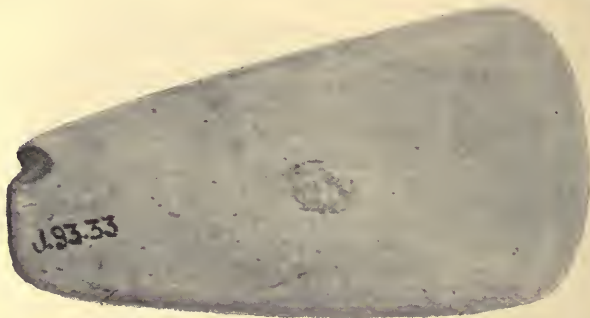
Celt or Axe, of Basalt—weathered, rounded, edge sharp, and



worn on one side. $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found near Newhaven, Middleton, Derbyshire, March, 1848. J. 93-32 [L. 43]

A description of a barrow at Newhaven, opened by Mr. Bateman, is given in *Diggings*, p. 45-6.

Celt or Axe, of Flint—flattened, smooth, fine edge. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found in ploughing on Longsden Edge, Derbyshire, circa. 1854. J. 93-33 [L. 136]



Celt or Axe, of Toadstone—thick, smooth, rounded. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide. Found at Newhaven Lodge, Middleton, Derbyshire, 1845. J. 93-34 [L. 26]

Celt or Axe, of argillaceous Slate—smooth sides, flattened at narrow end. 6 in. long, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide at broadest part. Found near Arborlow, Derbyshire, 1839. J. 93-35 [L. 15]



Celt or Axe, of Toadstone—worn and weathered. Flat, blunt at both ends, only slightly tapering. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found on re-opening a barrow at Cross Flatts, near Middleton, Derbyshire, February 10th, 1848. J. 93-36 [L. 42]

"February 10th, 1848.—A small barrow in the Cross Flatts Plantation was re-opened. Its sepulchral character was first ascertained in 1827 by a labourer in making holes for planting, who found the skeleton of a young person, accompanied by an iron knife. On the present occasion no more interments were found, but in turning over

the earth the following articles were met with:—Part of a large stag's horn, a *celt of basaltic stone*, some pieces of hand-mills, flints, and fragments of red pottery."—*Diggings*, p. 22.

[The account of the first discovery of this barrow is in *Vestiges*, p. 34-5.]

Celt or Axe, of variegated green Stone—rounded and smooth. 5 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found near Monyash, Derbyshire, 1826.
J 93-37 [L. 3]

Celt or Axe, of hone Slate—smooth, somewhat flattened, with fine cutting edge, tapers only slightly, chipped at narrow end. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide. Found near Sterndale-by-Buxton.
J. 93-38 [L. 117]

Celt or Axe, of Slate—smooth and flattened, with fine cutting edge, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide. Found near Yarm, Yorkshire, 1855.
J. 93-39 [L. 100]



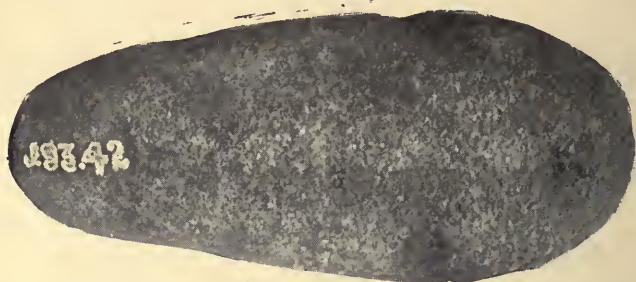
Celt or Axe, of Slate—smooth, rounded, with sharp sides and fine cutting edge; only slightly tapering. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.



wide. Found on a field near Buddles, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, December 13th, 1858.
J. 93-40 [L. 132]

Celt or Axe, of Basalt, much weathered—of thick rounded form originally. $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 2 in. wide at cutting end, regularly tapering to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the other. Found in Thor's Cave, Wetton, Staffordshire. Presented to Mr. Bateman by J. J. Briggs, February, 1857.
J. 93-41 [L. 119]

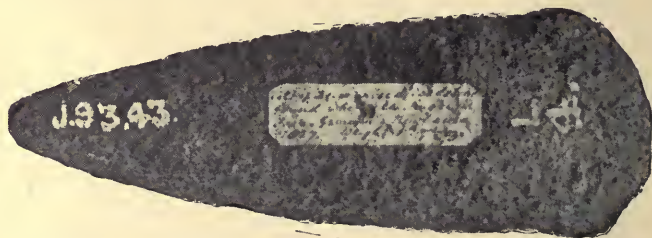
Celt or Axe, of compact Sandstone—very flat on one side and rounded on the other, an indent near each end on rounded side,



edge blunt. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide at broadest part near cutting edge, diminishing to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. at other end. Found at Greenseats, June, 1848.

J. 93-42 [L. 48]

Celt or Axe, of Toadstone—weathered, rough, rounded, pointed at one end; broad, with curved cutting edge at other. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.



long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at widest part near cutting edge. Found, with several others, in planting near the Fair Ground, Newhaven, Derbyshire, in 1827.

J. 93-43 [L. 4]

Referred to in *Vestiges*, p. 6-7. See also J. 93-44-45.

Celt or Axe, of Toadstone—weathered, rough, chipped on cutting edge; flat on one surface, round on the other. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide at cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the other. Found in ploughing in Dean's land, near Newhaven, Derbyshire, March, 1833.

J. 93-44 [L. 10]

Celt or Axe, of basalt—smooth, pointed at hand end, cutting edge chipped, rounded. 5 in. long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide at cutting edge. Found a foot under the surface when ploughing near the Fair Ground, Newhaven, Derbyshire, in 1827. J. 93-45 [L. 6]

Celt or Axe, of dark-coloured stone—cutting edge curved, sides slightly flattened. 3 in. long, 2 in. wide at cutting edge, tapering to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the other, Found near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, 1830. J. 93-46 [L. 12]

Celt or Axe, of argillaceous slate—smooth, flattened, chipped at hand end, sides flattened. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide at cutting edge, diminishing to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the other end. Found near Monyash, Derbyshire, May 1st, 1832. J. 93-47 [L. 9]

Referred to in *Vestiges*, p. 6.

Celt or Axe, of hone slate—smooth, rounded, with the sides flattened. 4 in. long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide at cutting edge, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the other end, from which a piece has evidently been broken and lost. Found upon Bruncliffe farm, Middleton, Derbyshire, May, 1857. J. 93-48 [L. 124]

Celt or Axe, of compact basalt—smooth, much chipped and broken. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 3 in. wide. Found near Pickering, Yorkshire, 1849, by James Ruddock. J. 93-49 [L. 65]

Celt of basalt—of very regular form, slightly weathered; thick, with rounded hand end and good curved cutting edge. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide at cutting edge, diminishing to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the



other end. Found, with a beautiful flint spear accompanying a skeleton, in a barrow near Pickering, Yorkshire, January 24th, 1851. J. 93-50 [L. 73]

"On the 24th of January we opened a tumulus in the same locality (situated about seven miles east from Pickering), forty yards in base circumference and four feet in central elevation, composed of limestone rubble, by an incision from the north side, by which nothing was discovered till the centre was almost reached, where large stones made their appearance, the removal of which disclosed an urn, 6½ inches tall—(J. 93-793)—resting on its side, and enclosing a small incense cup of very dark coloured clay. (J. 93-889.) The largest vessel has a moulded border, with stops decorated by the application of a twisted cord, relieved by two rows of impressed markings. The other is cylindrical, ornamented by V-shaped lines of deeply punctured dots, and the composition is so much inferior to that of the larger vase as to convey the idea of greater antiquity, and to lead to the supposition of its having been a valued heirloom, which it was the intention to preserve more effectually by enclosure within the other, which does not appear to have contained bones. A little further south another large stone was found, and after its displacement a skeleton was discovered a little below the surface, lying in clay and limestone rubble with the head south, with a *beautiful stone adze or celt*, 3½ inches long, wrought in green basalt, and a very elaborately chipped spear of flint, nearly four inches long, near its right hand. (J. 93-169.) The latter weapon has been submitted to heat sufficient to vitrify the surface to a grey colour, the inside being pure white. It is also to be remarked that at the head and feet of this interment were two more human skeletons, of very small size, which illustrate similar discoveries made in the Derbyshire and Staffordshire barrows."—*Diggings*, p. 221-222.

Celt or Axe, of flint—carefully rubbed and polished; chipped at both ends, sides flattened to a square edge. 5 in. long, 2½ in. wide. Found near Taddington, Derbyshire, 1845.

J. 93-51 [L. 31]

In his Catalogue, Mr. Bateman states:—"A beautiful specimen, but injured by the finder having perverted its original application to the more recently discovered purpose of igniting tinder by the assistance of a steel."

"During the summer of 1845, a person engaged in getting stone near Taddington, Derbyshire, accidentally broke a way into the cist of a small barrow, where he was much astonished to find a human skeleton lying at length, having both at the head and at the feet a perfect upper stone of a quern, or hand mill, one of which was unfortunately broken soon after its discovery.—*Vestiges*, p. 84-5."

Celt or Axe, of flint—roughly chipped and rudely formed; apparently unfinished. 5¾ in. long, 2½ in. wide. Found upon Kenslow, Middleton, Derbyshire, June, 1851.

J. 93-52 [L. 69]

For description of Kenslow barrow see J. 93-24. This barrow, originally investigated by William Bateman, was re-opened in 1848 by Thomas Bateman.—See *Diggings*, p. 20.

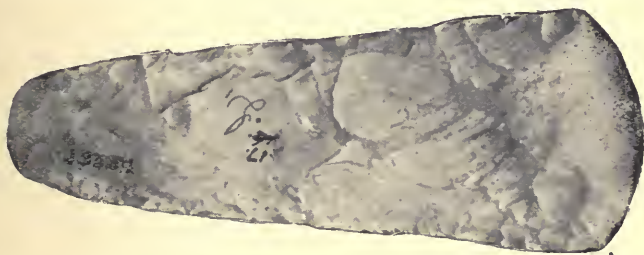
Celt or Axe, of flint—roughly chipped, and rudely shaped. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.



long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found upon Oneash farm, near Monyash, Derbyshire, Oct., 1857.

J. 93-53 [L. 126]

Celt or Axe, of flint—beautifully finished, of long and narrow shape, neatly chipped, and in parts highly polished, with fine



cutting edge. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found behind the shoulders of a skeleton in a barrow called Liffs Low, near Biggin, Derbyshire, July, 1843.

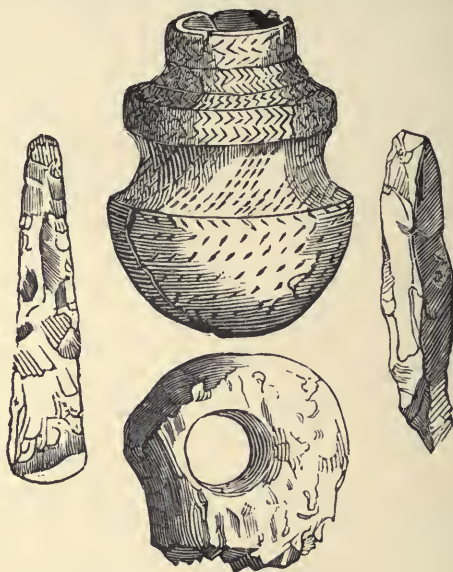
J. 93-54 [L. 17]

Celt or Axe, of flint—finely chipped, in parts polished, with sharp cutting edge; long and narrow shape. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.



Found, with J. 93-54, behind the shoulders of a skeleton in Liffs Low barrow, near Biggin, July, 1843. J. 93-55 [L. 16]

In his Catalogue Mr. Bateman says, "These two instruments exceed any specimen that we have yet seen, in beauty of material, excellence of workmanship, and the perfection of their condition."



OBJECTS FROM LIFFS LOW.

"July 14th, 1843, one of the most interesting barrows ever examined in this vicinity was opened. It is situated upon a ridge of high land, near the village of Biggin, which goes by the name of the 'Liffs,' the barrow itself having no specific name. The mound had been sadly mutilated, at least one-third of it having been removed. Notwithstanding this the truth of Sir Richard Hoare's maxim, '*fronta nulla fides*,' was agreeably exemplified. That hemisphere of the circle which still remained the most perfect was selected as the place where to commence operations. On reaching the thickest part of the circle, which, owing to the depression usual in the middle of most barrows, would be about two yards from the centre, a few human bones, horses' teeth, various animal bones, and two small pieces of a very thick and coarse urn were found; but not until penetrating to the heart of the barrow was the principal interment discovered. In that situation an octagonal cist was erected of the usual material, namely, thin flat limestones, which are admirably adapted for the purpose. This vault was about half filled with stiff clay, imbedded in which lay a fine human skeleton, whose knees were drawn up, according to a general custom prevalent in the most remote ages. The extreme antiquity of this interment is demonstrated by the simple form and material of the weapons and tools which were, with one exception, deposited in a cluster behind the shoulders of this

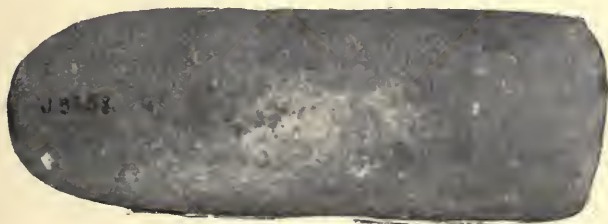
early denizen of the Derbyshire moors. The skull, which is fine and intellectual, lay on the left side so as to look towards the west, and in the angle formed by the contraction of the knees was placed a hammer head, ingeniously constructed out of the lower part of the horn of a noble red deer (J. 93-569); one end of this instrument is rounded and polished, the other is cut into a diamond pattern, somewhat similar to the wafer stamps used by attorneys. The articles before alluded to as being placed near the shoulders were of a very miscellaneous character, and highly interesting, as showing, after a lapse of several thousand years, that the savage Briton reposing in this cairn had cultivated the art of making war amongst the inhabitants of the forest, in preference to molesting his fellow-savages; as almost the first observed articles were a pair of enormous tusks of the wild boar, the trophies of some, perhaps his last, sylvan triumph. (J. 93-550.) Next came two arrow heads, of flint, delicately chipped and of unusual form; two flint celts or chisels, beautifully chipped and polished at the cutting edges (J. 93-54-55); two spear-heads of the same material, two flint knives polished on the edge, one of them serrated on the back in order to serve as a saw; and numerous other pieces of flint of indescribable form and use, which, together with all the flint instruments enumerated above, seem to have undergone a partial calcination, being grey, tinted with various shades of blue and pink. With these utensils were found three pieces of red ochre (J. 93-550), the rouge of these unsophisticated huntsmen, which, even now, on being wetted imparts a bright red colour to the skin, which is by no means easy to discharge. Upon the summit of the little heap, formed by this accumulation of relics, lay a small drinking or incense cup of novel and unprecedented shape, which was unfortunately broken and crushed, but has since been restored. The absence of instruments of metal in this and other barrows should be borne in mind."—*Vestiges*, p. 41-43.

Celt or Axe, of dark flint—roughly chipped but good shape. $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide. Found upon Stanton moor, November, 1848. J. 93-56 [L. 60]

For description of Stanton moor, see *Vestiges*, pp. 22-23, 100, 116, 119. (See also J. 93-2.)

Celt or Axe, of fine light sandstone—rather square-shaped. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 in. wide. Found on Newhaven farm, near Middleton, Derbyshire, 1855. J. 93-57 [L. 114]

Celt or Axe, of fine sandstone—rounded, with fine cutting edge.

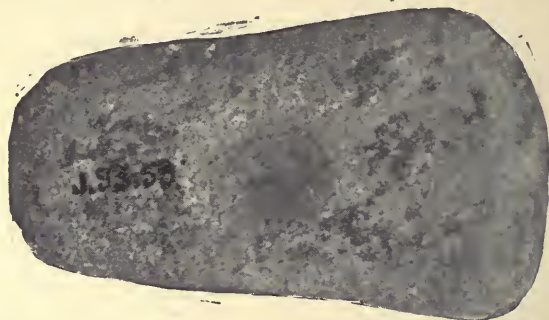


$6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found at Newhaven Bank farm, Middleton, 1859. Given by Mr. Wain to Mr. Bateman in 1861.

J. 93-58 [L. 144]

This has evidently been used with the hand without being attached to a stick in any way. It is rounded all along from the cutting edge, and looks like an adze or gouge.

Celt-shaped instrument, of greenish basalt—with cavity on



each side like an unfinished hole for a handle—no cutting edge to it. Found near Biggin, Derbyshire, June, 1853.

J. 93-59 [L. 88]

Chisel or narrow Celt, of slate—irregularly rounded and with sharp cutting edge, slightly chipped. 4 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found near Gib Hill, Middleton moor, Derbyshire, June 9th, 1848.

J. 93-60 [L. 47]

Celt or Axe, of toadstone—highly polished, with piece broken off side near cutting edge, surfaces rounded. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found on Bakewell moor, Derbyshire, by William Bateman.

J. 93-61 [L. 11]

Square-shaped instrument (Celt or Axe?), of black limestone—one face flat, the other rounded; edge blunt, of rude irregular rectangular form. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 2 in. wide. Found on Smerril moor, near Middleton, Derbyshire, 1860.

J. 93-62 [L. 139]

Celt or Axe, of sandstone—with cutting edge broken off, or unfinished, rounded form. $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found at Smerril, near Middleton, Derbyshire, July, 1853.

J. 93-63 [L. 89]

Celt or Axe, of argillaceous slate—broken at each end, flattened on the sides. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found near Elklow, Hartington, Derbyshire, April, 1848. J. 93-64 [L. 45]

Celt or Axe, of hone slate—much mutilated. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, October 2nd, 1849. J. 93-65 [L. 58]

Celt or Axe, of toadstone—with veins in relief owing to weathering, rounded and pointed at hand end. 6 in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. J. 93-66

Celt or Axe, of green slate—chipped at both ends, smooth. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found near Newhaven Lodge, Middleton, Derbyshire, 1843. J. 93-67 [L. 27]

Celt or Axe, of sandstone—rounded, chipped at cutting edge, which is blunt, smooth on one side and weathered on the other. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found on Oneash farm, near Middleton, Derbyshire, March, 1857. J. 93-68 [L. 120]

Celt or Axe, of hone slate—with fine cutting edge, and broken at other end. 4 in. long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide. Found upon Gratton moor, near Middleton, Derbyshire, and presented to Mr. Bateman by Mr. George Sheldon, December, 1852. J. 93-69 [L. 81]

Celt or Axe, of hone slate—much chipped. 4 in. long, 2 in. wide. Found near Arborlow, Derbyshire, April 30th, 1852. J. 93-70 [L. 79]

Celt or Axe, of tufaceous stone—very porous and light, broken at hand end, sharp cutting edge. 5 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found near the "Buddles" on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, March, 1858. J. 93-71 [L. 127]

Celt or Axe, of slate—chipped at both ends. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide. Found at Newhaven Lodge farm, Derbyshire, 1859. J. 93-72 [L. 135]

Celt or Axe, of slate—broken at hand end. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found at Gotam, Derbyshire, 1845. J. 93-73 [L. 38]

Celt or Axe, of hone slate—chipped at cutting edge, hand end pointed, sides flattened. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 in. wide. Found near Newhaven, Derbyshire, March, 1848. J. 93-74 [L. 44]

Celt or Axe, of Westmoreland hone slate—chipped on one side. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found in planting near the Fair Ground, Newhaven, Derbyshire, 1827. J. 93-75 [L. 5]

Celt-shaped instrument, of flint—with rounded edge, of rude form. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found with other instruments in a tumulus on Elton moor, Derbyshire, June 18th, 1844.

J. 93-76 [L. 22]

“June the 10th, 1844, was opened a barrow upon Elton Moor, for which there is no distinctive name; it was on this occasion divided into four quarters by four sections, which left very little of the mound unexplored. In the usual central situation was found a previously-disturbed interment, accompanied by a large arrow or spear-head of flint, a piece of a small urn neatly ornamented, and some animal teeth. On the southern side of the tumulus another interment was discovered, about eighteen inches below the natural surface of the land upon which the barrow was constructed. This skeleton was certainly that of an aged person, the teeth being much worn down; near the head was a piece of spherical iron pyrites, now for the first time noticed as being occasionally found with other relics in the British tumuli. Subsequent discoveries have proved that it was prized by the Britons, and not unfrequently deposited in the grave along with the weapons and ornaments which formed the most valued part of their store. Even to the present day, the same mineral is used as a personal decoration by some tribes of the South American Indians. In the rear of the skeleton was a neatly ornamented drinking cup, which had been crushed by the weight of the soil, with which it had in a great degree become incorporated; within this cup the following odd assemblage of articles were placed: three quartz pebbles, (J. 93-109,) one of which is red, the other two of a light colour; a flat piece of polished iron ore, (J. 93-110,) a small celt of flint, (J. 93-76,) with the peculiarity of having a round polished edge, instead of a cutting one as is usual; a beautifully-chipped cutting tool, twenty-one circular instruments, almost all neatly chipped, and seventeen pieces, or rude instruments, all of flint, which had been turned to a delicate white or gray by calcination. Scattered about in the immediate neighbourhood of this interment were a good many pieces of burnt bones, not sufficient in quantity to compose a complete deposit, and a few rats' bones as usual.”—*Vestiges*, pp. 53-4.

Celt or Axe, of green slate—irregular shape, damaged. 3 in. long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide. Found at Greenseats, Middleton moor, Derbyshire, May 26th, 1848. J. 93-77 [L. 46]

Celt or Axe, of fine argillaceous slate—smooth, good cutting edge; one side straight, the other rounded in section. $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found in the Holmes by the Bradford river, near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, April, 1831. J. 93-78 [L. 8]

Celt or Axe, of compact dark limestone—chipped on cutting edge, irregular form. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide. Found near Newhaven Lodge, Derbyshire, 1845. J. 93-79 [L. 28]

Celt or Axe, of slate—flattened sides, good cutting edge, surface smooth, chipped. 4 in long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide. Found on High Low, near Sheldon, Derbyshire, 1851. J. 93-80 [L. 99]

Celt or Axe, of toadstone—square shaped, rough surface. 4 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found on Oneash farm, near Middleton, Derbyshire, March, 1857. J. 93-81 [L. 121]

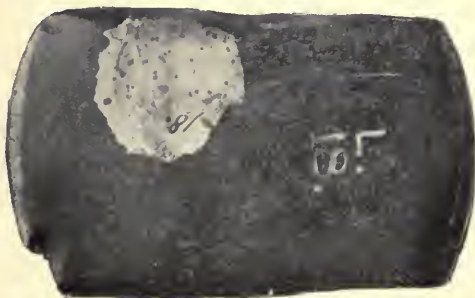
Celt or Axe, of hone slate—smooth, chipped at both ends. 3 in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found on Youlgreave moor, Derbyshire, May, 1853. J. 93-82 [L. 87]

Celt or Axe, of flint—neatly chipped and polished, cutting edge irregularly serrated, hand end broken off. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide. Found on Youlgreave moor, Derbyshire. J. 93-83 [L. 13]

Celt or Axe, of hone slate—irregular form, broken. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found on Elton moor, near Pike Hall, Derbyshire, 1851. Presented by Benjamin Yates to Mr. Bateman. J. 93-84 [L. 75]

Celt or Axe, made from a quartz pebble—rudely shaped, and has rather a spurious look about it. 2 in. long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide. Found 18 feet from the surface at Shales Moor, Sheffield, in 1849. Presented to Mr. Bateman by Samuel Mitchell. J. 93-85 [L. 64]

Instrument, of dark-coloured flint—with patch of white flint, evenly rectangular; one side flat, the other slightly convex;



ends crescentic and sharp, surface smooth. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found at Lean Low, near Newhaven, Derbyshire, July, 1843. Presented to Mr. Bateman by Mr. John Allsopp. J. 93-86 [L. 18]

Celt or Axe, of flint—roughly shaped, with the cutting edge polished. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found near Middleton, Derbyshire, September, 1860. J. 93-87 [L. 140]

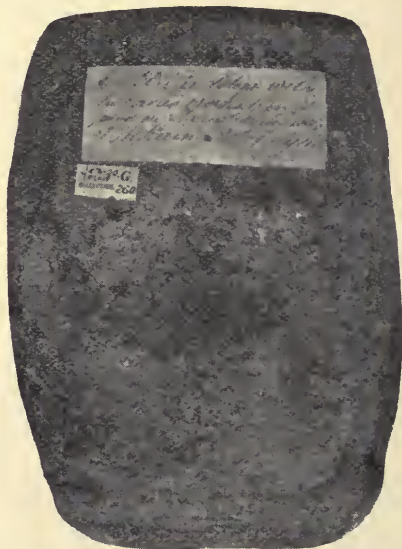
Square-shaped instrument, of flint—neatly chipped and ground to an edge at each end. Similar to J. 93-86, but not so smooth or well-finished. $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found at Callenge Low (? Calling Low, Middleton, Derbyshire) about 1830, and presented to Mr. Bateman by Mr. John Blore.

J. 93-88 [L. 55]

Celt or Axe, of dark limestone—flat and irregular in form, (broken into two pieces,) sides indented. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide. Found on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, in 1839. Given to Mr. Bateman by John Lucas.

J. 93-89 [L. 19]

Rectangular piece of sandstone—one end square, the other end and sides sloping—a cavity in centre on each side. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long,



$4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Found with a skeleton and set of flint instruments six miles North-east of Pickering, July 30th, 1851. J. 93-90 [G. 260]

The barrow in which this object was found by Mr. Ruddock is thus described by Mr. Bateman :—

“The locality was six miles N.E. of Pickering, and attention was first drawn to it by the appearance of a few large stones above the

turf. The place was dug into on the 30th July, when we first removed the gravel, in which we found a rectangular-stone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, with a shallow hole worked in the centre of each side; and a large square bone about the same size, from a whale or some very large fish, with two natural lateral perforations. No other object of interest was seen till we had sunk six feet down, when large flat stones appeared, leading to the discovery of the skeleton of a fine young man, embedded in coarse sand, with the head to the south and the feet to the north. Near the latter was a deposit of calcined bones, and a very curious collection of 21 flint implements or tools, of various shapes, evidently intended to serve a variety of purposes. . . . They have all been submitted to the action of fire. There is also another irregularly-shaped sandstone [J. 93-91] nearly six inches long, with neatly wrought round holes in it, marked as having been found in this sepulchre; but Mr. Ruddock's notes do not state further particulars. The opening was continued till a space, 14 yards in circumference and 8 feet deep, was cleared out, but no other discovery repaid the labour."—*Diggings*, p. 229-230.

Irregular shaped piece of sandstone—with cavity on each side, opposite to each other. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Found with skeleton and flints, 6 miles North-east of Pickering. J. 93-91 [G. 260]

See J. 93-90.

Rubbed sandstone ball—with sides carefully flattened, and made tolerably smooth, probably a corn crusher—(see also J. 93-96). 3 in. diameter. Found near Hurdlow, Derbyshire, May 9th, 1851. Presented to Mr. Bateman by Mr. George Needham. J. 93-92 [G. 227]

Perforated disc, of sandstone—very smooth and regular. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Found in trenching upon Stanton moor, Middleton, Derbyshire, February, 1848. J. 93-93 [G. 108]

Pair of querns, of gritstone— $16\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Found in trenching upon Stanton moor, Middleton, Derbyshire, February, 1848. J. 93-94 [G. 108]

Sandstone ball—irregularly spherical. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in trenching on Stanton moor, Middleton, Derbyshire, February, 1848. J. 93-95 [G. 108]

Cylindrical (solid) corn-crusher, of rubbed stone— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Found on Redfearn's farm, Middleton moor, Derbyshire, August 19th, 1848. J. 93-96 [G. 108]

Rudely-chipped sandstone ball—possibly used in some game. About 4 in. diameter. Found in a barrow 6 miles North of Pickering, February 15th, 1851. J. 93-97 [G. 251]

"On the 13th of February, we opened a smaller tumulus, six miles north of Pickering, measuring forty-three yards round, and five feet high,

composed of limestone rubble. . . . The excavation was continued to the south without success, but by exploring the west side of the mound, a little beneath the natural surface, fragments of human bones were found, having near them a sandstone ball, about four inches diameter, roughly chipped all over."—*Diggings*, p. 223-224.

Sandstone ball—2 in. diameter. Found in a barrow at Scambridge, 11 miles East of Pickering, Yorkshire, April 3rd, 1851.

J. 93-98 [G. 255]

For description of barrow see J. 93-454.

Sandstone ball—1 in. diameter. Found in a barrow at Scambridge, 11 miles East of Pickering, Yorkshire, April 3rd, 1851.

J. 93-99 [G. 255]

For description of barrow see J. 93-454.

Fusiform piece of sandstone—carefully shaped, and with circular ridges on its thickest part. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. greatest diameter. Found in a barrow at Scambridge, 11 miles East of Pickering, Yorkshire, April 3rd, 1851.

J. 93-100 [G. 255]

For description of barrow see J. 93-454.

Ball of flint—2 in. diameter. Found on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, June, 1830.

J. 93-101 [G. 20]

Ball of sandstone— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, October, 1828.

J. 93-102 [G. 20]

Ball of chert—rather irregular shape. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found near Arborlow, Derbyshire, January 2nd, 1840, by S. Rowland.

J. 93-103 [G. 20]

Instrument of sandstone—cavity above and below, pyramidal in shape. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found on Purslove's Garratt Piece, Middleton moor, Derbyshire, April, 1858.

J. 93-104 [G. 377]

Half of a perforated quoit-shaped sandstone—4 in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Found in the Boroughs field, Wetton, Staffordshire, March, 1851.

J. 93-105 [G. 221]

Near Wetton is the site of a Romano-British Village described in *Diggings*, p. 194 *et seq.* It is possible that this object belongs to the Romano-British period.

Half of a quoit-shaped perforated sandstone— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Found upon Dalby Warren, near Pickering, in 1852.

J. 93-106 [G. 284]

Recorded in *Diggings*, p. 231.

Ball of chert—with cavities and casts of encrinital stems. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found near Arborlow, Derbyshire, October 20th, 1847. J. 93-107 [G. 101]

Quartzose pebble—of oval shape, smooth. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found in Lark's Low, Middleton by Youlgreave, Derbyshire, May 20th, 1825. J. 93-108 [G. 18]

3 Pebbles— $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, 2 in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found inside an earthen vase in a barrow on Elton moor, Derbyshire, June 10th, 1844. J. 93-109 [G. 26-7-8]

For description of Barrow, see J. 93-76.

Flat piece of hæmatite—rubbed smooth. 2 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found in a barrow on Elton moor, Derbyshire, June 10th, 1844. J. 93-110 [G. 29]

For description of Barrow, see J. 93-76.

Piece of sandstone—roughly chipped. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found on the moors near Pickering, Yorkshire, in 1852. J. 93-111 [G. 282]

Irregularly-shaped piece of light sandstone—rudely chipped. 4 in. long, 3 in. wide. Found on the moors near Pickering, Yorkshire, 1852. J. 93-112 [G. 282]

Ball of flint— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found near Kenslow, Derbyshire, November 8th, 1851. J. 93-113 [G. 269]

Square-sided celt-shaped implement—probably used as a whetstone. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. greatest width. Found in Gib Hill field, Arborlow, Derbyshire, July 27th, 1833. J. 93-114



"About 350 yards westwards from Arbor Low is a barrow of very large size, called Gib Hill, which is connected with the temple of Arbor

Low by a considerable rampart of earth, now, however, faint and broken, which runs in a serpentine direction towards this barrow, having its commencement at the foot of the vallum of the temple, near the southern entrance. This tumulus is very conical, and rises to the height of about eighteen feet, and has the usual basin-like concavity on its summit. Its height, immense size, and remote antiquity are calculated to impress the reflecting mind with feelings of wonder and admiration. On opening this barrow it was found to consist of earth and limestone, divided by layers of amygdaloid, and in the centre a bed of very stiff reddish-brown clay, completely saturated with what was supposed to be animal matter, most probably arising from the decomposition of human bones. This bed or stratum of clay was laid upon the natural surface, to the depth of about a yard and a-half; it was about three yards in diameter, and about five yards from the summit of the mound; this clay was intermixed with a considerable quantity of charcoal and burnt human bones. From it were taken an arrowhead of flint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and unburnt, and a fragment of a basaltic celt. Nearer the surface of the tumulus were found a small iron fibula, which had once received a setting of some gem, now lost, and another piece of iron, of indeterminable form. The discovery of these articles would indicate an interment of later date than the one consisting of the calcined bones. In the interior of the barrow were found numerous pieces of white calcined flint. This circumstance is by no means unusual, either in the Derbyshire or other barrows; that they were designedly placed there there is no doubt, as pure flint is not indigenous to Derbyshire, and would have to be brought from a considerable distance."—*Vestiges*, p. 31-2.

Implement of stone—coffin-shape. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in Larks Low, Derbyshire, May 20th, 1825, by Mr. Wm. Bateman.
J. 93-115

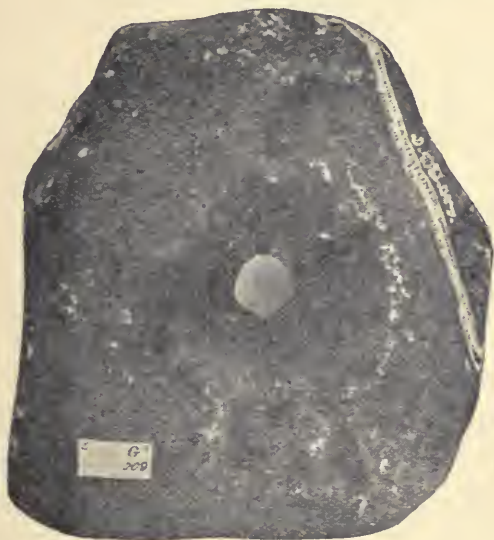


"The only barrow yet discovered in a low situation in the neighbourhood of Middleton is placed in a meadow called Larks Low, and near the rivulet called the Bradford; this tumulus was opened on the 20th of May, 1825, when the cist was found to be constructed of large flat stones, placed edgeways, with similar ones serving for the cover; it contained the decayed fragments of a human skeleton. On the eastern side of the barrow was found an urn of coarse earth, full of calcined bones and dry mould, the top protected by a flat piece of limestone, upon which was placed a small, shallow, earthen vessel, (J. 93-881,) very firmly baked, (of the kind denominated by Sir Richard Hoare 'incense cups,') a pin of bronze, two and a-quarter inches long; several animal teeth and bones, amongst them a horse's tooth, a circular pebble, and a stone of peculiar shape; the large urn was of

so friable a nature, that it probably had no other baking than what it received in the funeral fire, from this cause it was found impracticable to preserve it entire."—*Vestiges*, p. 33-4.

Whetstone for sharpening celts—of sandstone; hollowed with use. $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 4 in. wide. Found at the "Buddles," Middleton moor, Derbyshire, April 21st, 1858. J. 93-116 [L. 128]

Rough piece of sandstone—perforated. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 5 in. wide, 2 in. thick. Found on the moors, N. of Pickering, 1849. J. 93-117 [G. 209]



Part of a perforated piece of sandstone— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Found on the moors, N. of Pickering, 1849. J. 93-118 [G. 209]

Piece of sandstone—perforated in centre. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 3 in. wide. Found upon Dalby Warren, near Pickering, 1853. J. 93-119 [G. 298]

Piece of sandstone—with cavity on each side. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. Found upon Dalby Warren, near Pickering, 1853. J. 93-120 [G. 298]

Rounded Muller, of gritstone—for crushing grain. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, 2 in. thick. Found on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, November 22nd, 1852. J. 93-121 [G. 279]



Instrument, partly rounded, of slate—highly polished, flattened at each end. 4 in. long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow on Kenslow, Middleton by Youlgreave, Derbyshire, 1821. J. 93-122 [G. 17]



Found with J. 93-24, to which refer for particulars.

Piece of sandstone—with one side rubbed, probably used in triturating grain. $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Found in a barrow near Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, June 3rd, 1851. J. 93-123 [G. 234]

“On the 3rd of June, 1851, another skeleton was found between the cist and the eastern verge of the mound, on Monsal Dale, which lay in the contracted position on its left side, with the head to the south. It had been slightly protected by four stones, not very carefully arranged round it, and was quite destitute of accompaniment. On the same day, a large trench was made parallel to the first, without any interment of consequence being found. The decayed skeletons of two infants were noticed, and we casually picked up a barbed arrow-head of grey flint, and a piece of hard sandstone that had been used to triturate grain. [J. 93-123.] In the accompanying plan the principal interments only are marked, the later ones being omitted to prevent confusion. While we were re-filling the excavation. Mrs. Bateman had the misfortune to drop in, unobserved, a gold ring set with an onyx cameo, representing a classical subject, an occurrence which may some day lead to the conclusion that the Romans buried

in these ancient grave-hills. Many theories are based upon foundations equally fallacious."—*Diggings*, p. 79.



PLAN OF BARROW NEAR MONSAL DALE.

Flat piece of sandstone, with a number of irregular squares cut upon it—something like a rude chess board, and probably



used for some game. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Found in a barrow at Scambridge, Yorkshire, 1852.

J. 93-124 [G. 285]

"Two curiously marked stones; one divided into a number of small squares, as a draught-board, found in the barrow at Scambridge, in which a stone hammer and a bronze dagger were discovered in 1851."—*Diggings*, p. 231.

See also J. 93-454.

Vessel of sandstone—carefully shaped like a vase or basin with four grooves running round it. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at



base. Found in a mound near to Thor's Cave, Wetton, Staffordshire, September 24th, 1850.

J. 93-125 [G. 194]

(This probably belongs to a later period than the Ancient-British.)

"On the 9th of September, we opened a mound nine yards across, near Thor's Cave, Wetton, situated midway between that object and the road to Grindon. Owing to its very slight elevation it is not easily seen, and a wall crosses it some distance from the centre. We turned most of it over, finding it to consist of red earth, mixed with chert, and to show near the surface charcoal, bits of bone, burnt and unburnt, and pieces of stags' horn. Near the centre, about a foot below the surface, we found two very curious vessels; one of rather globular form, four inches high, is carved in sandstone like some of the Irish urns, and is ornamented by four grooves round the outside. [J. 93-125.] About a foot from it was another equally curious vessel, which may be styled a bronze pan or kettle, four inches high and six diameter, with a slender iron bow like a bucket handle. [J. 93-904.] It has been first cast and then hammered, and is very slightly marked by horizontal ridges. The stone vessel was found in an upright position, and the bronze one was inverted: above it were traces of decayed wood. It is probable that a deposit of burnt bones was placed near the centre of the mound, the greatest part of which was in a field that had been often tilled, so that they might easily

have been so far removed by the plough as to leave only the few traces which we observed near the surface. Stone vessels of this kind are rarely found in England, but are common in the north of Scotland and the Shetland Isles, where they are not unfrequently provided with handles."—*Diggings*, p. 172.

Broken piece of sandstone with a cavity in it—7 in. long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Found in a barrow at the Brund, near Sheen, Staffordshire, June 21st, 1851. J. 93-126 [G. 267]

"On the 21st of June we made an excavation in the centre of a large tumulus, at the Brund, near Sheen, measuring 38 yards diameter and nine feet high, composed of earth. About half way down we found a deposit of calcined bones, much decayed, the teeth being most conspicuous amongst the fragments. Near them was a triangular sandstone, in which a circular cavity had been artificially worked, like that found at Elkstone on the 31st of August, 1850. By filling up the cutting, we found a flint that had been chipped to a circular form."—*Diggings*, p. 177.

Whetstone, of coarse grit—broken and repaired. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found in Gally Low barrow, Brassington, Derbyshire, June 30th, 1843. J. 93-127 [G. 9]

Whetstone, of hone slate (p)—5 in. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found near Greenseats, Middleton moor, Derbyshire, March, 1849. J. 93-128 [L. 56]

Chisel, of hone slate—with perforation. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found at "Buddles," Middleton moor, Derbyshire, April 22nd, 1858. J. 93-129 [L. 129]

Grit Whetstone—6 in. long, 2 in. wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Found on re-opening a barrow, near the railway at Minninglow, Derbyshire, November 10th, 1851. J. 93-130 [G. 271]

"On the 10th of November, we thoroughly re-opened the barrow near the railway stonepit, at Minninglow, first examined in 1843, but were not very successful, finding only a good sharpening stone, and the bones of some small quadrupeds, which were not laid much under the surface. The barrow was mostly formed of large stones placed on the surface of the land, and covered with an accumulation of small stones and earth, so as to produce a rounded outline."—*Diggings*, p. 83.

Ball of compact sandstone—2 in. diameter. Found in a barrow on Calling Low, near Middleton, Derbyshire, November 30th, 1846. J. 93-131

"On November 30th, 1846, were opened two barrows near Middleton, upon the Calling Lowe Farm, which probably has acquired the denomination of 'Lowe' from the presence of these two tumuli, doubtless once well known and venerated. The first barrow is situate near the edge of the Lowe Dale, at the termination of a stony ridge, which has been taken advantage of in forming the shape of

the tumulus, without the expenditure of much labour. The skeleton, with the knees drawn up, lay on its right side, in an oblong cist, the extremities of which were respectively north-east and south-west, and which was constructed of flat limestones, arranged in a depression of the rock, about eighteen inches in depth, near the centre of the barrow; near the pelvis were two instruments of calcined flint, namely, a spear-head and a circular-ended instrument, and above the body lay the bones of a dog's hind leg, and a round ball of sandstone about two inches and a-half in diameter. Many rats' bones accompanied this interment, which, owing to its proximity to the surface, was very much decayed."—*Vestiges*, p. 98-9.

Instrument, of ironstone—rectangular, with one end shaped into a long handle—probably used for dressing flax. 22 in. long, 1½ in. wide. Found at Brimington, near Chesterfield, in 1778. J. 93-132 [G. 16]



From the Collection of Mr. Samuel Pegge, LL.D., and White Watson, the former of whom communicated an account of it to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1783, where it is engraved, p. 393. See also *Camden's Britannia*, 1806, vol. 2, p. 422.

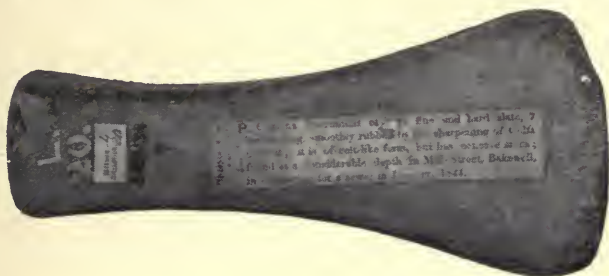
"I cannot with any propriety send you a sketch of a very singular instrument lately discovered here without adding a few words of description and illustration, though in speaking of it in the latter respect, I cannot be very particular, but am obliged to keep to generals.

"The weapon, for I am of opinion we ought to call it by that name, was found July, 1778, in a field at Brimington, Co. Derby, as the labourers were opening a stone quarry for the use of the turnpike road then making between Brimington and Whittington, and was given to me by a friend. It was lodged in a bed of yellow clay, and is judged to be ironstone. However, it was found in exactly this form, having had no tool upon it since, except that the clay adhering to it was scraped off with a knife.

"It is 22 inches long, including the handle, two inches broad in the broadest part, which is that next the handle, one inch broad at the end, and ¾ inch thick, though in that not quite uniform. It is whitish, of a close texture, smooth, and ponderous; and when held by the handle would give a most deadly blow, and yet I think would be very liable to break, and therefore would not be comparable to the iron maces used in later times; I say in later times because I esteem it a fighting club of the Britons, having neither edge nor point, it was apparently made for striking."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1783, p. 393.

Square-sided perforated piece of slate—somewhat narrowing towards one end. 3½ in. long, ½ in. wide. Found under a tree root at Longsdon. J. 93-133 [G. 395]

Thick celt-shaped Instrument—of fine hard slate smoothly rubbed and slightly hollowed by sharpening celts upon it. 7 in. long,



3 in. greatest width, 1 in. thick. Found at a considerable depth in Mill Street, Bakewell, in excavating for a sewer, in January, 1844.

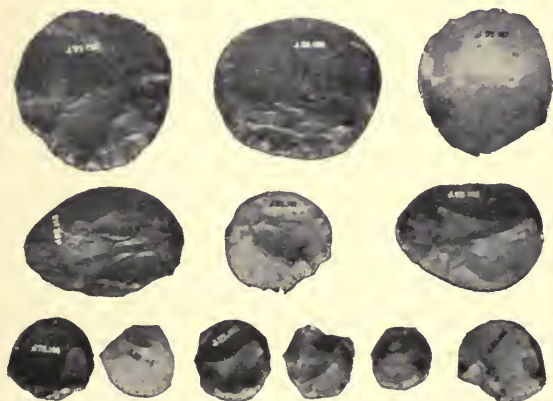
J. 93-134 [L. 20]

Perforated and hollowed pebble—narrowed at perforated end, and curved at the other. 4 in. long. Found in the river Trent near Weston Cliff.

J. 93-135 [G. 362]

Perforated Whetstone, of grey slate— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found near Arborlow, Middleton, Derbyshire, 1853.

J. 93-136 [G. 339]



Circular flint instrument—(scraper?). 3 in. diameter. Found at Newhaven House farm, Middleton, Derbyshire, 1854.

J. 93-137 [K. 930]

Circular flint implement—(scraper or currier's knife?). $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found at Pike Hall, Derbyshire, May, 1859.
J. 93-138 [K. 1054]

"On the 11th of October we examined the remains of a large barrow between Parwich and Pike Hall, Derbyshire, consisting of a segment about eight yards wide, crossed by a wall. The original circle was plainly discernible, measuring nearly thirty yards across. We found an imperfect human skull, a piece of flint, and some other bones, about two feet deep in the undisturbed part. When the mound was destroyed a few years before, several skeletons being found, it was considered by the natives as the burial place of those who had fallen in Oliver Cromwell's wars, the finder stating that one of the skulls had a slice cut 'clean' off the side by the stroke of a sword, and that he found a brass plate from the hat of one of the soldiers. The latter was unfortunately lost before our visit."—*Diggings*, p. 183.

Elliptical flint implement—(scraper or currier's knife?). $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found near Greenseats plantation, Middleton, Derbyshire, November, 1859.
J. 93-139 [K. 991]

Flint implement—(Scraper or currier's knife?), slightly serrated edge. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found on Redfearn's land, Middleton by Youlgreave, Derbyshire, 1852.
J. 93-140 [K. 864]

Flint implement—one side rounded, the other serrated (currier's tool?). $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. Found at Middleton by Youlgreave, Derbyshire.
J. 93-141 [K. 11]

Circular flint implements—probably used for scraping skins. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. diameter. From Middleton, Derbyshire.
J. 93-142 to 147 [K. 317, 949, 991, 1058, 1064]

Oval flint instrument—(currier's knife?), round and sharp on one edge, rough on the other. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found at Newhaven, Middleton, Derbyshire, 1848. J. 93-148 [K. 449]



Flint dagger or spear head—well shaped. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 in. wide. Found at Green Low, Brassington moor, Derbyshire.

J. 93-149 [K. 929]

Flint dagger or spear head— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide. Found in Tithe land, Middleton, Derbyshire, and presented to Mr. Bateman by John Martin in 1857.

J. 93-150 [K. 1002]

Flint dagger or spear head— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. From Kenslow, Middleton, Derbyshire, 1854.

J. 93-151 [K. 916]

Flint dagger or spear head—good form. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found by ploughing near Kenslow Mere, Middleton by Youlgreave, October 22nd, 1857.

J. 93-152 [K. 998]

Flint dagger or spear head—roughly formed. 6 in. long, 2 in. wide. Found at Ringham Low, near Monyash, Derbyshire, April, 1857.

J. 93-153 [K. 1015]

Dagger-shaped instrument, of white flint—with serrated edge round half of it, which becomes pointed at end, the other end tolerably smooth and rounded. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. From Nether Low, Chelmorton, Derbyshire, July 5th, 1849.

J. 93-154 [I. 211]



"On the 5th of July we resumed the examination of the barrow at Nether Low, and found at the west side, about five yards from the centre, four interments, three of which were placed in angles of a shallow depression in the rock, of irregular form. The most important of these was the skeleton of a middle-aged man, lying contracted in the western angle, having beneath the head, and in contact with the skull, a beautiful leaf-shaped dagger of white flint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with the narrower half curiously serrated. A few inches from this unique weapon, was a plain but neat spear head of white flint. In a joint of the rock at a right angle with this interment, was a slender skeleton, probably of a female in the prime of life, accompanied by a prism-shaped piece of white flint, a piece of hematite [J. 95-566], a boar's tusk [J. 93-567], and a large globular bead of jet [J. 93-565]; the last found close to the neck."—*Diggings*, pp. 51-2.

Flint dagger or spear head—4 in. long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. Found near Biggin, Derbyshire, 1852. J. 93-155 [K. 848]

Flint knife for currier's use—straight on one edge, the other irregularly rounded. 4 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found near Hunter Mere, July, 1856. J. 93-156 [K. 965]



Spear head, of flint—edge slightly serrated. $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found on Archer's land, Middleton, Derbyshire, April, 1853. J. 93-157 [K. 887]

Currier's knife, of flint—one edge straight, the others rounded. Found near Hunter Mere, July, 1856. J. 93-158 [K. 965]

Part of a flint knife—rectangular in shape. 2 in. long, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide. Found at Cauldon, Staffordshire, 1857. J. 93-159 [K. 1017]

Flint knives—From Middleton, Derbyshire.
J. 93-160 to 166 [K. 820, 977, 991, 1004, 1005, 1050, 1058]



Flint knife or spear head— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Middleton Moor, Derbyshire, 1848. J. 93-167 [K. 480]

Neat spear head, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, and oval instrument, of flint, 2 in. \times $1\frac{1}{4}$, broken. Found with calcined bones in Blakelow, near Warslow, Staffordshire, February 23rd, 1850. J. 93-168 [I. 226]

"On the 23rd of February, at Blakelow, near Warslow, we opened a barrow, twenty yards across and two feet deep in the middle of our section, composed of stiff earth of different colours, inclining to clay. Not far from the centre was a deposit of calcined bones, mixed with charcoal, lying on the natural surface, covered and surrounded with stones placed with but little attention to regularity, excepting a few on the level which seemed to have been arranged in a row. The bones were accompanied by two neatly-wrought instruments of flint—one a spear-head, the other oval—which, contrary to the general custom, had not passed through the fire. Several other trenches were made without further results."—*Diggings*, p. 162.

Dagger or spear head, of flint—calcined (broken and repaired).
3½ in. long. Found with a skeleton in a tumulus 7 miles East
of Pickering, January 24th, 1851. J. 93-169 [I. 291]

See J. 93-50 for description of this find. Copied from *Diggings*, p. 221-222.

Instrument (spear head ?), of yellow flint—2½ in. long, 2 in.
wide. Found with a skeleton in a barrow, 4 miles N.W. of
Pickering, May, 1851, J. 93-170 [I. 306]

"The following discoveries were made upon the site of a long barrow, four miles N.W. from Pickering, which had been almost levelled to the ground by agriculture. The longest diameter was from east to west, and our excavation was begun at the former extremity, where, after the removal of earth and stone to the depth of a foot, portions of a human leg and arm-bone were discovered, quite black in colour. Beneath them loose stones continued downwards for five feet, when a skeleton was found, lying east and west, with a very delicately-chipped leaf-shape lance of grey flint, upwards of three inches long, [J. 93-171], at the right hand, but, strange to say, wanting the skull, which had evidently never been buried with it. Several instances of mutilated deposits found in the Derbyshire and Staffordshire barrows are recorded in the former part of this volume, and the subject is well worth further investigation.

"Returning to the surface, the excavation was directed southwards, where we found more bones, presenting the singular black appearance of those first observed. After their removal, a grave four feet deep was found, which being cleared of the large stones, succeeded by rubble, with which it was filled, afforded another skeleton, placed with its head to the east, and accompanied by part of a fine and large dagger of grey flint, [J. 93-172], laid near the skull.

"Again going back to the surface, the excavation was pursued westwards, uncovering in its course several depressions, from two feet to a yard deep, containing imperfect skeletons, that had, perhaps, suffered when the tumulus was levelled. On gaining the western boundary, large stones indicated another grave, the lower part being, like the former, filled with limestone gravel, covering a skeleton, with its head to the west, and a large rough spear of mottled yellow flint [J. 93-170] near the skull. The northern part of the area of this large barrow was not explored."—*Diggings*, pp. 227-8.

Beautifully-chipped spear or lance head—3 in. long. Found with a skeleton in a barrow, 4 miles N.W. of Pickering, May, 1851. J. 93-171 [I. 304]

See also J. 93-170.

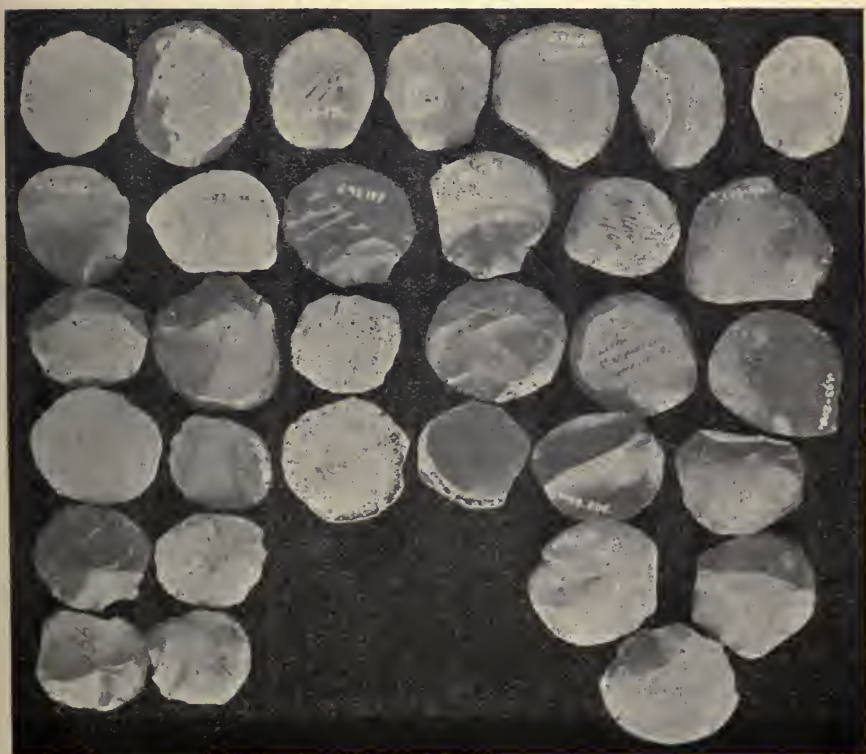
Portion of dagger or spear head—broad. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found with a skeleton in a long barrow 4 miles N.W. of Pickering, May, 1851. J. 93-172 [I. 305]

See also J. 93-170.

Thick large arrow-shaped instrument, of flint—rubbed smooth after chipping. 3 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found with a skeleton in a cave beneath a tumulus 9 miles N. of Pickering, November 26th, 1854. J. 93-173 [I. 283]

Flint scrapers—From Middleton moor.

J. 93-174 to 183 [K. 679, 706, 822, 876, 925, 946, 952, 961, 979, 985]



Thick triangular piece of flint—From Wetton, Staffordshire.

J. 93-184 [K. 707]

3 Thick pieces of flint—From Wetton.

J. 93-185-6 [K. 834, 838]

Thick piece of flint—From Bole Hill, Bakewell.

J. 93-187 [K. 831]

3 Thick pieces of flint—From Middleton, Derbyshire.

J. 93-188-190 [K. 631, 702, 748]

Thick piece of flint—From Swinscoe, Staffordshire.

J. 93-191 [K. 792]

Finger-like piece of flint—Found near Hartington, Derbyshire.

J. 93-192 [K. 807]

Flint flake—From Middleton moor.

J. 93-193 [K. 562]

9 Flint scrapers—Found at Middleton, Derbyshire.

J. 93-194-196 [K. 991, 997, 1005]

Flint scraper— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. From Gib Hill, Derbyshire, 1858.

J. 93-197 [K. 1026]

Flint scrapers—From Derbyshire.

J. 93-198 to 204

Flint scraper—From Burton moor, Bakewell, June, 1860.

J. 93-205 [K. 1073]

Flint scraper.

J. 93-206



5 Arrows or spear heads—From Middleton, Derbyshire.
J. 93-207 to 211

Implement of flint—a mere chip. 1 in. \times $\frac{7}{8}$ in. From Minning-
low, Derbyshire. J. 93-212 [K. 719]

Arrow head, of flint— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Middleton, Derbyshire,
1850. J. 93-213 [K. 753]

Flint arrow or spear head—From Middleton, Derbyshire, 1850.
J. 93-214 [K. 756]

Flint knife— $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. From Smerril moor, Derbyshire, 1851.
J. 93-215 [K. 824]

Flint flake—From Middleton, Derbyshire, 1852.

J. 93-216 [K. 876]

Knife or spear head, of flint— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. From Upper Haddon, Derbyshire, 1854.

J. 93-217

Square-shaped finely-chipped flint knife—2 in. long. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire, 1854.

J. 93-218 [K. 920]

Flint knife or spear head— $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. From Middleton.

J. 93-219 [K. 950]

11 Flint flake knives—Chiefly from Middleton, Derbyshire.

J. -93-220 to 230

3 Arrow or spear heads, flint—From Middleton, Derbyshire.

J. 93-231 to 233

Flint spear or javelin head with shaft—3 in. long. Bought in London, August, 1845.

J. 93-234 [K. 298]

14 Arrows or spear heads, flint—Chiefly from Middleton, Derbyshire.

J. 93-235 to 247

Flint arrow or spear head—From Wetton, Staffordshire.

J. 93-248 [K. 785]

Arrow or spear head, flint—From Youlgreave, Derbyshire.

J. 93-249 [K. 829]

Flint arrow or spear head—From Wetton, Staffordshire.

J. 93-250 [K. 834]

Arrow or spear head, flint—From Smerril moor, Derbyshire.

J. 93-251 [K. 865]

Arrow head, flint—Found near Biggin, Derbyshire.

J. 93-252 [K. 867]

21 Flint arrow heads—Chiefly from Middleton, Derbyshire.

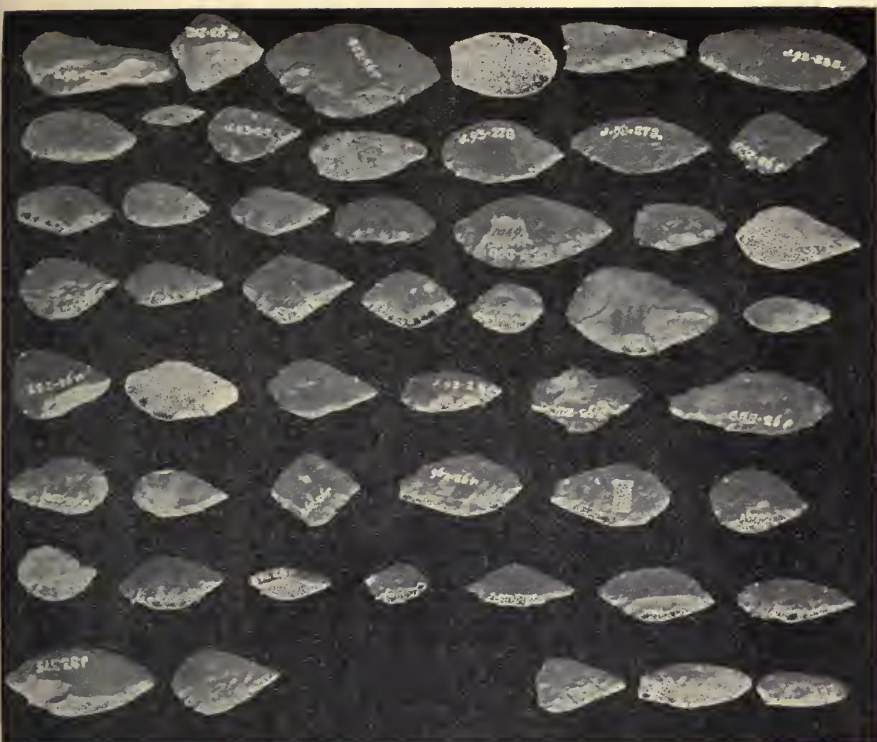
J. 93-253 to 259

8 Barbed flint arrow or spear heads—nicely chipped and of different sizes.

J. 93-260 [K. 967]

Broken flint arrow head—Found near Pickering, 1853.

J. 93-261 [I. 348]



3 Flint arrow heads.

J. 93-262 to 264

Flint arrow head—barbed and broken.

J. 93-265 [K. 978]

Flint arrow head—barbed.

J. 93-266 [K. 979]

5 Flint arrow heads.

J. 93-267 to 269

2 Flint arrow heads—barbed.

J. 93-270 [K. 991]

38 Flint arrow heads—some barbed.

J. 93-271 to 300

Flint arrow head—narrow and sharp.

J. 93-301 [K. 1085]

2 Flint arrow heads.

J. 93-302-3

13 Barbed flint arrow heads—From Pickering, 1849-58.

J. 93-304 [K. 1041]

1 Flint spear head, 10 flint flakes, 1 broken piece of stone, perforated, 1 piece of jet.—Found in a tumulus 3 miles N. of Pickering, September 23rd, 1853.

J. 93-305 [I. 338]

“On the 23rd of September we examined a tumulus, three miles north of Pickering, forty-four yards in circumference and two yards high, by an excavation begun at the north side, which yielded in its progress a variety of flints, a small perforated stone, apparently part of a pendant sharpening stone, and a small piece of jet. The primary interment was not discovered until we were past the centre, shortly beyond which was a cist, constructed of large stones, enclosing a mass of calcined bones and charcoal, accompanied by a vase of well-baked clay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a decorated border [J. 93-800], and a neatly-chipped siliceous spear, so completely vitrified by the heat of the funeral pile as to present a surface closely resembling white porcelain. Nothing else was found in any part of the barrow.”—*Diggings*, p. 235.

14 Flint arrow heads—barbed, calcined. Found on the sites of destroyed barrows on a Warren about 6 miles from Pickering, 1850 and 1851.

J. 93-306 [I. 310]

19 Flint arrow heads—not barbed, some broken. From Pickering, 1849-58.

J. 93-307 [K. 1041]

Flint arrow—barbed, and part of another. Found in Cinerary Urn near Whitby, in 1858.

J. 93-308 [I. 362]

1 Barbed flint arrow head, 1 flint arrow head, not barbed, 1 flint flake—Found in a barrow, near Guisborough, Yorkshire, by Rev. J. B. Reade.

J. 93-309 [I. 355]

1 Flint spear head, 1 flint arrow point—rudely chipped. Found when a tumulus had been taken away near Cawthorn Camps, N. Riding of Yorkshire.

J. 93-310 [I. 257]

2 Flint arrow heads—barbed and elegantly shaped, with serrated edges. Found with calcined bones in a barrow, near Pickering, in 1854.

J. 93-311 [I. 361]

8 Flint flakes or spear heads—From Pickering, 1849-58.

J. 93-312 [K. 1041]

- 21 **Calcined flint instruments**—of different shapes. Found with a whale's bone and excavated stone accompanying a skeleton in a burial place N.E. of Pickering, July 30th, 1851.

J. 93-313 [I. 309]

See J. 93-90.

- 32 **Barbed flint arrow heads**—some broken. Found at Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire.

J. 93-314



- 10 **Barbed flint arrow heads**—Found on Smerril moor, Derbyshire.

J. 93-315

Flint arrow head—barbed. From Bonsall, Derbyshire.

J. 93-316 [K. 779]



104 Flint arrow heads—barbed. Chiefly from the neighbourhood of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire. J. 93-317 to 332


Fine javelin or spear head—barbed, finely chipped. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found near the tumulus at Waggon Low, Cronkstone, Derbyshire. J. 93-333 [K. 12]

8 Flint arrow heads—barbed. Found in Derbyshire. J. 93-334 to 341

94 Arrow heads, flint—Found in Derbyshire. J. 93-342 to 361

Arrow point, flint—From a site of ancient occupation on Manton Common, Lincolnshire. Presented to Mr. Bateman by Mr. Wm. Fennell. J. 93-362 [K. 574]

- 20 Flint arrow heads**—Found at Middleton-by-Youlgreave.
J. 93-363
- 3 Barbed flint arrow heads**—Found at Middleton-by-Youlgreave,
Derbyshire. J. 93-364
- Flint arrow head**—From Wetton, Staffordshire.
J. 93-365 [K. 785]
- Flint arrow head**—with serrated edge, and rather long shaft (dark
flint). J. 93-366
- 11 Flint arrow heads**—Found in Derbyshire. J. 93-367
- Large flint knife**— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. From Pike Hall, Der-
byshire, 1849. J. 93-377 [K. 718]
- Flint instrument**—dagger, or spear head. 4 in. long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide.
Found on Youlgreave moor, Derbyshire, May 17th, 1847.
J. 93-378 [K. 363]
- Flint implement**—roughly chipped and pointed. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found
on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, 1848. J. 93-379 [K. 514]
- Flint spear head**—roughly chipped. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Middleton
moor, Derbyshire. J. 93-380 [K. 307]
- Part of a flint dagger**— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found on Youlgreave moor,
Derbyshire, 1850. J. 93-381 [K. 766]
- Flint implement**—probably part of a dagger, tapering to one end.
Found on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, 1848.
J. 93-382 [K. 505]
- Flint implement**—probably a dagger, broken. $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Found
on Oneash farm, near Middleton, Derbyshire.
J. 93-383 [K. 745]
- Flint dagger**—broken. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found near Longstone, Der-
byshire, February, 1850. J. 93-384 [K. 744]
- Flint dagger**— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Upper Haddon moor, Derbyshire.
J. 93-385 [K. 444]
- Flint dagger**—6 in. long. Found close to Andle Stone, Stanton
moor, Derbyshire, April, 29th, 1848. J. 93-386 [K. 456]

- Flint dagger**—finely chipped. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 2 in. wide. J. 93-387
- Flint dagger or knife**—only partly formed. From Newhaven Lodge, Middleton, Derbyshire, 1848. J. 93-388 [K. 457]
- Flint implement**— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found near Biggen, 1846. J. 93-389
- 40 Flint implements**—chiefly arrowpoints. Found at Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire. J. 93-390
- 16 Arrow or spear heads**—Found in Derbyshire. J. 93-391 to 401
- 34 Flint flakes and implements**—Found at Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire. J. 93-402
- 15 Flint implements**—Found in Derbyshire. J. 93-403 to 413
- Flint flake**—Found at Bongs, near Wetton, Staffordshire, 1850. J. 93-414 [K. 790]
-
- 

OBJECTS OF DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL USE.

Small piece of jet (pierced, apparently a bead), calcined piece of stag's horn—Found with burnt bones in a barrow near Longnor, Staffordshire, June 23rd, 1848. J. 93-415 [G. 137]

"On the 23rd of June was opened a barrow at Low Bent [near the village of Longnor]. Near the centre was a deposit of calcined human bones, placed on the level of the natural soil, and surrounded by an irregular circle of sandstone boulders, accompanied by a piece of stag's horn worked into an oval shape, three good spear points, and two rather indefinite instruments of flint, all which had been submitted to intense heat, probably from having accompanied the remains of their owner on the funeral pile. The flints have acquired a glazed appearance from the fusion of their surfaces. At a short distance from this interment the ground appearing to have been cut out and refilled with stones, we removed them to the depth of 18 inches, when we found a second deposit of burnt human bones placed amongst the stones, without any article or weapon whatever. The ground still shewing proofs of its having been disturbed, the work was resumed, until about two feet more of stone and earth being thrown out, we had the satisfaction of arriving at the solid floor of the grave, on which lay another heap of calcined bones, with one solitary bead of jet amongst them, of very primitive form, being only a rough piece perforated. The entire depth from the apex of the mound to the bottom of the grave, was about five feet, three feet being below the natural surface."—*Diggings*, pp. 36-7.

4 Flint implements, probably spear heads, and 2 flint implements, more circular, rude. Found with calcined bones, near Longnor, Staffordshire, June 21st, 1848. J. 93-416 [I. 170]

See J. 93-415.

2 Long narrow pieces of bone—Found with flint weapons, by a skeleton in a barrow called Mouse Low, Staffordshire, June 21st, 1848. J. 93-417 [G. 136]

See J. 93-862.

1 Flint implement, like a rudely chipped spear head; 1 flint implement, roughly circular; 4 barbed flint arrow heads. Found with a skeleton in Mouse Low, Staffordshire, June 21st, 1848. J. 93-418 [I. 169]

See J. 93-862.

Thick round bone pin—with large perforated eye. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.
Found in a barrow on Brassington moor, Derbyshire, June
30th, 1843. J. 93-419 [G. 1]

(Probably of later date than the Celtic period.)

See J. 93-707, 807, 880.

Oval-shaped piece of bone—perforated with three holes on each
side, apparently a stud or ornament to end of some implement.
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in a barrow on Brassington moor, June
30th, 1843. J. 93-420 [G. 2]

See J. 93-707, 807, 880.

1 Flint spear head, nice shape, like a leaf; **1 flint spear head**,
narrow and pointed; **1 semi-circular piece of bone**, part of
boar's tusk; **1 bronze pin**, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. Found with the
original deposit in a barrow near Wardlow, Derbyshire, August
6th, 1844, by Thomas Bateman. J. 93-421

See J. 93-791.

Triangular bone tweezers, perforated for suspension, and **portion**
of a boar's tusk—Found with the skeleton of a young female



in a barrow on Bailey Hill, Hanson Grange, Staffordshire,
August 3rd, 1850. J. 93-422 [G. 187]

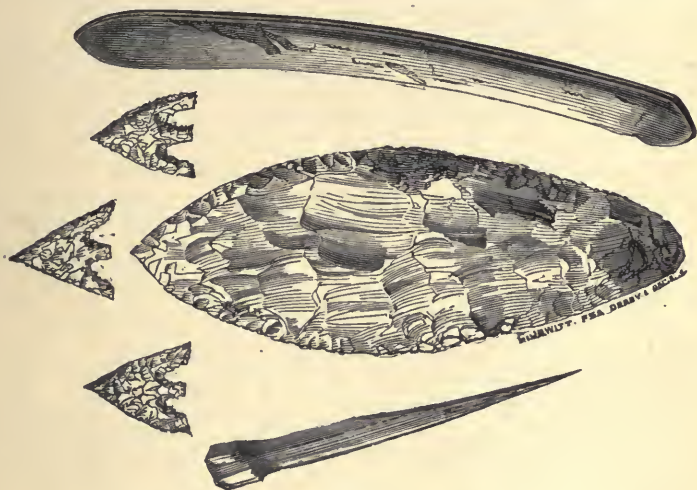
See J. 93-839.

1 piece of boar's tusk, and **1 small piece of rib bone**, perhaps
an ornament. Found in a barrow at Stonesteads, near Water-
houses, Staffordshire, April 7th, 1849. J. 93-423 [G. 187]

"On the 7th of April, we opened a barrow in a field called Stonesteads, a quarter of a mile from the village of Waterhouses, measuring 17 yards across, composed of earth, limestone, and boulders. Slightly south-east from the centre of the barrow, upon a pavement of thin flat stones raised six inches above the natural level of the land, lay the skeleton of a tall and strongly-built man, apparently beyond the middle period of life, who had been placed in the common flexed posture, with the head towards the outside of the tumulus. Near his feet was the tusk of a large boar, rubbed down on the inner surface to about half the natural thickness. Near the shoulders were two implements of burnt flint, and a section, about half-an-inch long, cut from a large rib, and neatly dressed round the edges of the cut surfaces. On the floor of the barrow were indications of fire, and a few pieces of calcined bone, which render it probable that there had been a more ancient interment in the barrow, which was about 18 inches in central elevation."—*Diggings*, p. 131.

Flint arrow head—From a barrow on Upper Haddon moor, Derbyshire, August 7th, 1844. J. 93-424 [I. 89]

1 dagger, of white flint, of excellent shape, finely chipped; 3 barbed flint arrow heads; 7 flint implements, of crude



irregular forms. From Green Low, Alsop moor, Derbyshire, April 25th, 1845. J. 93-425 [I. 92-3-4]

"In the afternoon of the same day a far more interesting barrow was opened, the name of which is Green Lowe. It is situated upon the tract of land known as Alsop moor, which has since proved very productive of Ancient British remains. This tumulus had been heaped over a rocky and unequal surface, in which a hole had been cut in order to serve the purpose of a cist. In removing the upper portion of the barrow a few human bones, horses' teeth, and rats' bones were discovered, and on clearing out the soil with which the cist was filled, the skeleton of a man in the prime of life was laid bare; his knees were contracted and drawn up until they nearly approached the head; and immediately in the rear of the shoulders were placed an elegant and most elaborately-ornamented drinking cup (J. 93-857), a piece of spherical pyrites, or iron ore, before alluded to as being an occasional ornament of the Britons; a flint instrument of the circular-headed form, and a splendid flint dagger (J. 93-425). A little lower down the back of the skeleton there lay three beautifully-chipped and barbed arrow heads of flint, seven other instruments of the same material, but of inferior workmanship, and three instruments made from the ribs of some animal (J. 93-427), neatly rounded at one end, and much like a mesh-rule for netting, or perhaps used as modelling tools in the construction of urns. Still lower down, close to the pelvis, lay the remains of an infant; across the pelvis lay a bone pin (J. 93-426) made from the leg of a small

deer, which had probably been used to secure the folds of some vestments in which the body had been enveloped previous to its interment. The contents of this barrow are highly interesting, as they present a striking degree of similarity to the contents of barrows discovered in Wiltshire, particularly to the relics engraved in plate 18, vol. i., of Sir Richard Hoare's work. The drinking-cup there figured bears a characteristic resemblance to the one here discovered, which is quite different to any heretofore found in Derbyshire; indeed, had railways then existed, and communication with distant places been as easy as at the present day, we should have attributed both vessels to one designer and manufacture. All the flints here discovered had undergone the action of fire, and present a spotless white, which materially improves their appearance."—*Vestiges*, pp. 59-60.

Pin made from the leg bone of some animal— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found with flint weapons deposited with a skeleton in a barrow called Green Low, on Alsop moor, Derbyshire, April 25th, 1845.
J. 93-426 [G. 45]

See J. 93-425.

3 Instruments of bone, with rounded ends, may have served as modelling tools, or mesh rules for netting; and **1 piece** of bone, jaw shaped. Found in Green Low Barrow, Alsop moor, Derbyshire, April 25th, 1845.
J. 93-427 [G. 46]

See J. 93-425.

Flint spear head, neatly chipped; **3 barbed arrow heads** of flint, **9 flint implements**, crude. Taken from a deposit of calcined bones at Ribden, Staffordshire, December 29th, 1848.
J. 93-428 [I. 190]

"29th of December, a barrow was opened between the villages of Cotton and Cauldon, called Ribden Low, about 30 yards diameter. In cutting through the centre, we found a large flat stone covering a rudely-walled cist, built upon the natural surface, about three feet from the top of the barrow, containing a much-decayed skeleton, which reposed in the usual flexed position, on its left side, accompanied by a remarkably beautiful spear-head of flint, and some other pieces of the same material, all of which had been slightly burnt; at the feet was a human skull much decayed. The ground continuing to sink by the side of the cist, we were led to another interment, which consisted of a deposit of calcined bones, placed in a hole dug two feet lower in the natural soil, and paved with flat stones. Amongst the bones were found three large instruments, and three barbed arrow-heads of flint, remains of about five bone implements, some of which appear to have been modelling or netting tools; others pointed at each end are perforated through the middle. They are all in bad preservation, owing to their having been calcined along with the corpse of the owner. The barrow was thickly strewn with

burnt bones, fragments of pottery, and rats' bones; and two very small pieces of bronze, slightly ornamented, were found near the capstone of the cist."—*Diggings*, pp. 127-8.

- 1 perforated narrow piece of bone (perforation in centre); 7 other pieces of bone, somewhat similar; 1 piece of thin bronze, fragment. Taken from a deposit of calcined human bones in a barrow, near Throwley, February 10th, 1843.

J. 93-429 [G. 154 & 155]

- 1 Necklace of Kimmeridge coal—comprising 42 cylindrical beads, one globular bead, and four flat ornaments rather triangular in shape. Found with a secondary interment in Cowlow barrow, near Buxton.

J. 93-430 [G. 83]

"On the 29th of August, 1846, the barrow at Cow Lowe, near Buxton, was opened; although a little disturbed on the surface by the operations of stone-getters, the interments were quite intact. The number and importance of these deposits render needful a minute description of most of them, and a chronological arrangement will make each particular much more intelligible; by the latter system, we commence with the presumed primary interment, then tracing each succeeding one, in the order in which it was inhumed, instead of relating the particulars of each, in the rotation in which they were brought to light by the spade. Upon the floor of the barrow, which slightly exceeded the depth of four feet from the summit, was laid apparently the primitive interment, covered over with a large flat stone, but not inclosed in a cist; it was the body of a person of small stature, probably a female, with the knees contracted; it altogether rested upon a layer of calcined human bones, amongst which was found a bone pin, which had been perforated at the thicker end, but now broken, and part of a dog's head, also several horses' teeth. A few inches higher up, the whole of the centre of the tumulus was covered with human bones, unaccompanied by anything worthy of notice, if we except a few pieces of an urn, coarse, both in material and workmanship. The number of jawbones belonging to different skeletons in this part of the barrow was five, though it is probable that a greater number of individuals were here interred. About a foot higher than these, and slightly out of the centre of the barrow was a small cist, made of stones set edgeways, which contained the bones of a female in the usual contracted position, with which were two sets of Kimmeridge coal beads (one hundred and seventeen in number), [J. 93-430 & 432,] of very neat workmanship; the central ornaments are in this case made of the same material as the beads, though it will be remembered that, in the similar ornament found at Wind Lowe, the central plates were of bone or ivory; a faintly-marked diamond pattern is discernible upon the plates of shale; with these lay a fine instrument of calcined flint, of the circular-ended form; a few of the beads lay on the outside of the cist, where was part of the skeleton of a child, to whom possibly one set of beads might belong, or, what is more probable, that they were disturbed at the time of the construction of the hexagonal cell, which was placed partly upon

the cist pertaining to the lady, at a slightly higher level; in it were deposited two skeletons, one above the other, much crushed up in order to accommodate them to the confined limits of the cell; with the lower one was a neatly-ornamented urn of unbaked clay, much decayed and broken. The latest and most interesting interment, which may be attributed to the Romano-British period, or perhaps by some antiquaries to the early Saxon era, lay in the centre of the barrow, and about midway between the surface of the natural ground and the top of the former. The bones were mostly decayed, so much, indeed, as to leave no trace except the teeth, and a small portion of the cranium; near which, probably about the neck, were two pins of gold, connected by a chain of the same, of remarkably neat design and execution [J. 93-703]; the heads of the pins contain a setting of ruby-coloured glass, placed upon a chequered gold foil; close to them, and apparently having slipped off the chain, lay a large bead of blue glass [J. 93-705]. The earth for a few feet from this place appeared to have been tempered with water, or puddled, at the time of the funeral, which gave it a very solid and undisturbed appearance; this, coupled with the absence of bones, makes it difficult to decide near what part of the body the following articles were originally placed; they were about eighteen inches distant from the pins, which were certainly close to the head. These articles had been inclosed in a wooden box, made of ash plank half-an-inch in thickness, which was wrapped in a woollen cloth, the warp of which is perfectly visible; the hinges of this casket (two in number) are of brass, and were fastened with brass pins, which were clenched upon a piece of stout leather in the inside of the box; it was fastened by a brass hasp of similar type to the hinges, which received a small staple, to which was hung an iron padlock; it contained a small vessel of thick green



glass, an ivory comb much decayed, some instruments of iron, a piece of perforated ivory, apparently the end of some utensil, which was encircled by a brass hoop at the time of its discovery, but which fell to dust on exposure, and a neck decoration of various pensive ornaments, eleven in number; the centre one is of blue porcelain or glass, with three serpents in white; it is retained in a setting of silver, with vandyked edges, on either side of this is a spiral wire bead of electrum, whilst the suit is made up of small circular pendants of silver [J. 93-704], extremely thin, each having a level back and a convex front, and each stamped out of a separate piece; of these the number is eight, and with the exception of one, which has a beaded circle running round it, are all struck from the same die, a small flaw being visible on each; the box also contained a dog's or fox's tooth; and a short distance above the body, in the same tempered earth, lay a portion of the horn of the red deer. In various parts of the tumulus, but not in situations where they could be allotted with certainty to any of the interments, were found a scattered deposit of burnt bones, a bead of Kimmeridge coal, of more globular form than

the others, much worn ; a neat pin of bone, a pointed instrument of the same, apparently a lance-head ; and the usual chippings of flint, and rats' bones."—*Vestiges*, pp. 91-5.

Necklace, of Kimmeridge coal—composed of 76 cylindrical beads, and 2 conical studs, together with 6 ornaments of bone with a punctured pattern. Found with a skeleton in a barrow at Windle Nook, near Wormhill, Derbyshire, August 12th, 1846.

J. 93-431 [G. 79]



"On the 12th of August, 1846, was opened a low flat barrow at Windle (Wind Lowe) Nook, near Hargate Wall, Derbyshire, about twenty yards in diameter, two feet high, and encircled by a ring of large flat limestones, placed in a sloping manner on one side, about three yards from the margin of the tumulus, apparently for the purpose of preserving its symmetry. The top of this barrow is surmounted by a large square sandstone, which has originally formed the base of one of the wayside crosses, of which numerous examples remain in the north of Derbyshire. About the centre of the barrow was a cist, measuring nearly six feet by four, in horizontal area, and three feet in depth, of unusual construction, the sides being built of large stones set on end, some of which appeared above the turf. An

examination of the contents of this cist led to the conclusion that it had been applied to sepulchral purposes at various distinct periods, and that the last interment had been partially disturbed at a comparatively recent period; the contents were as follows:—small pieces of urn, calcined bones and flints, skeletons of two persons of full stature, and of two infants, one of them very young, and various animal bones, amongst which, those of the rat, weazle, and horse were most conspicuous. All these articles were so much out of their ordinary arrangement as to leave no doubt of their disinterment at the time of the burial of another skeleton, which lay in a contracted position a few inches above the floor of the vault. This skeleton, which, from the ornaments discovered with it, and the slender proportion of the bones, must be attributed to a female, had not entirely escaped spoliation at a recent period; the following circumstances seem to put this question beyond doubt, namely, the discovery of sundry pieces of tobacco-pipe, and nails from rustics' shoes, and from the fact of finding part of a very large ivory pin, and a fragment of an armilla or bracelet of Kimmeridge coal, both of which would undoubtedly have been perfect at the time they were deposited. Whoever these former excavators were, they were not very close observers, as they had overlooked a necklace of beads of the aforesaid Kimmeridge coal, terminated by two perforated conical studs of the same, and enriched by six pieces of ivory, ornamented with the everlasting chevron or zigzag pattern so universally prevalent on Celtic remains. The beads, exclusive of the studs and ornaments, are seventy-six in number and are identical with two that are figured in plate 3, vol. i., of Sir Richard Hoare's excellent work. The ivory ornaments are quite novel, no other example having been published.' *Vestiges*, pp. 88-g.

Necklace, of Kimmeridge coal—composed of 40 cylindrical beads, 1 triangular bead, and 6 flat ornaments. Found with a secondary interment in Cowlow barrow, near Buxton.

J. 93-432 [G. 83]

See J. 93-430.

Necklace, of Kimmeridge coal—comprising 53 cylindrical, 10 minute beads, 12 conical studs, and 6 flat separating plates. Found in a barrow near Hasling House, in the vicinity of Buxton, June 5th, 1850,

J. 93-433 [G. 184]

"On the 5th of June, we opened a barrow on the Hill Head. The mound is about twelve yards across, and presents the appearance of having been much reduced, the height being nowhere more than eighteen inches. The centre had been disturbed with the effect of displacing the skeletons of three or four persons and some calcined bones; the earth around did not appear to have been moved, as masses of rats' bones occupied their original level. Notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the barrow, we collected 81 jet ornaments, composing a handsome necklace that had accompanied one of the skeletons;

they comprise 53 cylindrical and 11 flat beads, 12 conical studs, and five out of the six dividing plates requisite to form the decoration; the plates are plain, and the centre pair are perforated for eight beads to go between. It is likely that many more of the small flat beads would have been found if the tumulus had not been before disturbed; those that were found being collected with much trouble from an area of many feet, instead of lying near the head of their owner."—*Diggings*, pp. 66-7.

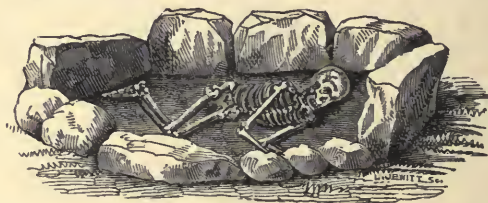
Necklace—consisting of conical beads, studs, and flat plates, the beads in the pendant being small, numbering 416 pieces of Kimmeridge coal and 1 flat piece of bone ornamented with punctures. Found about the neck of a female skeleton in a small barrow near Arborlow, Derbyshire, March 15th, 1848.

J. 93-434 [G. 113]



"On the 15th of March, we re-opened a barrow near the boundary of Middleton moor, in the direction of Parcelly Hay, which was unsuccessfully opened by Mr. W. Bateman on the 28th of July, 1824; nor

did our researches lead to a more satisfactory result, as the entire mound seemed to have been turned over by deep ploughing by which the interments, consisting of two skeletons and a deposit of burnt bones, had been so dragged about as to present no characteristic worthy of observation. A neat whetstone was picked up amongst these ruins, and a carefully-chipped leaf-shaped arrow-point of flint has since been found by ploughing across the barrow. About fifty yards south-east of the last, is another barrow of very small size, both as to diameter and height; so inconsiderable indeed are its dimensions, that it was quite overlooked in 1824. Fortunately the contents, with the exception of one skeleton that lay near the surface, had been enclosed in a cist, sunk to a few inches beneath the level of the soil. As in the companion barrow, the skeleton near the top was dismembered by the plough, so that it afforded nothing worthy of notice—the original interment, however, which lay rather deeper, in a kind of rude cist or enclosure, formed by ten shapeless masses of limestone, amply repaid our labour. The persons thus interred consisted of a female in the prime of life, and a child of about four years of age; the former had been placed on the floor of the grave on her left side, with the knees drawn up; the child was placed above her, and rather behind her shoulders: they were surrounded and covered with innumerable bones of the water vole, or rat, and near the woman was a cow's tooth, an article uniformly found with the more ancient interments. Round her neck was a necklace of variously shaped beads and other trinkets of jet and bone, curiously ornamented, upon the whole resembling those found at Cow Low in 1846 [J. 93-430], but differing from them in many details. The various pieces of this compound ornament are 420 in number, which unusual quantity is accounted for by the fact of 348 of the beads being thin laminæ only; 54 are of cylindrical form, and the 18 remaining pieces are conical studs and perforated plates, the latter in some cases ornamented with punctured patterns. Altogether, the necklace is the most elaborate production of the pre-metallic period that I have seen. The skull, in perfect preservation, is beautiful in its proportions, and has been selected to appear in the *Crania Britannica*, as the type of the ancient British female. The femur measures $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches.



The engraving represents the arrangement of the cist."—*Diggings*, pp. 24-6.

Necklace—consisting of 71 beads, studs, and plates of Kimmeridge coal, the plates ornamented with punctures, and 1 flat piece of

bone with punctured pattern. Found about the neck of a skeleton at Grindlow, near Upper Haddon, April 30th, 1849.

J. 93-435 [G. 158]



"On the 30th of April, a barrow near Over Haddon, in land called Grindlow, was examined as completely as the meeting of three walls on its summit would allow. It had been much mutilated; but fortunately the primitive interments lay too deep to receive injury from the labours of those in search of stone, by whom an important

interment of secondary date had been destroyed. The original deposit had been made on the rock a little below the natural surface, and about five feet from the top of the mound; it comprised three skeletons, laid in the usual contracted position, two of which were females; with them were one or two rude instruments of flint, and a fine collection of jet ornaments, 73 in number, which form a very handsome necklace. Of these 26 are cylindrical beads, 39 are conical studs, pierced at the back by two holes meeting at an angle in the centre; and the remaining eight are flat dividing plates, ornamented in the front with a punctured chevron pattern, superficially drilled in the jet; seven of them are laterally perforated with three holes, to admit of their being connected by a triple row of the cylindrical beads, whilst the eighth, which is of bone, ornamented in the same style, has nine holes at one side, which diminish to three on the other by being bored obliquely."—*Diggings*, pp. 46-8.



BRONZE WEAPONS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Bronze leaf-shaped sword—with a slight ridge and groove near the edge on each side, nine rivets attached at handle end, blade broken and repaired. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found with human bones and other bronze objects near Ebberston, Yorkshire, March, 1861. J. 93-436 [G. 409]

This is the only bronze sword personally recorded by Mr. Bateman, and it was found after the publication of his works, so that there is no published account of it. Evidently bronze swords are rare in the counties in which Mr. Bateman's operations took place.

See also J. 93-463.

Bronze dagger—with the three rivets attached. 5 in. long. Found with a skeleton in Carder Low, near Hartington, Derbyshire, by Thomas Bateman, May 21st, 1845. J. 93-437 [G. 48]



For description of this find, see J. 93-11.

"In these primitive weapons of thin bronze without sockets, usually found in connection with implements of stone, we undoubtedly see the first efforts of the ancient inhabitants of Britain in metallurgy at a time when bronze was so rare and precious as not to be commonly



employed for the larger and heavier articles, such as axe heads, though occasionally we find the stone axe replaced by the earliest type of bronze celt."—*Bateman Catalogue*, 1855, p. 6.

Bronze dagger—with the three rivets attached by which the handle was fixed to it. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found with a skeleton in Brier Low barrow, near Buxton, May 12th, 1845.

J. 93-438 [G. 47]

"On the 12th of May, 1845, was opened a very large cairn or stony barrow, called Brier Lowe, near Buxton; it was about six feet in central elevation, and about twenty yards in diameter. On approaching the centre, upon the level of the natural surface, it was found to be covered with rats' bones, amongst which were some small pieces of an urn, and some burnt human bones, which had doubtless been disturbed upon the occasion of the interment of a body, which was discovered in the middle of the barrow. This skeleton was laid upon some flat limestones placed on the natural ground, with its head towards the south and its knees contracted; it was very large and strong, and was accompanied by a bronze dagger, in excellent preservation, with three rivets remaining which had attached the handle: this fine instrument lay close to the middle of the left upper arm and is the first of the kind ever found in Derbyshire. The skeleton was surrounded with a multitude of rats' bones, the remains of animals which had in former times feasted upon the carcass of the defunct warrior; which fact was satisfactorily proved by the gnawed appearance of the various bones, and from the circumstance of several of the smaller ones having been dragged under the large stones upon which the body lay, and which could not by any other means have got into that situation. This barrow is extremely interesting, as having produced conclusive evidence regarding the *quæstio vexata* of the cause of the perpetual occurrence of rats' bones in barrows in various places, which are the remains of generations of those unpleasant quadrupeds which have burrowed into the tumuli, in all probability to devour the bodies therein interred."—*Vestiges*, p. 61.

Bronze dagger—with three rivets attached to it, by means of which the handle was affixed. $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Found with a skeleton in a barrow near Worm Hill, Derbyshire, August 15th, 1846.

J. 93-439 [G. 80]



"On the 15th of August, 1846, another barrow, on higher ground a little farther on the opposite side of the road to Buxton, was opened. Its diameter is greater than that of the last, but, like it, is surrounded by a circle of very large stones. In the centre was an erection of very large flat stones, regularly walled in courses, and having for its base a piece of rock four feet by five, and one foot thick, approaching to a ton weight, so that if the earthy part of this barrow had been carefully removed so as to leave these stones undisturbed, there would, according to the old school of antiquarianism, have been a complete druidical circle, with a cromlech or altar for human sacrifices standing in the centre; more particularly, as the flat stones at the top of the central pile had a considerable inclination towards one side, which peculiarity in similar structures has been gravely accounted for as an intentional provision to carry off the blood of the unfortunate victims now and then sacrificed by the Druids. But to return to the funereal discoveries made in this barrow: on removing the aforesaid large stone, a few pieces of an unusually coarse urn, some calcined human bones and the remains of a host of rats, with here and there a skull of the weasel, appeared. Though level with the surrounding fields, the earth under the stone was loose, and had been removed to form a cist, which had for its floor a level surface of rock some three feet below the natural soil, and which was neatly walled round with flat stones. In this grave was a skeleton of large dimensions, lying on its left side in a contracted posture; behind the head was a dagger of the usual type, measuring six inches and a-quarter in length, and in the highest preservation. It has the appearance of having been silvered, and still retains a brilliant polish. When deposited it had been enclosed in a wooden sheath, the remains of which were very perceptible at the time of its discovery. Near it were two instruments of flint, and two more were found during the progress of the examination of the tumulus."—*Vestiges*, p. 90.

Bronze dagger—with three rivets attached for the handle. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in a tumulus near Deep Dale, Derbyshire, June 19th, 1848. J. 93-440 [G. 135]

"June 19th, we opened another barrow at Deepdale in the immediate vicinity of the others. The field in which it is situated is called Burnet's Low, the prefix being derived from a late occupier of the land. The mound was seventeen yards across, and having no great elevation it promised an easy task; but having dug to the depth of two feet we arrived at the side of a very large grave, about six feet wide, cut at least three feet deep in the rock. It was filled with stones without any earth, except what had been washed in during the lapse of ages. We cleared it out for the distance of ten feet from the southern end, without meeting with the other extremity, which time would not allow of our doing. The sides were cut down perpendicularly, and were blackened by charcoal. On the west side within the grave was a skeleton, deposited on the west side with the head to the south, and the knees drawn up; under the shoulders of which was a well-preserved bronze dagger, with three rivets for the purpose of fastening the semilunar handle, which had imparted a

green tint to the bones with which it had been in contact. The earth above was mixed with pebbles and bouldered pieces of sandstone, and in it we found an arrow point of flint."—*Diggings*, p. 115.

Bronze dagger—with three rivets for the handle. 5 in. long. Found with a skeleton in New Inns barrow, Derbyshire, May 20th, 1845.
J. 93-441 [G. 53]

"On the afternoon of the same day, a barrow at New Inns was opened; it is situated upon a ridge of high ground immediately overlooking the secluded hamlet of Alsop-in-the-Dale. The centre of the tumulus being reached, the original interment was discovered lying upon the rocky floor, upon its left side, with the knees contracted, and the face towards the south, without being inclosed in any kind of cist or vault. Close to the back of the head was a beautiful brass dagger of the usual form, but with smaller rivets than common, which the appearance of the surrounding mould denoted to have been buried in a wooden sheath. About the knees two small brass rivets were found entirely unconnected, and as on a strict scrutiny nothing else was discovered, it is most probable that they had riveted some article of perishable material—wood for instance—which had so completely decayed as to leave no trace. In the course of this excavation were found part of another human skeleton, some animal teeth, and two instruments of flint, which had all been previously disturbed."—*Vestiges*, pp. 66-7.

Bronze dagger—with three rivets attached for handle, a raised broad ridge down the centre of blade on each side. 5 in. long. From a barrow on Musdin Hill, Staffordshire, June 16th, 1849.
J. 93-442 [G. 164]

"The fourth of the group of barrows on Musdin Hill was opened on the 16th of June. It is a flat-topped barrow, 25 yards across, about three feet high, and composed of earth, with a few stones about the various interments. About halfway down, in the centre, we found a skeleton, near to which was a second much decayed, but apparently of a young person; by the side of the head was a pebble and a circular ring of bronze, with a ribbed front, which, from the remains of the iron pin, we conclude to be a brooch. Beneath the head was another like it, in better preservation. The rust from the iron pins retained impressions of woven cloth and hair, but whether the latter results from contact with a skin garment, or the hair of the corpse, it is impossible to decide: the last is, however, most probable. Under the body was much charcoal.

"Slightly further on, we found a large thin instrument of grey flint, which probably belonged to a decayed skeleton reposing near upon some stones, surrounded by rats' bones. A beautiful bronze dagger, five inches long, two and a-half broad, with a rib up the centre at each side, and three rivets for the handle, the polished patina of which rivals malachite in colour, was found, in no very

determinate position with regard to any of these interments, though nearest to the first; if, however, we take former discoveries as a guide, we should attribute it to the owner of the flint instrument."—*Diggings*, p. 148.

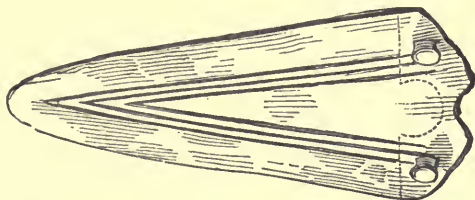
Bronze dagger—with three rivets attached for handle. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found with a secondary interment in a tumulus at Parcelly Hay, Hartington, Derbyshire, March 6th, 1848.

J. 93-443 [G. 112]

See J. 93-12.

Bronze dagger—with six diagonal flutings running down the blade and meeting near the point, on both sides; chipped at point. Two rivets attached for handle, and one rivet missing. $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Found in Dow Low barrow near Sterndale, Derbyshire, September 5th, 1846.

J. 93-444 [G. 85]



"On the 5th of September, 1846, was examined the lower part of a large barrow (called Dow Low) near Church Sterndale; the upper part of which had been some time removed, on which occasion an urn and other antiquities were found; fortunately the primary interment was left untouched; though the remnants of later interments deposited on a higher level, consisting of sundry pieces of bone, burnt and unburnt, fragments of urns, and a small piece of thin cylindrical brass, testified to the havoc that had been made. The most remote interment consisted of two much-decayed skeletons, lying near each other upon the floor of the barrow, about two yards from the centre. One was accompanied by a fluted brass dagger, placed near the upper bone of the arm, and an amulet or ornament of iron ore, with a large flint instrument, which had seen a good deal of service, lying near the pelvis. A few chippings of flint and calcined human bones were distributed near the two skeletons."—*Vestiges*, p. 96.

Bronze dagger—with two rivets attached, and the other loose, point broken. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found with a skeleton constituting the primary interment in End Low, near Hartington, Derbyshire, July 13th, 1848.

J. 93-445 [G. 139]



"On the 13th of July we re-opened the large barrow at End Low, which was first attempted in 1843, without our finding the primary interment. Our researches this time resulted in the discovery of the remains of the original occupant, which were, after the expenditure of much labour, found in a cist cut down in the rock to the depth of six feet beneath the natural surface, and upwards of ten feet from the top of the barrow. The skeleton was that of a finely-proportioned man, rather above the middle size, and was in good preservation, with the exception of the head, which was decayed at the left side,

from contact with the floor of the grave. The bones lay apparently without much regularity, which was attributable to the settling down of the stones upon the body during the process of decay. At a small distance from them was a bronze dagger and spear-head of flint, of a grey colour. The grave was bounded on three sides by rock, and the remaining one was walled up to a level with them with loose limestones. The skull is engraved in the *Crania Britannica*, and is described by the learned writer as 'a well-formed head, presenting very clearly the conformation of the true ancient British cranium, of which it may be regarded as belonging to the typical series.' The femur measures 18·8 inches."—*Diggings*, pp. 38-40.

Bronze dagger—with three rivets attached for handle. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found near Kenslow Knoll barrow, Derbyshire, February 1st, 1848. J. 93-446 [G. 106]

See J. 93-24, J. 93-552, and J. 93-1166.

Bronze dagger—with a tang pierced with one hole for attachment of the handle, damaged. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in the middle of a deposit of calcined human bones in Lady Low barrow, near Blore, Staffordshire, April 13th, 1850. J. 93-447 [G. 178]

"On the 13th of April we made a cutting in the south-east side of the tumulus, at Lady Low, near Blore, first examined on the 2nd of July, 1849, and discovered a heap of calcined bones buried in the earth, without any provision having been made to enclose them. In their midst lay a bronze dagger, of the usual shape as far as regards the blade, but having a shank or tang to fit into the handle, which was secured by a single peg passing through a hole in the former; the handle, where it overlaid the blade, was terminated by a straight end, and not by a crescent-shaped one as usual. The dagger had been burnt along with the body, furnishing the second instance of the kind, and the third in which that instrument has been discovered with calcined bones in our researches. We also made a further search in the other tumulus at Lady Low, where burnt bones were found on the 14th of September, 1849, but found nothing but two blocks of flint."—*Diggings*, p. 163.

Bronze dagger—with rivets attached for handle, blade broken at point. On the blade are impressions of fern leaves on which the body was laid and also the hairy garment that enveloped the body. 4 in. long. Found with a skeleton in a barrow at Shuttlestone, near Parwich, Derbyshire, June 3rd, 1848, J. 93-448 [G. 128]

Engraved in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, Vol. 7, p. 211.—A bead and bronze celt found with same skeleton.

"On the 3rd of June we examined a mutilated barrow in a plantation on Parwich moor, called Shuttlestone, which had originally been about four feet in height; it consisted of a compact mass of tempered earth down to the natural surface of the land, below which point, in the centre of the barrow, there appeared a large collection of immense limestones, the two uppermost being placed on edge and all below being laid flat, though without any other order or design than was sufficient to prevent the lowest course, resting upon the floor of the grave, inside which they were piled up, and which was cut out to the depth of at least eight feet below the natural surface; thus rendering the total depth from the top of the mound to the floor of the grave not less than twelve feet. Underneath the large stones lay the skeleton of a man in the prime of life and of fine proportions, apparently the sole occupant of the mound, who had been interred whilst enveloped in a skin of dark red colour, the hairy surface of which had left many traces both upon the surrounding earth and upon the verdigris or patina coating a bronze axe-shaped celt and dagger, deposited with the skeleton. On the former weapon there are also beautifully distinct impressions of fern leaves, handsful of which, in a compressed and half-decayed state, surrounded the bones from head to foot. From these leaves being discernible on one side of the celt only, whilst the other side presents traces of leather alone, it is certain that the leaves were placed first as a couch for the reception of the corpse with its accompaniments, and after these had been deposited, were then further added in quantity sufficient to protect the body from the earth. The position of the weapons with respect to the body was well ascertained; and is further evidenced by the bronze having imparted a vivid tinge of green to the bones where in contact with them. Close to the head were one small black bead of jet [J. 93-562] and a circular flint; in contact with the left upper arm lay a bronze dagger with a very sharp edge [J. 93-448], having two rivets for the attachment of the handle, which was of horn, the impression of the grain of that substance being quite distinct around the studs. About the middle of the left thigh bone was placed the bronze celt [J. 93-473], which is one of the plainest axe-shaped type. The cutting edge was turned towards the upper part of the person, and the instrument itself has been inserted *vertically* into a wooden handle by being driven in for about two inches at the narrow end—at least the grain of the wood runs in the same direction as the longest dimension of the celt, a fact not unworthy of the notice of any inclined to explain the precise manner of mounting these curious implements. The skull, which is decayed on the left side, from the body having lain with that side down, is of the platy-cephalic form, with prominent parietal tubers—the femur measures 18½ inches."—*Diggings*, pp. 34-5.

Bronze dagger—rather narrow, with two rivets attached and two other rivet holes for handle. 4½ in. long. Found with a skeleton, a later interment in a barrow at Stanshope, Staffordshire, December 2nd, 1849. J. 93-449 [G. 175]

See also J. 93-856 & 871.

"A rude piece of black flint lay under the upper part of the body, and at a higher level, above the right shoulder, was an elegantly-shaped

bronze dagger, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with two rivets attached, between which are two holes that have never been filled with metal, but which may have served to bind the dagger more securely to its handle, by thongs of leather or sinews of animals. It presents the corrugated surface usual on bronze instruments that have been buried in their leather sheaths, and is further enriched by the impressions of a few maggots or larvæ of insects. Several small pieces of flint were found in this grave."—*Diggings*, p. 160.

Bronze dagger—with two holes for rivets, edge chipped. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found with burnt human bones in a cist in the barrow at Mare Hill, Throwley, Staffordshire, May 25th, 1848.

J. 93-450 [G. 130]

"May 25th, we opened a barrow on the top of Mare Hill, near Throwley Hall, by sinking by the side of a mass of natural rock which approached the surface near the middle of the tumulus. About three feet down we discovered a grave, cut in the rock, covered, more especially about the sides, with charcoal: in it were two skeletons, near the shoulders of one was a spear point of calcined flint; in the earth, near the grave, were found a small piece of pottery and a piece of lead [J. 93-587], having the appearance of wire, which subsequent researches prove to have been accidentally fused from metalliferous gravel present upon the spot where either a corpse was burnt or an urn baked, which was generally the site afterwards occupied by the tumulus.

"Carrying the excavation to the further side of the before-named rock, we found that the artificial ground extended much deeper, and was mingled with fragments of human skeletons and rats' bones; and about four feet from the surface was a cist of flat stones placed on end, which contained three interments on different levels: the uppermost was the skeleton of a child, the next a deposit of burnt bones, among which were some animal teeth; the lowest was an entire skeleton. Immediately above the burnt bones was found a small bronze dagger about three inches long [J. 93-450], perforated at the lower end with two holes, which did not present the usual rivets for attaching the handle, and which must, therefore, have been secured by ligatures. Outside this cist were found pieces of human skull, sherds of pottery, flints, animal bones, and a piece of lead of conical shape."—*Diggings*, p. 113.

Bronze dagger—broken, and showing only part of one hole for rivet. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in a cist, with a skeleton, 18 feet beneath the summit of a tumulus near Cawthorn Camps, Yorkshire, November 26th, 1849.

J. 93-451 [G. 200]

"On the 26th of November a large barrow was opened, near Cawthorn Camps, sixty-five yards in circumference, seven feet in elevation, composed of sand, burnt clay, and limestone rubble. We commenced on the north side with an excavation nine feet wide, which was

increased to double the size at the centre, through the following strata:—sand six feet, burnt clay, limestone rubble, and lastly, burnt clay repeated, covering a grave sunk in the rock eleven feet below the natural level: the total depth from the crown of the barrow to the floor of the grave being eighteen feet. The grave was filled with the stones that had been quarried out of it, and after they were cleared we found its length to be fifteen feet and width seven feet. At the bottom were two skeletons lying at length, embedded in charcoal, with the heads pointing respectively east and west. At the right side of one lay a coarsely-made spear-head of flint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and at the same side of the other was a bronze dagger, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of archaic type, which has been attached to a crescent-shaped handle by three rivets. It is in every respect the same as those previously described from the Derbyshire and Staffordshire tumuli.”—*Diggings*, pp. 206-7.

Bronze dagger—fused and bent. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found with burnt human bones which formed a secondary deposit in the smaller barrow at Minninglow, Derbyshire, July 27th, 1849.

J. 93-452 [G. 167]

“On the 27th of July, excavating as near the centre of the earthy barrow as possible, we raised three or four ponderous flat stones, beneath which the earth exhibited a crystallized appearance, resulting from its having been tempered with liquid. Cutting down through it we arrived at the natural surface at the depth of rather more than four feet, and found that the mound had been raised over the site of the funeral pile, as it remained when burnt out. The scattered human bones had not been collected, but lay strewn upon the earth accompanied by some good flints, part of a bone implement, and a bronze dagger of the most archaic form, having holes for thongs and no rivets, all of which had been burnt along with their owner. The dagger is singularly contorted by the heat, and affords the first instance of a weapon of bronze having been burnt, and the second in which we have found one associated with calcined bones, the first being at Moot Low, in 1844.”—*Diggings*, p. 57.

Bronze dagger—broken into two pieces, with three rivets attached for handle. 5 in. long. Found in a barrow on Calton Moor, Staffordshire, August 30th, 1848.

J. 93-453 [G. 142]

“On the 29th and 30th of August (says Mr. Bateman) we sunk down upon the grave, and after working upwards of a day and a-half, had the satisfaction of finding, at a depth of more than four yards from the surface, the primary deposit in this difficult barrow, namely, the remains of a large skeleton, accompanied by a neat instrument of flint and a bronze dagger, with three rivets of the usual form, but broken, perhaps by the pressure of some very large stones with which the grave was filled, and in consequence of which our labours were rendered much more arduous.”—*Diggings*, p. 119.

Bronze dagger—imperfect, six inches long, and an oval piece of bone pierced with four holes, which has apparently formed the butt end of the handle. Found with a skeleton in a barrow at Scambridge, eleven miles east from Pickering, April 3rd, 1851.

J. 93-454 [G. 253]

The bone object is similar to one found at Gristhorpe and now in the Scarborough Museum. It is precisely the same shape as the stud J. 93-546, but much larger, being two inches long.

“The site of a barrow near the last, (eleven miles east of Pickering,) that had long been removed by agricultural operations, was examined on the 3rd of April, when it was found that, although the mound had been cleared away down to the natural surface, the original interment had escaped destruction, owing to it having been placed lower in the earth. A grave, nine feet long, five feet wide, and eight feet deep, had been dug for the reception of the body, and, after the funeral, had been filled up with large stones. When we removed them, we found the skeleton lying at the bottom, with the head to the north, embedded in red gravel, which, we may observe, is frequently the case in the Yorkshire tumuli, and which may result from an instinctive unwillingness to place large and rough stones immediately in contact with the corpse at the time of burial. A similar precaution has been taken in many of the Derbyshire barrows, and it is remarkable how well the contemplated end has been secured by these simple means, the relics thus guarded being always in good condition. At the right hand of this skeleton was an assemblage of curious articles, the foremost of which is a fine bronze dagger [J. 93-454], now upwards of six inches long, though more than an inch is broken off: it has been fastened to a handle with a V-shaped termination by three rivets. It is much to be regretted that the investigation was not conducted with greater care, as there was a possibility of recovering the handle, which was formed of bone, but unfortunately the butt end of it only was preserved. This is made of three pieces of bone, riveted together by two bronze pins, and perforated with two holes for tying or pegging on the other part. It resembles the bone ornament discovered with the ancient British chief, in a tumulus near Gristhorpe, now in the Scarborough Museum. Next was a thick-backed cutting instrument of flint, three inches long, from which we may judge that this interment took place during the period of transition, when stone weapons were about to be superseded by bronze. Next were two small balls of stone [J. 93-98 & 99], one and two inches diameter respectively; and a peculiarly-shaped stone, much like a coprolite [J. 93-100], probably valued by the deceased, and, consequently, interred with him. In addition to these there was a small tool, neatly cut from a cow's tooth, very suitable for impressing designs on the clay vessels of the period; and two remarkable little objects, like acorns both in size and shape, that have been charred.”—*Diggings*, pp. 225-6.

Part of a leaf-shaped bronze sword (Cleddyrr)—much chipped and worn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ in long. Found in Stanton Park.

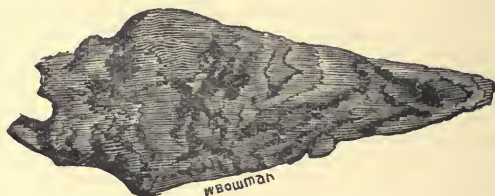
J. 93-455 [G. 8]

From White Watson's Collection, Bakewell.

Bronze dagger—with two rivet holes, shaped almost like a modern dagger. $9\frac{3}{4}$ in long. Found by draining in land near Buxton, Derbyshire, January, 1856. J. 93-456 [G. 348]



Spear-head—of thin bronze, chipped, flat. 3 in. long. Found inurned with calcined human bones in Moot Low barrow, near Grange Mill, Derbyshire, May 6th, 1844. J. 93-457 [G. 25]



See also J. 93-778.

"On the 6th of May, 1844, was opened a large flat barrow called Moot Low, situated about one mile south-west from Grange Mill, in a field of considerable elevation and rocky surface. The tumulus is about fifteen yards in diameter, and about four feet high, with a level summit. The section was made by cutting through the centre of the barrow from east to west. When within about four yards from the middle, a secondary interment was discovered very near the surface, which consisted of a deposit of burnt bones placed in a large urn [J. 93-778], measuring about sixteen inches in height, and thirteen in diameter at the mouth, which was broken, owing to its being so superficially covered; since being restored, it exhibits a very curious appearance, being ornamented in a different manner to any yet discovered in Derbyshire. When found, it lay on its side, and on carefully collecting the pieces and the bones it contained, a small brass spear-head, or dagger [J. 93-457] was found amongst the latter; it is three inches and a-quarter in length, and has a hole through which it has been riveted to the handle or shaft. Two very similar in size and form are engraved in Sir Richard Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, vol. i., plates 11, 28. This is the first recorded discovery of a weapon of this description in this county, though subsequent researches have proved them to be by no means rare."—*Vestiges*, p. 51.

Spear-head, of thin bronze—flat, with part of tang attached. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Cawthorn Camps, near Pickering.

J. 93-458 [G. 199]

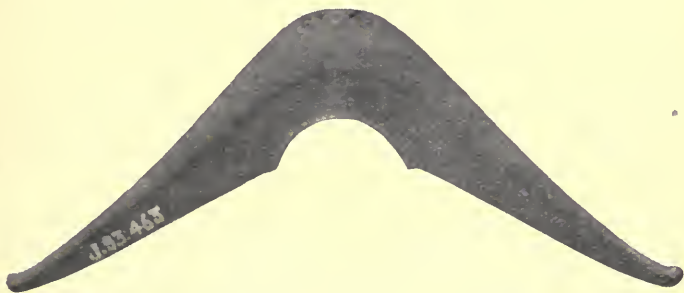
Bronze spear—with notch on each side near to handle end, where it has been repaired, evidently attached to the shaft by tying. 5 in. long. Found at York. J. 93-459 [G. 241]

Bronze leaf-shaped spear-head—narrowed like a stalk of leaf at the end for attachment. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found on the moors near Scarborough, 1848. J. 93-460 [G. 133]

Bronze dagger—approaching the modern shape, with one rivet attached and hole (broken) for another. 8 in. long. Ploughed up in a field near Cayton, Scarborough, 1846. J. 93-461 [G. 89]

Part of a bronze dagger that has evidently had a raised ridge down the centre on each side, two rivets attached. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found at York. J. 93-462 [G. 242]

Bronze ornament—from the sheath of a bronze sword. 6 in. long. Found with human bones and other bronze objects near Ebberston, Yorkshire, March, 1861. J. 93-463 [G. 410]

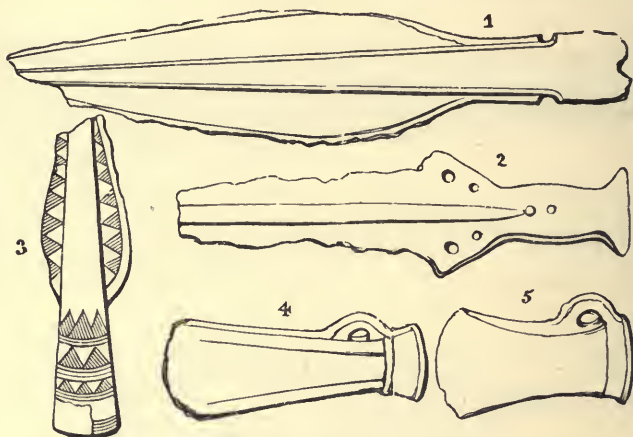


See J. 93-436.

Upper portion of a bronze sword—with rounded ridge down the centre, and three rivet holes for handle. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in cutting a drain near Bilton, Yorkshire, in February, 1848. Presented to Mr. Bateman by C. M. Jessop, by whom an account of the discovery was communicated to the *British*

Archæological Journal, vol. v., p. 349, where a selection from the objects found is engraved. (No. 1 in illustration.)

J. 93-464 [G. 159]



See also J. 93-465 to 467 and J. 93-494 to 500.

Upper portion of a bronze sword—with six rivet holes for handle. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found in cutting a drain near Bilton, Yorkshire, in February, 1848. (No. 2 in illustration.)

J. 93-465 [G. 159]

Part of a bronze spear—with socket end ornamented with engraved circular and diagonal lines. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found in cutting a drain near Bilton, Yorkshire, February, 1848. (No. 3 in illustration.)

J. 93-466 [G. 160]

Bronze spear—of the myrtle leaf pattern, tolerably perfect on one side, but broken on the other. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Five portions of similar spears, 5 to 8 in. long. Found in cutting a drain near Bilton, Yorkshire, February, 1848.

J. 93-467 [G. 161]

Bronze spear—perfect and good shape, with two oval openings opposite in the blade, two rivet holes in the socket, rounded raised ridge down centre tapering to the point. $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Agelthorpe, near Middleham, Yorkshire, 1848.

J. 93-468 [G. 129]

See also J. 93-504.

Bronze spear-head—with two loops on socket end. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found near river Derwent at Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, December 19th, 1806. J. 93-469 [G. 294]

(Represented by bottom figure in woodcut on p. 80.)

From the Collection of Charles Hurt, of Wirksworth.

Socketed javelin or spear-head of bronze—which has had a loop on each side of socket. $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Found at Stanedge farm, Newhaven, Derbyshire, by breaking up uncultivated land, January, 1853. J. 93-470 [G. 281]

1 Bronze dagger—broken before interment, with thirty rivets and two pins, the ornaments of its handle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; handle probably another $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. **2 circular ornaments, of Kimmeridge coal**—perforated at the back for attachment, probably to the dagger belt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow near New Inns, June 4th, 1845.

J. 93-471 [G. 56-57]

"On the 4th of June, 1845, another large flat barrow was opened, which is situated upon the level summit of a hill upon Alsop moor, known by the name of Net Lowe Hill. This barrow is about twenty-five yards in diameter, and not more than two feet in height; it was opened by cutting through it in different directions, so as to divide it into quarters. In each of these trenches, on approaching the centre, were found horses' teeth and an abundance of rats' bones; and in one of them a small piece of a coarse urn. In the centre of the tumulus was found a skeleton extended on its back at full length, and lying on a rather higher level than the surface of the natural soil. Close to the right arm lay a large dagger of brass (broken in two by the weight of the superincumbent stones), with the decorations of its handle consisting of thirty rivets and two pins of brass. In vol. i., plate 23, of Sir Richard Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, a dagger is engraved of a precisely similar character, the number of rivets, or studs, and pins being exactly the same. Close to this dagger were two highly-polished ornaments made of a kind of bituminous shale, known in the south of England as Kimmeridge coal, and equally well known to the achæologist as the material of the coal money and of many other ancient British ornaments. Those in question are



circular and moulded round the edges, having a round elevation on the front, to allow of two perforations which meet in an oblique direction on the back, for the purpose of attaching the ornaments to some part of the dress, or more probably to the dagger-belt of the

chief with whose remains they were interred. In vol. i., plate 34, of Sir Richard Hoare's book, a similar ornament of jet is engraved, which is smaller and does not seem to have a moulding round the edge. It is a singular fact that, although the skeleton had evidently been never previously disturbed, the lower jaw lay at the feet of the body. Along with the above-mentioned articles were numerous fragments of calcined flint, and amongst the soil of the barrow were two rude instruments of the same."—*Vestiges*, pp. 68-9.



J. 93-469, 472, 480. 485, 503.

Flat bronze celt or axe—of primitive type. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found on Hartle moor, Derbyshire, in 1824. J. 93-472 [M. 4]

(Represented by the middle figure of the woodcut above.)

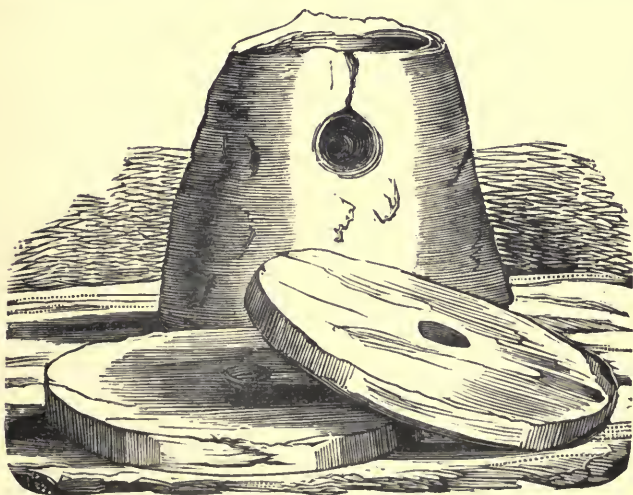
"Harthill Moor has been considered as one of the most favourite localities of the Britons in this part of the county by every antiquary who has visited it, from the days of Pegge and Rooke, who first brought it into notice, until the present day. Nor does the supply of antiquities discovered within its boundaries seem to be much diminished, as every year produces some interesting articles of the nature as those described, so pedantically yet so truthfully, by Major Rooke, whose delight it was to wander about these wastes on the pleasant summer days, picturing to himself rock basins, encampments, and similar objects in the rugged grit rocks and inequalities of the land.

"Rooke further mentions the frequent discovery of urns containing calcined bones, glass beads, rings, and querns or hand millstones, but does not give any minute particulars about the circumstances under which they were found.

"Since that time articles have been continually found in the course of cultivating the land, most of which have been neglected, and of course lost; some have, however, been preserved, amongst others, a large stone celt, in the possession of Walter Shirley, Esq. Two similar ones, and an extraordinary large bronze one, also many querns, and an urn containing burnt human bones, are in the Museum of Derbyshire Antiquities collected by the writer.

"Notwithstanding the casual discovery of all these articles, no idea of the existence of vestiges of huts or habitations was entertained, until some extensive farming operations in the summer of 1845 brought to light remains which can hardly be attributed otherwise.

"In various places were noticed circular and level pavements of sandstone, put down in a similar way to the carriage-road of a street in town, but of course far more irregularly. In some parts of these areas, was always the trace of a continued fire, generally it was observed in the centre, whilst promiscuously strewn about were many fragments of pottery, chippings of flint, and, in several cases, broken querns, pieces of slate which had undergone the action of fire, and other debris. At the same time were found several entire querns, a curious cylinder for bruising corn, precisely similar to one excavated from the tumuli of the Aztecs, in the Isle of Sacrificios, on the coast of Vera Cruz, and presented to the British Museum by Captain Evan Nepean; and a sandstone bead of flattened shape, together with many arrow-heads, and other instruments of flint.



"We are led to believe that the huts constructed by the Britons were circular (the modern Welsh pigstye is said to be a perfect *fac-simile* of them), and the most probable inference (if we may be allowed to draw one) is, that the pavements discovered upon Harthill

Moor were the floors of these huts, the walls being made of wood have ages since decayed, and left the floors as the only mementos of the Briton's home."—*Vestiges*, pp. 126-8.

Flat bronze celt or axe— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found with a bronze dagger with a skeleton in a barrow at Shuttlestone, Derbyshire, June 3rd, 1848. On one side are impressions of fern leaves on which the body of its owner reclined. Described and figured in vol. 7, *Journal Brit. Archæolog. Assoc.*, 1850, pp. 210 to 220.

J. 93-473 [M. 29]

See J. 93-448 and J. 93-562.

Flat bronze celt or axe— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Burnt Wood, Beeley, Derbyshire, 1855.

J. 93-474 [M. 109]

Lower part of a large flat bronze celt or axe— $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Found upon Oaker Hill, Darley Dale, Derbyshire, about 1840.

J. 93-475 [M. 13]

Flat bronze celt or axe—of early type. 5 in. long. Found at Mill field, near Youlgrave, Derbyshire, 1848.

J. 93-476 [M. 58]

Flat bronze celt or axe—neatly formed with a slight ridge raised round the edge. 5 in. long. Found with a skeleton in Moot Low barrow, near Dove Dale, Derbyshire, June 2nd, 1845.

J. 93-477 [M. 18]

"On the 2nd of June, 1845, was opened a large and well-known barrow called Moot Lowe, which is situate about halfway between Alsop moor and Dovedale; it is a large tumulus, about thirty yards in diameter and about four feet in height, being perfectly level on the top, which is planted with large trees. On digging through the centre a large cist was discovered, which was cut in the rock, having, on account of the dip of the strata, a sloping floor. At the west end of the cist and upon the lowest part of the slanting floor lay the skeleton of a middle-sized man, whose legs were drawn up; near his head lay a fine bronze celt of novel form; it was placed in a line with the body, with its edge upwards. The lower jaw of a small pig was also found close to the skeleton. At the other extremity of the cist, which was near five yards from the situation of the last-described interment, were found the skeleton either of a female or young person, and a few burnt bones, which had been disturbed and thrown together in a heap at some remote period; as the overlying soil was as firm and solid as in any other part of the tumulus. During the progress of the excavation there occurred part of the antler of a deer, some horses' teeth, and their usual concomitant, rats' bones."—*Vestiges*, p. 68.

Bronze flat celt or axe—of very rude workmanship, the surface much corroded. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found on the moors near Scarborough, 1846. J. 93-478 [M. 22]

Part of a small flat bronze celt—of primitive type. $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Found along with a flint spear deposited with a skeleton interred near the outer edge of Borthor Low barrow, near Middleton, Derbyshire, September 4th, 1843.

J. 93-479 [M. 11]

"4th of September, 1843, a small barrow, about two miles south of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, named Borthor Lowe, was investigated, first by digging down the centre, and afterwards by cutting it through to the south side. In the first excavation pieces of urns, horses' teeth, and other bones were immediately found. Proceeding lower down, upon the level of the ground on which the barrow was raised, a rude kind of pavement of rough limestones was found, which was covered with a layer of rats' bones. Yet no human bones were discovered in this part of the mound, which was therefore abandoned, and the south side subjected to an examination, with better success. The ground on the south being removed to the depth of a foot, a skeleton, with the head lying towards the interior of the barrow, was uncovered. It was found to be in a very decayed state, from its being placed so near the surface, within the influence of the atmosphere. On the left side of the skeleton were the remains of a plain, coarse urn, much disintegrated, owing to the reason above stated; a flint arrow-head, much burnt; a pair of the canine teeth of either a fox or a dog of the same size, and a diminutive bronze celt. The contemporary use of weapons of flint and bronze is remarkable: in another place are a few observations bearing upon this point. In other parts of the tumulus were three hones of fine slatestone. In an adjoining field are the remains of another barrow, removed in order to supply materials for a stone fence at the least expense; but there are no records of any discovery of interments having been made at the time."—*Vestiges*, p. 48.

Celt-shaped chisel of bronze—with long tang, and stopridge above the middle to prevent the splitting of the handle. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found near Biggen Grange, Derbyshire.

J. 93-480 [M. 8]

(Represented by upper figure in woodcut on p. 80.)

Bronze palstave or axe—with the sides of handle turned up and forming a partial socket on each side. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in ploughing over a tumulus at Blake Low, near Longstone, 1846.

J. 93-481 [M. 24]

Bronze palstave—with ridge on blade, and a loop on side at junction of blade and handle. 6 in. long. Found in setting potatoes at Grind, near Buxton, in the spring of 1850.

J. 93-482 [M. 78]

Bronze palstave—of rather thick bronze and somewhat coarse make. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found on the moors near Scarborough, 1847. J. 93-483 [M. 25]

Bronze palstave—with slight ridge down centre and on edges of blade, loop on side. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Biddulph, Staffordshire. J. 93-484 [M. 7]

Bronze palstave— $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Found in planting on the Upper Oldhams, near Middleton, Derbyshire, 1832. J. 93-485 [M. 10]

(Figured at right-hand side of woodcut on p. 80.)

Bronze palstave, or half-socketed celt. 6 in. long. Found near Ashover, Derbyshire. From White Watson's collection. J. 93-486 [M. 2]

Bronze palstave, or half-socketed celt. 6 in. long. Found upon Winstar moor, Derbyshire, in 1766. From White Watson's collection. J. 93-487 [M. 1]

Bronze palstave, or half-socketed celt, with three raised lines on each side, and a loop on one side. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From the collection of Mr. Wormald, of Fulford, near York, July, 1848. J. 93-488 [M. 30]

Bronze palstave, or half-socketed celt, good shape and broad curved cutting edge. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in draining near Chatsworth, Derbyshire, in 1851. J. 93-489 [M. 93]

Bronze palstave, or half-socketed celt, with ridge down centre of blade. 6 in. long. Found at Stonecliffe quarry, Darley Dale, Derbyshire, July 1st, 1844. J. 93-490 [M. 12]

Bronze palstave, or half-socketed celt, with large rounded cutting edge. 7 in. long. Found close to the river Bradford, near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, in 1843. J. 93-491 [M. 15]

Bronze palstave, or half-socketed celt, imperfect. 5 in. long. Found near Horsley Castle, Derbyshire. J. 93-492 [M. 14]

Bronze palstave—broken, with ridges down centre. $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Found near Keighley, Yorkshire. J. 93-493

- 1 **Bronze socketed celt**—with loop. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. J. 93-494 [M. 60]
 1 ,, 3 in. long. J. 93-495 [M. 60]
 1 ,, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. J. 93-496 [M. 61]
 1 ,, chipped on edge. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. J. 93-497 [M. 62]
 1 ,, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. J. 93-498 [M. 63]
 1 ,, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. J. 93-499 [M. 64]
 1 ,, broken. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. J. 93-500 [M. 65]

Found with bronze spears in cutting a drain near Bilton, Yorkshire, February, 1848.

See J. 93-464, 465, 466, 467.

Bronze socketed celt—with loop, and three raised ridges on each side. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Found on Stanton moor, Derbyshire, January, 1850. J. 93-501 [M. 71]

Bronze socketed celt—with loop. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From the collection of Mr. Wormald, of Fulford, near York, July, 1848. J. 93-502 [M. 32]

Bronze socketed celt—with loop, ornamented with five thin lines on each side terminated by a knob, the outermost lines being coincident with the edges of the celt. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Peak Forest, Derbyshire, in 1828. J. 93-503 [M. 9]

(Figured on left-hand side of woodcut on p. 80.)

Bronze socketed celt—with loop, and ornamented with three rather indistinct longitudinal lines. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found with a large spear near Agelthorpe, Yorkshire, 1848. J. 93-504 [M. 28]

See also J. 93-468.

Bronze socketed celt—broken on one side, with loop, and ornamented with three longitudinal lines. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Mr. Cook's Yorkshire collection. J. 93-505 [M. 135]

Bronze socketed celt—with loop, and ornamented with three longitudinal lines. 3 in. long. Found at Caister, Lincolnshire. J. 93-506 [M. 137]

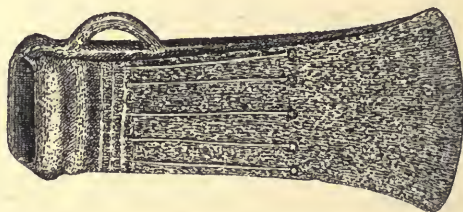
Bronze socketed celt—with loop, and ornamented with three longitudinal lines on each side. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. From the collection of Mr. Wormald, of Fulford, near York, July, 1848. J. 93-507 [M. 31]

Bronze palstave, or half-socketed celt, with loop, and ridge down the centre. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found near Newhaven, Derbyshire. From the collection of P. Heacock, Esq., of Buxton.

J. 93-508 [M. 134]

Bronze socketed celt—with loop, and ornamented with five raised longitudinal lines terminating in knobs. $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. Found near Brough by Castleton, Derbyshire, 1807.

J. 93-509 [M. 3]



Described and figured in *Marriott's Antiquities of Lyme*, 1810, p. 303.

Bronze socketed celt—with loop, and ornamented with three longitudinal lines. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found with the broken skull of a wolf on the Wolds near Scampstone, Yorkshire, 1850.

J. 93-510 [M. 77]

Bronze socketed celt—with loop, rather long and narrow, and the casting rough. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Lincoln in 1828.

J. 93-511 [M. 5]

Bronze socketed celt—with loop, broken and corroded. 3 in. long. Found at Lincoln in 1824.

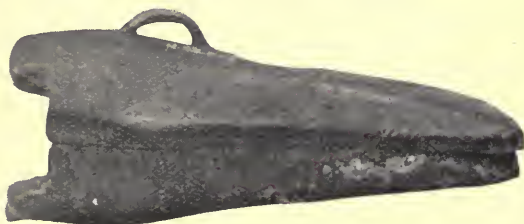
J. 93-512 [M. 6]

Bronze socketed celt—with loop, broken, and rather flat. $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. From Leeds, 1849.

J. 93-513 [M. 76]

Bronze mould (in two halves)—for socketed celt, with loop and three lines. 6 in. long. From Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, 1826.

J. 93-514 [M. 114]



Bronze celt—with loop, and three longitudinal lines. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.
From Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, 1826. J. 93-515 [M. 115]



Bronze celt—with loop, and three longitudinal lines. 3 in. long.
From Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, 1826. J. 93-516 [M. 116]



Part of a bronze celt—2 in. long. From Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, 1826. J. 93-517 [M. 117]

Square-sided bronze instrument—with full socket. 3 in. long.
From Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, 1826. J. 93-518 [M. 118]



Thick-edged socketed bronze chisel—3½ in. long. From Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, 1826. J. 93-519 [M. 119]



Narrow bronze socketed gouge—3 in. long. From Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, 1826. J. 23-520 [M. 120]



Broad bronze socketed gouge— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, 1826. J. 93-521 [M. 121]



Sickle-shaped instrument of bronze—with socket and rivet holes. 6 in. long. From Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, 1826. J. 93-522 [M. 122]



Bronze awl—pointed at one end and flattened at the other as if to fit into handle. 2 in. long. Found in the Borough field Wetton, Staffordshire, August, 1852. J. 93-523 [G. 278]
(Probably Romano-British.)

A full account of the Romano-British settlement at Wetton, Staffordshire, is given in *Diggings*, pp. 194 to 203.

Bronze ring—thick and oval in form. 1 in. \times $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Found at Arborlow, Derbyshire, March, 1859. J. 93-524

Bronze spear-head—socketed, and with loop on each side. $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Found near the Wye between Cressbrook and Litton Mill, Derbyshire, in 1831. J. 93-525 [G. 399]

Point of a bronze spear— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found under the limestone in Lathkilm Dale, Derbyshire, in 1847. J. 93-526 [G. 94]



SEPULCHRAL URNS, AND OTHER VESSELS IN POTTERY.

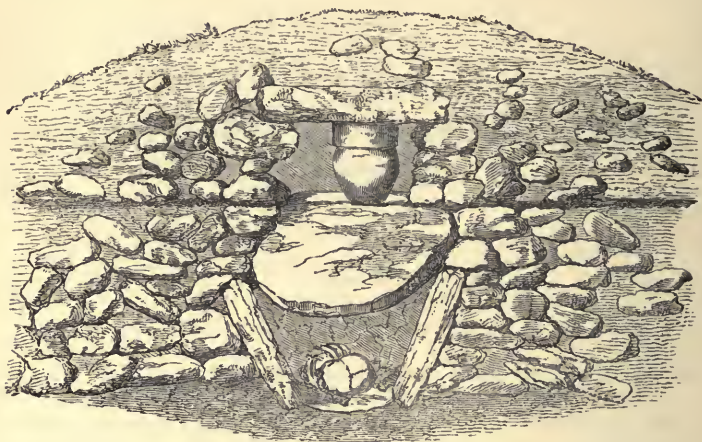
Cup or vase, of dark coarse pottery—ornamented with rows of small diagonal punctured lines; lower part globular with broad indentation above, surmounted by a ridge about an inch below the oval mouth of the cup. Much broken and restored. 4 in. high, $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at globular part. Found in a barrow called Liffs Low, near Biggin, Derbyshire, July, 1843. **J. 93-757A [N. 14]**

For description of barrow see J. 93-55.

Cinerary urn of sun-baked clay—ornamented with incised lines as if caused by the pressure of a string, broad thick band at top, the bottom narrowing to the base. It contains calcined bones. (Piece broken off lip.) $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 9 in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at base. Found as a secondary deposit in a barrow on Ballidon moor, Derbyshire, July 30th, 1849.

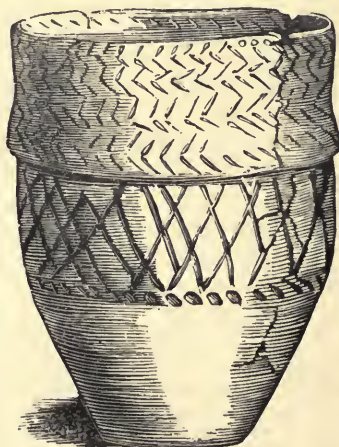
J. 93-758 [N. 114]

“While taking up the skeleton we met with a large flat stone lying aslant, with its lowest edge within the cist; this was most likely the cover which had given way; the upper end was embedded in stones and burnt sand, interspersed with partially calcined human bones, and others in their natural state; among the latter were some remains of an infant; close above stood a large cinerary urn in an upright position, containing calcined human bones, and protected from superincumbent pressure by a large stone resting at each end upon an upright slab. The urn, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 9 diameter at the mouth, is ornamented by patterns impressed from a twisted thong, and is in fine preservation, having been found perfect. The bones within it were beautifully coloured by burning, and perfectly clean; among them we found a piece of an animal’s jaw, rats’ bones, a fine bone pin four inches long, a fragment of thin pottery, and a flint arrow head, all (including the rats’ bones) much burnt. The presence of partially-burnt human bones in the sand, the discoloration of the latter, and the occurrence of calcined rats’ bones in the urn, demonstrate the fact of the corpse having been consumed upon the spot.



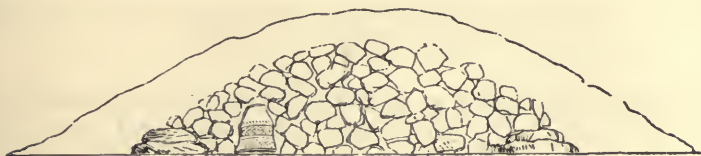
The section will render the arrangement of the interments in this curious barrow easily understood."—*Diggings*, p. 60.

Sepulchral urn—with broad band and tapering base. The band ornamented with short incised lines as if made by the thumb nail, and the body, with lines crossing each other and forming



a lozenge-shaped pattern, broken at lip. $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 12 in. diameter at top, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found inverted over a deposit of calcined bones, which are now in it, in a barrow at Flax Dale, Middleton, Derbyshire, February 6th, 1847.

J. 93-759 [N. 72 & O. 51]



"On the 6th of February, 1847, a barrow was opened which is situated in the township of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, near a small valley called Flaxdale. It is of the usual bowl-shaped form, and is about three feet in height. Near the centre was found a fine sepulchral urn, neatly ornamented, containing a deposit of calcined bones, over which it was placed, with the mouth downwards. The urn was inclosed within a rude cist, partly cut in the rock, partly walled round, and covered with a large flat stone; about this, and indeed throughout the barrow, were many pieces of flint, some of which are chipped into the shape of arrow-heads, &c. The presence of rats' bones indicated that there had been an interment by inhumation in addition to the foregoing one. Part of a skull and a few bits of

pottery were all the vestiges of this deposit, which appears to have been disturbed at the time of the interment of the urn and its contents."—*Vestiges*, p. 100.

Sepulchral urn—plain, except for some rounded punctures on the band at the top, which is sloping and thickened on its lower edge, forming a ridge over the body of the urn, and it gradually tapers from there to the base, much broken on one side. 15 in. high, 12 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow at Guisborough, Yorkshire, by Rev. J. B. Read.

J. 93-760 [N. 209]

Sepulchral urn—plain body, the top without thickened band, but sloping inwards from a line running round the urn, three inches from the top, near which there is another line, and the two are joined by a few diagonal lines enclosing triangular spaces, broken slightly round the edge, the body restored. 11 in. high, 9 in. diameter at top, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow six miles N. of Pickering, August 14th, 1849.

J. 93-761 [N. 132]

“On the 14th of August we opened a barrow, six miles north of Pickering, twenty-seven yards round the base, and four feet six inches in central elevation, by digging as usual from the north to the middle. After clearing away a layer of sand, large stones appeared, their position indicating that they were intentionally placed to guard the interments which were discovered on removing them. These were the calcined remains of probably two persons, enclosed in two fine sepulchral urns, embedded in sand and covered by a flat stone, which was too short to extend over the mouths of both. The bones were accompanied by a neat lance-head of flint, nearly two inches long, and two circular-ended flints, which had been calcined. The urns are respectively ten and eleven inches high: the former [J. 93-773] has a border of diagonal lines, occasionally crossed by others in the contrary direction; the latter [J. 93-761] is bordered by a simple pattern of a single chevrony line, running between two horizontal ones. They are both of coarse material and workmanship.”—*Diggings*, p. 205.

Sepulchral urn—of a reddish colour, plain, except for a ridge, slightly knobbed, three inches from the top, from which the vase slopes both to the lip and to the base. Contains calcined bones. 11 in. high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 5 in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow on Narrowdale Hill, near Alstonefield, Staffordshire, September 19th, 1846.

J. 93-762 [N. 68 & O. 50]

“On the 19th of September, 1846, was opened a small barrow upon the summit of Narrowdale Hill, near Alstonefield, Staffordshire. It was not more than eighteen inches higher than the surface of the hill; in the centre, inverted over a deposit of burnt bones, was a large unornamented urn [J. 93-762], which rested upon a large stone level

with the rock; a flint spear of primitive form was deposited along with the bones beneath the urn. The large stone, being removed, was found to be the cover of a cist cut down in the rock and filled with soil; on displacing which, another deposit of calcined bones, containing a small piece of burnt flint, was found heaped up on the floor of the cist; at one corner of this vault stood a neatly-ornamented urn in perfect condition [J. 93-781]. On the Alstonefield side of the tumulus a neat little cist was found, which was made of four flat limestones set on edge to form the sides, and a fifth to serve as a floor, on which lay a heap of burnt bones, which had originally been protected by an urn, now entirely disintegrated by atmospheric changes, its near proximity to the surface having subjected it to their influence. Amongst the heap of bones were a neat arrow-head of flint, a bone button or ornament perforated with three holes for attachment to the dress [J. 93-546], and a piece of stag's horn. In this barrow were many rats' bones, and a few bones of a human skeleton which had not undergone combustion."—*Vestiges*, pp. 97-8.

Sepulchral urn—thickened band at top with incised lines, as of string, formed in rows to make a pattern of triangles, with the bases alternately reversed, lower part tapering to base. Contains the original deposit of burnt bones. Vase partially restored. 13½ in. high, 12 in. diameter at top, 5 in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow near Sheldon, Derbyshire, May 6th, 1844. J. 93-763 [N. 39 & O. 17]

"About half-a-mile from the village of Sheldon are two large barrows, placed about three hundred yards distance from each other, both of which were opened on the 6th of May, 1845. On cutting into the first tumulus, which was the one nearest the village, it was found to have been previously examined, no undisturbed deposit or interment having been met with. The following articles were found promiscuously mingled with the earth and stones in the interior of the tumulus; fragments of two urns, a few burnt bones and charcoal, a skeleton pretty nearly complete, a few bones of a young person, bones of rats, polecats, and other animals, and chippings of a coarse kind of flint, none of which were of any marked or characteristic shape.

"The second barrow, which was much lower than the former, was untouched by any previous seekers of antiquities; yet having cleared the superincumbent strata from the floor of the barrow, nothing was discovered to repay the labour, until, on a close examination of the rock which appeared above the surface of the ground, a circular excavation was perceived about the centre of the barrow, which contained a large urn, the upper part of which is ornamented, inverted over a deposit of burnt human bones, which, when viewed through a hole in the urn, presented a pleasing sight, being quite free from soil, and beautifully variegated with tints of blue and purple, from the action of heat. The urn is about thirteen inches in diameter, and fitted exactly the excavation made to receive it. In this barrow, as in the preceding, large quantities of rats' bones and chippings of coarse flint or chert were found."—*Vestiges*, pp. 60-1.

Sepulchral urn—of remarkable shape, the lip inside and out ornamented with incised lines, as of string, at recurring angles,

the body of the vase, which is concave between the narrow thickened lip and the tapering lower part, is also ornamented with similar lines as well as two lines running entirely round the base. Contains original deposit of burnt bones. $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From a barrow nine miles N. of Pickering, November 26th, 1850.

J. 93-764 [N. 165]

"On the 26th of November another tumulus, a mile north of the two last, eight feet high, having a base circumference of seventy-eight yards, and composed of sand and stones, was examined by cutting from the summit, first through about two feet of sand, when exactly in the centre of the barrow we discovered a very fine urn, embedded in burnt bones, much taller in proportion to its diameter than similar vessels found in the adjoining counties, and at the same time more elegantly formed. It has a deep moulded border, ornamented both within and without, and the total height is eleven inches, four being devoted to the border. Below this interment stone appeared, and continued down to the natural surface, where was a large flagstone, computed to weigh two tons, which being too large for removal, was left undisturbed, we sinking down by its edge and finding it to cover the entrance of a natural cleft or cavern in the rock, fifteen feet long, four feet high, and four feet six inches wide, in the middle of which was a human skeleton, embedded in stiff red clay, with the head to the north, the calvarium of which has been preserved in an imperfect state. Near the right hand was a very fine instrument of flint, of unique form, that had first been carefully chipped into its shape, and afterwards rubbed down: it is a kind of axe or tomahawk, with a very sharp angular cutting edge. Near the head was another good instrument, and on the breast had been placed five more instruments of flint. In another part of the mound a small piece of an urn was found, which bears a peculiar ornament, resulting from the impression of a six-toothed implement, applied vertically."—*Diggings*, pp. 216-7.

Part of a large vase—ornamented in the upper part with a dotted front, and two slightly raised ridges. 9 in. high, 9 in. diameter. Found at Cawthorn Camps, near Pickering, 1840.

J. 93-765 [N. 127]

"From a barrow near Cawthorn Camps, opened about the year 1840, a sepulchral urn, in an imperfect state, and a calcined pin, were recovered. The former has been about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, of thinner and more firmly baked clay than usual, with two hollow mouldings round the upper part, ornamented by carefully-arranged rows of dots alternating with twisted lines. The pin has the thicker end rounded, and, wanting a small piece of the point, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long."—*Diggings*, p. 219

Sepulchral urn—plain, lip thickened with ridge overhanging the body about four inches from the top, and a slighter ridge $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below this, from which the vase tapers to the base, lip broken in places. Contains deposit of calcined bones. $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 11 in. diameter at top, 5 in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Whitby, 1858.

J. 93-766 [N. 227]

Sepulchral urn—with thickened band at top $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and slightly concave body for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below it, from which the vase tapers to the base. The top ornamented with incised lines, and the body with similar lines crossing each other to form a diamond pattern. The lower part of vase inside blackened as if it had contained hot bones. 12 in. high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found inverted over a deposit of burnt bones in a barrow near Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, May 29th, 1851. J. 93-767 [N. 161]

See also J. 93-123.

"On the 29th of May, we made a section from south to north through another large mutilated tumulus in the same neighbourhood, but on the other side of the Wye. Not far from the centre we discovered a large sepulchral urn, twelve inches high, with a deep ornamented border, inverted over a deposit of clean calcined bones, placed upon some uneven stones on the natural surface, and having among them a calcined bone pin. The urn was quite uninjured, and owed its preservation to a large mass of limestone by its side, close to which lay a celt-shaped instrument five inches long, with a cutting edge, made from part of the lower jaw of a large quadruped rubbed down; and two phalanges of a human finger. Proceeding further, we met with the skeleton of a small hog, then those of two children, all interred in a simple manner, without protection or accompaniment: beyond these was an adult skeleton that had been deposited at a late period, if we may judge from the appearance of the mound immediately above, where were many scattered bones, the skeleton of a dog, and a small bronze fibula of the most common Roman shape. By further excavation we found that the last skeleton had been interred near a very large stone set on edge from east to west, which formed the side of a cist vaen, measuring inside three feet six inches by eighteen inches, the other sides being supplied by similar slabs, the whole placed in an excavation lower than the natural surface, the depth from the top of the mound to the floor of the cist being five feet six inches. By clearing it out, the following discoveries were made in the order in which they are enumerated:—First, a small vase of clay, neatly ornamented, but so imperfectly baked as to have but little firmer consistency than the surrounding earth; next, and immediately below it, were skeletons of two infants and an adult, so much huddled together as to render their respective position unascertainable; close to these, we found a fine and sharp spear-head of grey flint $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and two implements of the same, one of them a small disc, near an inch in diameter: immediately under lay another adult human skeleton, which had clearly been deposited on its right side, with the head to the west, as were all the others found in this cist. This, the lowest interment, was evidently a male, the one next above presents female characteristics, and both, together with the children, presented unmistakable evidence of having been interred at the same time, so that we have some reason to suppose that the family was immolated at the funeral of its head, as has been customary with savages in all ages and parts of the globe."—*Diggings*, pp. 77-9.

Sepulchral urn—with thickened band at top and body ornamented with punctures and lines, base plain and tapering, broken at

top, and restored in body. $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at bottom. From a barrow near Whitby.

J. 93-768 [N. 229]

Sepulchral urn—with the band at the top, which tapers to the lip, ornamented with a series of lines forming triangular pattern with bases alternately reversed, and three incised lines running round this band near the ridge which separates it from the body of the vase—tapering to base. $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 10 in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at base. Found at Crosscliff, Yorkshire, February 22nd, 1849.

J. 93-769 [N. 129]

“On the 22nd of February, 1849, we opened a tumulus at Crosscliff, of twenty yards circumference and four feet high, by cutting a trench through it from north to south. The upper part, chiefly consisting of stone, below which light-coloured sand predominated, except in the centre, where it was replaced by loose stones. No interment was found there, but near the northern edge of the mound we discovered a large cinerary urn, eleven inches high, containing burnt bones, and covered with a flat stone; and on the south side of the barrow was another urn, embedded in red sand, also containing calcined bones, amongst which were a rude arrow-point and a flake of flint. The first of the urns, exhumed in imperfect condition, is decorated by a broad border, having a pattern of vertical lines alternating with horizontal ones, produced by the impress of a twisted thong on the soft clay. The other is an extremely fine and perfect vessel, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, having a border ornamented with a chevron pattern, deeply cut by the application of a slightly-twisted cord. The whole of the tumulus was turned over without further success.”

—*Diggings*, p. 204.

Sepulchral urn—of globular form, and of very sandy ware, and rather rude work, two holes on one side, broken round the lip. Contains calcined bones, which formed late interment very near the surface of the large tumulus at Steep Low, Staffordshire, opened June 21st, 1845. 9 in. high, 9 in. diameter at top.

J. 93-770 [N. 59 & O. 32]



J. 93-770.



J. 93-773.

"On the 21st of June, 1845, an attempt was made to open a large barrow near Alstonefield, Staffordshire, called Steep Low, measuring about fifty yards in diameter, and about fifteen feet in central elevation, which is constructed almost entirely of loose stones. It was found, on reaching the place, that some of the neighbouring villagers had already, in a vain search after imaginary treasure, found near the apex of the mound, the body of a Romanized Briton, extended on its back, accompanied by an iron spear-head [J. 93-1130], a lance-head and knife of the same, placed near the head, and three Roman coins, in third brass, namely one of Constantine the Great, one of Tetricus, the other illegible from the friction of sand-paper applied by the finder, in the delusive hope of making evident its golden character. They also found some pieces of a highly-ornamented drinking-cup, a curious piece of iron ore, and various animal bones, amongst others, horses' teeth, and rats' bones. All the antiquities discovered by these enterprising individuals were ceded to the writer, on their being reimbursed for their labour and loss of time. On continuing the excavation, there was discovered close to where the spears were found a small stud or circular ornament of copal amber, perforated with a double hole at the back for attachment, in a similar manner to the two ornaments found on Alsop Moor on the 4th of June. In the opposite direction was found a large plain urn of globular form, with four holes through the upper edge, containing a deposit of burnt human bones, two quartz pebbles, and a piece of flint; it was not more than one foot six inches beneath the surface. An attempt was made to penetrate to the floor of the barrow, but owing to the great depth, and the loose nature of the stones, of which the mound is composed, it was found advisable to desist, on account of the hazardous nature of the undertaking, when the excavation had reached the depth of about six feet. It is evident that there yet remains the original interment, and it is by no means unlikely that there may be many more in the interior of the tumulus, which could not be thoroughly examined without a great deal of time and labour being expended."—*Vestiges*, pp. 76-7.

Sepulchral urn—with thickened band at top, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, tapering at bottom, no ornamentation, partly repaired. Containing burnt bones. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 7 and 6 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow about six miles N. of Pickering, February 11th, 1851. J. 93-771 [N. 175]

"On the 11th of February there was opened a good-sized mound, six miles north of Pickering, rather more than twenty yards diameter, and two yards in actual height. Like several of the last, it was of small limestone, and was investigated from the north side. In cutting towards the centre, portions of a small vase, with a projecting herring-bone border, occurred near the surface; and after passing the centre, towards the south, a small cist of stones was found about a yard beneath the turf, enclosing a tall cinerary urn, nine inches high, with a prominent border, altogether unornamented, and filled with burnt bones. After the removal of these secondary interments, no other was found till we arrived at the natural level at the south side, where, beneath a large mass of burnt earth and charcoal, the upper part of a large cist-vaen of sandstone flags appeared, filled up with loose stone. When the latter were lifted out, we ascertained the length to be seven feet, the width four, and the depth five. At

the bottom was the skeleton of a middle-aged man, deposited with the head to the north, having at the right hand a fine spear-head, a plain and a barbed arrow-point, and a lump of red flint, that had been used as a hammer for chipping other flints. The skull is rather elongated in form, and near it was the head of a goat, without horns."—*Diggings*, p. 223.

Sepulchral urn—plain, except for a few oblique incised lines on the body and lip, ridge just below the lip, and another $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches lower, the space concave between, and tapering from the lower ridge, broken on lip. Contains burnt bones. $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 8 in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at bottom. Found upon Stanton moor, Derbyshire, October 13th, 1847.

J. 93-772 [N. 76 & O. 55]

Sepulchral urn—the top ornamented with incised lines forming triangles with their bases alternately reversed,—broken at top. 10 in. high, 10 in. diameter at top, 5 in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow, six miles N. of Pickering, August 14th, 1849.

J. 93-773 [N. 131]

Figured with J. 93-770. See also J. 93-761.

Sepulchral urn—with thick moulded border ornamented with incised lines, as of a cord, some circular with short diagonal lines between, below the border a concave space ornamented with diagonal lines. $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 5 in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow near Pickering, February 7th, 1850.

J. 93-774 [N. 142]



J. 93-780.



J. 93-774.

In his Catalogue Mr. Bateman says of this urn: "This is one of the most beautiful urns in the Collection; and the shape, which is remarkably elegant, seems chiefly to have prevailed in Yorkshire; none have as yet appeared in Derbyshire or Staffordshire."

"On the 7th of February a large cairn in the same field, constructed of stone, seventy yards round the base, and five feet and a-half high in the middle, was opened by a cutting made from the east. Having proceeded about three yards, an urn was discovered about a foot below the surface; and a little to the south was a second urn placed about a yard above the natural level. After taking it up, the cutting was directed to the centre, where was a cist, six feet long, four wide, and a yard deep, filled up with limestone rubble, which, being emptied out, disclosed a skeleton resting at full length, with the head to the south, having near the skull a vase $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high [J. 93-787], with the upper part moulded and ornamented in the usual way. At the right hand were two neat lance heads and a round-ended implement of flint. From the ambiguity of the original notes, it is uncertain which of the two urns to be described was first found; and it is equally so whether either of them contained burnt bones at the time of discovery. One is, however, evidently a cinerary urn, being almost fifteen inches high [J. 93-774], of elegant shape, with a deep border, richly ornamented both within and without: below the border outside is a hollow moulding, also ornamented. It is one of the handsomest Celtic urns that we have seen, and resembles the fine one from a tumulus near Beverley, now in the York Museum. The other is an equally fine specimen, though of more limited capacity, being only $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high [J. 93-814]. It has a projecting border above a slight hollow, as the other, and is of sandy clay of a brick-red colour. The border is ornamented with a chevron, running through a ground of diagonal lines, and the hollow is punctured by large dots."—*Diggings*, pp. 210-11.

Sepulchral urn—with a moulded border ornamented with alternate rows of horizontal and vertical incised lines on the outside, and three rows of punctures on the inside; some irregular incised lines on the flat space below the border, the lower part gradually tapering to the base. $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found on Allerston Warren, Yorkshire, April 13th, 1853. J. 93-775 [N. 191]

See also J. 93-843.

"On the 13th of April, 1853, another sandy barrow, on Allerston Warren, twenty-eight yards round and four feet high, was investigated by an excavation from the south. After passing the centre, towards the north, a change appeared in the natural surface for the space of about three feet square. Here the first substance to be removed was limestone gravel, which continued to the depth of about two feet, when it was replaced by a bed of black ashes, beneath which was a deposit of calcined bones, covered by an extremely fine sepulchral urn [J. 93-775] inverted over them. A slightly-moulded incense cup, two inches high [J. 93-887], was in the midst of the bones. The urn is thirteen inches high, with a wide ornamented border, marked inside with small punctures, and is of the tall and elegant shape occasionally found in the Yorkshire tumuli, but seldom met with in any other district. The remainder of the mound was afterwards searched, but yielded only a few flints."—*Diggings*, pp. 233-4.

Sepulchral urn—the border thickened and ornamented with irregular incised lines, the rest plain, partly restored. Containing calcined bones. 13 in. high, 11 in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Whitby, 1858.

J. 93-776 [N. 228]

Sepulchral urn—the thickened border slightly ornamented with punctured lines. 13 in. high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 5 in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow at Guisborough, Yorkshire, by Rev. J. B. Reade.

J. 93-777 [N. 210]

Sepulchral urn—of dark clay with deep moulded border, engraved with incised lines, the body also similarly ornamented—much broken and repaired. Containing calcined human bones, (and a bronze spear-head not now in the urn.) $15\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 12 in. diameter at top, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found as a secondary deposit in a barrow called Moot Low, near Grange Mill, Derbyshire, May, 1844.

J. 93-778 [N. 28 & O. 12]

See J. 93-457.

Sepulchral urn—with deep border ornamented with pear-shaped indentations, much broken and repaired. 16 in. high, 11 in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Pickering.

J. 93-779 [N. 215]

Sepulchral urn—moulded top ornamented with indented lines round the circumference as of a string, body globular, base tapering, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found under a flat stone at Grindle Top, near Pickering, Yorkshire, Dec. 20th, 1849.

J. 93-780 [N. 139]

Figured with J. 93-774.

"On the 20th of December, a barrow upon Grindle Top, forty-six yards circumference, and five feet six inches high, composed of sand and stones, was opened by sinking down the centre. When we had penetrated to within a foot of the natural surface, a large flat stone appeared, which, on removal, exposed an unusually large and fine cinerary urn, containing burnt bones and embedded in tenacious clay. After it was taken up, we found two flints beneath where it had rested; one is a circular-ended instrument; the other is a small disc, three-quarters of an inch diameter, chipped all round. The urn is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, finished by a projecting border, decorated by the impression of two cords, twisted in contrary directions, and repeated in parallel horizontal lines, so as to produce a kind of herring-bone pattern."—*Diggings*, p. 208.

Vase—ornamented with incised lines, lip thickened and two ridges lower down, tapering at base. Contains calcined bones. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

high, 6 in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found beneath a large stone in a barrow on Narrowdale Hill, near Alstonefield, Staffordshire, September 19th, 1846.

J. 93-781 [N. 67 & O. 50]

See J. 93-762 and 546.



J. 93-781.



J. 93-782.

Vase—with a groove or moulding round the widest part, in which are four stops or unperforated knobs, ornamented all over with beaded incised lines. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found with the skeleton of a child in a small square cist in a barrow near Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, May 24th, 1851.

J. 93-782 [N. 160]

“About the middle of the excavation, in the rock, were two rather small human crania, placed side by side, near a drinking-cup $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high [J. 93-868], ornamented with a lozenge pattern. Upon the crown of one of the skulls was a neatly-chipped instrument of grey flint, and it is singular that no trace either of the lower jaw or of any other parts of the skeletons could be seen, though no disarrangement had ever taken place in this part of the mound, and it is certain that the crania alone had been buried there. At a little distance from them were the skeleton of a child, and one cylindrical jet bead. These discoveries, with the occurrence of numerous broken bones, both human and animal, in the upper parts of the trenches, terminated the labours of the day. A portion of the west side of the mound intervening between the cuttings, being reserved for the next day's examination, when it was cut out to the level of the rock, disclosing a grave about a yard square, sunk about three feet lower. Inside this excavation was a very neat rectangular cist, two feet long and eighteen inches wide, formed of four flat slabs of limestone, filled with limestone, gravel, and rats' bones, which being very carefully removed, allowed us to see the skeleton of a child, doubled up, with the head to the south, and a most beautiful little vase, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches high [J. 93-782], completely covered with a minute chevron pattern, lying obliquely in contact with the pelvis of the child, which had become thrust into it by the pressure of the grave; the depth at which this deposit lay was about five feet from the surface of the mound.”—*Diggings*, pp. 76-7.

Vase—ornamented with short plain incised lines, thickened lip and slight neck. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found with a skeleton four miles N.E. of Pickering, March 20th, 1851. **J. 93-783 [N. 178]**

"On the 20th of March, we examined a large stony cairn, near the last, sixty-eight yards in circumference, and three yards high, by an excavation at the north, which afforded nothing but a few burnt bones and particles of charcoal, until having passed the centre to the south side, we came to a fine cist, ten feet long, six feet broad, and seven feet deep, partly filled with limestone gravel, which being shovelled out, exposed a human skeleton, with its head in an easterly direction, and its feet towards the setting sun, embedded in strong clay at the bottom. A small carelessly-ornamented urn, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, with a moulded border, lay near the skeleton; and a small broken arrow-point, with a large rough instrument of flint, were placed at its right hand."—*Diggings*, pp. 224-5.



J. 93-783.



J. 93-784.

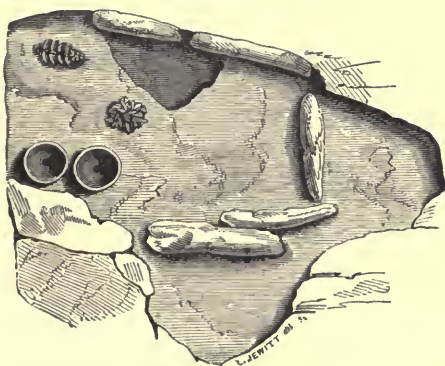
Vase—ornamented with incised lines, some of them pear-shaped. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From Far Low, Caudon, Derbyshire, April 21st, 1849.

J. 93-784 [N. 101]

"On the 21st of April, another barrow in the same neighbourhood, called Farlow, was opened. It is twenty-one yards diameter, consisting of a level area surrounded by an elevated border, as the 'Druid Barrows.' Digging to the depth of four feet in the centre, through earth and stones, we discovered the skeleton of a young person laid upon the ribs of an ox or other large animal placed transversely to the human bones, at regular intervals side by side. At the north side of the barrow was a rock grave, the bottom of which was about two feet beneath the turf, containing the skeleton of another young person, accompanied by a very neatly-ornamented vase, five inches high, and nine instruments of white flint, eight of which lay all together in a corner of the grave, whilst the ninth was found near the middle. The vase retained its upright position, having been placed upon a flat stone, and likewise protected by another standing on edge by its side. On the south and east sides of the mound were remains of two other bodies, neither of which yielded any article worthy of notice."—*Diggings*, pp. 132-3.

Vase—ornamented with disconnected grooved lines round the circumference, 6 in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found in a cist in a cairn on Longstone Edge, Derbyshire, August 29th, 1848. J. 93-785 [N. 96]

"On the 29th of August we opened another barrow, situated on a part of the hill still more elevated. Externally it has the appearance of a cairn or tumulus solely composed of stone, which in fact it was, so far as artificial means had been employed, but in the middle the rock rose above the natural level, and caused the tumulus to appear of greater extent than it really was. In the centre was an irregularly-shaped rock grave, about three feet deep, lined with flat stones placed edge-way, and covered with four or five large slabs laid over it without much regularity. It contained a deposit of calcined bones, evidently of an adult, with bits of stags' horn intermixed, laid in a heap near the middle of the grave, which was the chief interment. In one corner was the decayed skeleton of a child of tender age, around which were numerous rats' bones; and in the opposite corner were two vases of different shapes, which yet stood upright in their original position, and contained nothing but fine mould; casually were found some cows' teeth, two hoofs of deer, and a bit of flint. Having cleared out the grave, a triangular hole, measuring a foot each way, was found to have been sunk at one side to the depth of eighteen inches. As we found nothing in it but a few fragments of bone, it is possible that it was originally made to receive the vases, and was abandoned because too small to hold them conveniently; or it might have had some connection with a prior interment, as we found a portion of the cranium of another subject just outside the lining stones of the grave."—*Diggings*, pp. 41-2.



GROUND PLAN OF GRAVE AT BLAKE LOW.

Vase—ornamented with two ridges round the neck, much broken and repaired. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow by the Ashford and Wardlow roadside, Derbyshire, May 16th, 1851. J. 93-786 [N. 157 P. 185]

"On the 16th of May, we examined the remains of a tumulus about fifteen yards diameter, in a field on the left-hand side of the road from Ashford to Wardlow, about a mile beyond the public-house at

the entrance of Monsal Dale. Owing to the land having been much ploughed, the height of the tumulus had been considerably reduced, not more than a foot of artificial material being left. Immediately on removing the turf many fragments of human bone, detached from several skeletons, appeared, and near the centre was a skeleton not so much disturbed, lying on some large rough limestones, and having near the head a small shattered vase, still preserving an upright position in decay—it is slightly moulded and ornamented with oblique punctures. On a portion of the lower jaw of this skeleton is an osseous excrescence, and one or two small flints were also found.”—*Diggings*, p. 74.

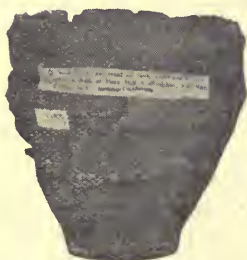
Vase—ornamented with incised lines on the lip and part of the body, much repaired. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 7 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found with a skeleton near Pickering, February 6th, 1850. **J. 93-787 [N. 144]**

See J. 93-774 and 814.

Vase—decorated all over with short incised lines, broken and repaired, contains bones. 5 in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found with the skeleton of a child at Mare Hill, Staffordshire, May 25th, 1848. **J. 93-788 [N. 85]**

See J. 93-450.

“At this point we continued the excavation at right angles, being induced to do so by observing another declination in the earth, which led to another deposit of calcined bones. Further on, at the depth of about two feet from the surface, was the skeleton of a child, laid as usual on the left side, with the knees drawn up, in a state of decay, accompanied by a neatly-ornamented vase five inches high [**J. 93-788**], which was placed by the side of a flat stone set on edge for its protection. Half-a-yard further we found another incinerated interment, the bones, amongst which were a good arrow-head of flint and a perforated bone pin [**J. 93-534**], having been placed within a small inverted urn, much decayed, which lay in the midst of a heap of burnt earth and charcoal. Near the same place were a piece of fused lead [**J. 93-587**] and the skeleton of a child without any relics.”—*Diggings*, pp. 113-4.



J. 93-788.



J. 93-790.

Vase—ornamented with punctures, and incised ornament, moulded band with four projections round widest part, much broken and repaired. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found with a skeleton in a barrow near Monsal Dale, May 23rd, 1851. **J. 93-789 [N. 158]**

“On the 23rd of May, we resumed our labours in two parties, digging at once on either side, between our former cutting and the north and south verge of the mound, and carrying on the trenches towards the west, where the barrow was most perfect, the whole of the eastern edge having been carted away. In the south cutting we found an oval cist about three feet from the surface, sunk a foot in rock and lined with a few flat stones; the diameter was under a yard, but it contained the skeleton of an aged man lying on his right side, with the knees necessarily so much drawn up as to approach the face, the head pointed to the south-west: and near it was a neat ornamented vase of imperfectly-baked clay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and a perforated bone pin, about six inches long. [J. 93-537.] On this side the tumulus was also found part of another skull, which had been removed from some other place.”—*Diggings*, p. 75.

Vase—decorated with finely striated lines, and with a concave moulded band round its widest part, the lip is very symmetrically moulded, and the vase of good shape. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 7 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a rock grave in a barrow near Bostorn, Dovedale, March 30th, 1848. **J. 93-790 [N. 83]**

Figured with J. 93-788.

“March 30th.—Another barrow was opened: it was about four feet in elevation at the thickest part, and appeared perfect and undisturbed; yet by digging it proved the contrary, as the bones of two skeletons were found in a heap upon the level of the ground, lower than which no one had penetrated since the mound was formed. Around the bones were many fragments of iron which had been broken and left as worthless by former excavators—they appear to have been principally nails or rivets, and buckles; one piece of larger size is evidently part of a flat ring or disc, which has been riveted upon wood, the grain being very visible on one side.—These have probably been the metal fittings of a shield.

“About the centre of the barrow were two large limestones, covering an oval cist, sunk down about three feet through the easily-removed upper beds of the limestone rock; in which depository were calcined bones, forming the original interment; with them was a very neatly-ornamented food vase, which, owing to the grave being full of large stones, had long been crushed—it is now repaired, all the pieces having been carefully gathered up. There was also a piece of stag's horn inside the grave, but no implements or weapons whatever.”—*Diggings*, p. 27.

Vase—decorated with rather deeply-indented and broad short lines, striated, lip well moulded and two raised narrow bands below. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found with the primary interment in an intact chamber in

Rolley Low barrow, near Wardlow, Derbyshire, August 6th, 1844. J. 93-791 [N. 36]

See J. 93-421.

"On the 6th of August, 1844, was opened a most interesting barrow upon Wardlow Common, which is known by the name of Rolley Lowe; it is a mound of considerable magnitude, being forty-five feet in diameter, and five feet in height in the centre. As the discoveries made in this barrow are of a very miscellaneous character, and of various dates, it will be the most simple course to record them in the order in which they occurred:—In the course of the central excavation, in which all the relics were found, about a foot from the surface, and dispersed amongst the soil which was found to be unmingled with stones to the depth of eighteen inches, were found a few human bones and teeth, and a third brass coin of Constantine the Great; near the bottom of this upper stratum of soil, where it began to be slightly mixed with stones, a brass pin, two inches and three-quarters in length, square at the thicker end for insertion into a handle, was found. About three feet from the surface of the mound, a central area about eight feet in diameter was discovered, which seemed to be walled out in a circular form, and divided into five partitions by large limestones, so as to exhibit a ground plan similar to a roulette table. There was no appearance of any of these vaults having been protected by coverings; when discovered, each was filled with small stones, amongst which lay the skeletons, which occupied all these partitions, whilst in one was also an urn. But to resume the particulars in the order before stated: in the first examined recess was a human skeleton, minus the head, but complete in other respects; with this interment was deposited the under jaw of a child; in the next compartment was a skeleton without any accompaniment; in the following cist was a large and coarse urn, inverted over a deposit of calcined human bones, amongst which was a large red deer's horn, also calcined; the urn was about sixteen inches in height, and twelve in diameter; and, owing to its size and fragile texture, was broken to pieces in the attempt made to remove it; near the urn was a skeleton with a fine and well-preserved skull. In the last examined division, which was the northernmost, lay a human skeleton, with which were deposited a large horn from the red deer and the jaw of an otter. Proceeding down about a foot lower than the level upon which all these skeletons were laid, another skeleton was found laid upon a large stone, on the level of the natural soil; it was accompanied by three rude instruments of flint, and the head lay directly beneath the large urn before mentioned; the stone in question measured in length six feet, and in breadth about four feet; being upon the surface of the ground it was at first thought to be rock, but a piece being broken off, disclosed to view a sight such as is seldom witnessed by the barrow-digger, and which repays him for his frequent disappointments. This was a cist or vault, three feet in length, two feet in width, and eighteen inches in depth, formed of four smooth limestone slabs, having a fifth as a pavement, all the angles and joints having been so effectually secured by a pointing of tenacious clay, that not a particle of soil had entered this primitive coffin, the workmanship of which was in every respect neat and accurate. It was tenanted by a skeleton with contracted knees, whose bones, though much decayed, lay in the posture they had assumed on the decomposition of their fleshy covering; in the rear of the skeleton was laid on one side a highly-ornamented urn

[J. 93-791], of rude but chaste design, and in various situations in the cist were found two very neat arrow-heads of flint, of uncommon form, a large tusk of the wild boar, seven inches in length, and a piece of tempered clay, to which adhered some fragments of decayed wood. The excavation for the vault was made in the natural soil, and from the floor of the cist to the summit of the tumulus was at least six feet six inches. The undermentioned articles, which did not appear to be connected with any of the interments, were found in various situations throughout the interior of the barrow; namely, a fragment of an ornamented drinking-cup, a spear-head of coarse flint and similar workmanship, a few animal teeth, and rats' bones *ad infinitum*. The outer circumference of the major part of this barrow was constructed of some description of clayey composition, which had become as hard as a turnpike road."—*Vestiges*, pp. 55-6.

Vase—ornamented with tolerably regular pattern of circles and triangles, formed by a series of indented dots made by a nail or tool - - - a moulded band with six knobs. Contains calcined bones. 6 in. high, 8 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a cist in a cairn on Longstone Edge, August 29th, 1848.

J. 93-792 [N. 96 & O. 75]



J. 93-792.

Vase—the lip ornamented inside and outside with circular striated lines, and on the moulded band below there is a row of punctures; four knobs at equal distances on one-half the circumference. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow seven miles E. of Pickering, January 24th, 1851.

J. 93-793 [N. 172]

For description of the barrow see J. 93-50.

Vase—ornamented with punctures, incised lines, &c., and four perforated knobs round the thickest part, (one broken off.) $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow near Cawthorn, Yorkshire, December 4th, 1849.

J. 93-794 [N. 137]

"On the 4th of December we examined a barrow situated near the Cawthorn Camps, forty-two yards circumference, diminished in height by farming operations. Between the north side and the middle we met with three places exhibiting traces of fire; and in the centre was a layer of charcoal, two feet square, amongst which were some pieces of an urn. After its removal, the excavation was continued about two yards beyond the centre in an eastern direction, when a change appeared at the natural surface, arising from a grave four feet deep, which was filled with stones and sand, containing at the bottom two skeletons, deposited with their heads to the south, the skull of one lying on the breast of the other. Near the head of each was a small vase, and beneath the skull of one was a well-chipped flint javelin point, two inches long; whilst in a similar position with regard to the other were two round-ended flints. One of the vases is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, superficially moulded, and decorated with a few vertical scratches only [J. 93-828], altogether of coarse workmanship, contrasting very unfavourably with the other, which is an inch taller, and beautifully ornamented with a fine herring-bone pattern, interspersed with small dots [J. 93-794]. It has likewise four small perforated knobs, placed at regular intervals, in a hollow moulding below the border."—*Diggings*, pp. 207-8.



J. 93-794.



J. 93-795.

Vase—ornamented with pattern of punctured dots and lines, and four knobs round thickest part. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found with a skeleton in a barrow at Kingthorpe, Yorkshire, April 21st, 1853.

J. 93-795 [N. 197]

"On the 21st of April a barrow, fifty-eight yards circumference and near four feet high, situated in cultivated land near Kingthorpe, was opened by an excavation from the north, which, being pursued to the depth of a little more than two feet, disclosed a large plot of burnt earth, continuing nearly to the surface of the land, whereon an interment, by combustion, had taken place. Amongst the calcined bones was an incense cup [J. 93-895], two inches high, decorated round the outside with an incised diamond pattern, and with it was a flint knife: the cup contains wood ashes, as when discovered. We next directed our attention to the east side, where disconnected human bones appeared above a rude cist of stones, by removing which we found a richly-ornamented vase, upwards of six inches high [J. 93-795], with a moulded border divided by stops, accompanied by a spear-head of flint. The barrow was thoroughly examined without further success."—*Diggings*, pp. 234-5.

Vase—ornamented all over with oblique indented lines or dashes. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Pickering, Yorkshire, 1854.

J. 93-796 [N. 223]

Vase—ornamented all over with incised lines, the body having a regular pattern of oblique lines enclosed within two vertical lines. On the bottom is a broad cross formed by three rows of punctured dots in each arm. Four knobs on a moulded band round widest part. 4 in. high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found at the head of a skeleton at Newton-upon-Rawcliffe, near Pickering, April 3rd, 1850.

J. 93-797 [N. 146]

"On the 3rd of April we opened a barrow near Newton-upon-Rawcliff, four miles north of Pickering, fifty-six yards in circumference and five feet high. Ground was broken on the north side by a cutting three yards wide, extending to the centre, which was covered with large stones overlying sand mixed with charcoal for the depth of three feet, when ashes and pieces of urn appeared. The trench being continued southward, we found on the natural level a skeleton extended at length, with the head to the south, having a beautiful vase near the skull, and a fine javelin-point, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and three arrow-heads of flint, at the feet. The vessel, but little above four inches high, is completely covered with small ornaments of herring-bone design. It is also moulded, and furnished with five equi-distant knobs; and is, moreover, decorated at the bottom in a very singular manner by the intersection of two bands, each composed of three rows of punctures at right angles, so as to form a cross—a design I have never seen on any other specimen of primæval fictile art."—*Diggings*, p. 212.



J. 93-797.



J. 93-798.

Vase—very regularly ornamented with incised lines forming a zig-zag pattern, an unusually fine example. There is a groove or moulding round the widest part, in which are four perforated stops or knobs. Contains calcined bones. 5 in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found, with another of the same kind but of larger size, in demolishing a tumulus near Ashford, Derbyshire, in 1832. J. 93-798 [N. 1 & O. 3]

Vase—ornamented with short indented lines, of dark-coloured clay. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found with a secondary interment in a barrow at Crosslow, near Parwich, Derbyshire, Sept. 9, 1843. J. 93-799 [N. 24]

“Saturday, the 9th of September, 1843, a remarkable barrow, at Cross Lowe, near Parwich, was opened. It had every appearance of being a small tumulus, about three feet in height, but was found to have been constructed above a depression in the rock, about two feet deep, thus increasing the height of the artificial structure to five feet. It was thought that the most effectual way of opening this barrow was to begin a cutting on both the north and south sides, and thus to meet in the middle. This was done with the following interesting results:—On the north side a secondary deposit was found, about eighteen inches below the surface of the mound; it was the skeleton of a young person, and was accompanied by a small urn [J. 93-799], much ornamented, and a bone pin. On the south side the floor was found to decline rapidly towards the centre, on approaching which a very rude cist was discovered, formed of stones set edgewise upon the solid rock, which supplied the bottom of the cist, on which lay a large and strong human skeleton, with the head towards the south-east; about a foot from the head was placed a coarse urn [J. 93-837], sparingly ornamented. Besides these the cist contained a large quantity of rats’ bones, one horse’s tooth, the fragment of a celt, and a small piece of chipped flint; and at the feet of the skeleton lay a large heap of calcined human bones, which on examination proved to be the remains of two children; near them a curiously-shaped and neatly-ornamented urn was deposited [J. 93-820]. On removing a large stone, which formed that side of the cist approximating to the centre of the barrow, another skeleton was uncovered, which was that of a young person, accompanied by a small urn, or incense cup, which was placed at the head. The occurrence of this interment on the exterior of the cist caused a careful examination of the surrounding part in the immediate neighbourhood of the principal interment, which led to the discovery of four more human skeletons, upon the same level, and to all appearance deposited there at the same time as the body within the cist. Near the surface of the tumulus another skeleton was disinterred, which was accidentally discovered by part of the skull falling down, owing to the ground being undercut, for the purpose of following up the traces of some of the other skeletons. It was not accompanied by relics of any description.”—*Vestiges*, p. 49.

Vase—of well-baked clay, shaped like a small cinerary urn, with moulded lip ornamented with lozenge pattern of scratched lines. 5 in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found with calcined bones in a barrow three miles N. of Pickering, September 23rd, 1853. J. 93-800 [N. 199]

See J. 93-305.

Cinerary urn—plain, with thickened band at top, containing bones. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 5 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow, near Whitby, 1858. J. 93-801 [N. 232]

Vase—ornamented with oval punctures, much repaired. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 2 in. diameter at base. Found in a cist on Stanton moor, Derbyshire, February 2nd, 1846.

J. 93-802 [N. 71]

“In the early part of February, 1847, a small tumulus was levelled by labourers cultivating waste land upon Stanton moor. The barrow was of small size, mostly constructed of stone, and inclosed a small cist of sandstones, which contained a small vase or urn imbedded in fine red sand. This urn was broken to pieces whilst being removed. The fragments present a new feature in style of ornament, the indentations being produced by means of the thumb nail, which was applied to the clay whilst in a soft state.”—*Vestiges*, p. 100.

Vase—with very broad band at the top, and tapering from below this, which terminates about the centre. 6 in. high, 5 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow, near Whitby, 1858.

J. 93-803 [N. 239]



J. 93-803.

Vase—of light-coloured clay, ornamented with two rows of punctures only round the widest part, where there is a slight ridge, and another row on inside of lip, broken on lip. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found at the head of a skeleton, six miles E. of Pickering, August 28th, 1850.

J. 93-804 [N. 150]

“On the 28th of August, a barrow, on the moors, six miles east of Pickering, measuring forty-three yards round by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, was opened by an excavation from the north. The mound was covered with stones, beneath which sand prevailed as far as the centre, where a skeleton was found below the natural surface, with a vase, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and almost plain, at its head, and a small flint spear near the right hand. The cutting being then continued southward, shortly disclosed another skeleton, with a rude flint point under the head: inside the latter was a three edged conical stone, probably the result of accident. Both skeletons lay with the skulls to the north, and the first had the legs drawn close up to the trunk.”—*Diggings*, p. 215.

Vase—ornamented with short broad striated lines all over it, filled with the burnt bones with which it was deposited. (Shape unusually wide and low.) $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 9 in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at base. Found in a cist in a barrow at the S. entrance of the circle at Arborlow, Derbyshire, May 23rd, 1844.

J. 93-805 [N. 44 & O. 19]

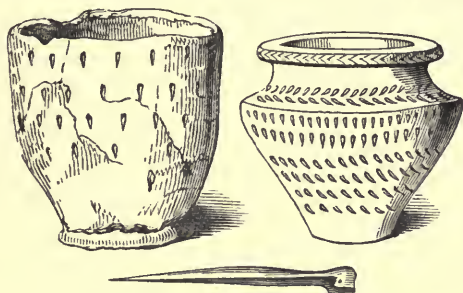
See also J. 93-806 and 531.



GROUND PLAN OF THE CIST AT ARBORLOW.

“ The 23rd of May, 1845, is an important day in the annals of barrow digging in Derbyshire, as on that day was made the discovery, so long a desideratum, of the original interment in the large tumulus, which forms one side of the southern entrance to the temple of Arbor Lowe, and which had been unsuccessfully attempted on previous occasions by three parties of antiquaries. Operations were commenced by cutting across the barrow from the south side to the centre. A shoulder blade and an antler of the large red deer were found in this excavation, which also produced an average quantity of rats' bones. On reaching the highest part of the tumulus, which, owing to the soil and stones removed in the former excavations, is not in the centre, but more to the south, and is elevated about four yards above the natural soil, a large flat stone was discovered, about five feet in length by three feet in width, lying in a horizontal position, about eighteen inches higher than the natural floor. This stone being cleared and carefully removed, exposed to view a small six-sided cist, constructed by ten limestones, placed on one end, and having a floor of three similar stones, neatly jointed. It was quite free from soil, the cover having most effectually protected the contents, which were a quantity of calcined human bones, strewed about the floor of the cist, all which were carefully picked up, and amongst them were found a rude kidney-shaped instrument of flint, a pin made from the leg-bone of a small deer [J. 93-531], and a piece of spherical iron pyrites. At the west end of the cist were two urns of coarse clay, each of which was ornamented in a peculiar and widely dissimilar manner. The larger one [J. 93-805] had fallen to pieces from the effects of time and damp, but has since been restored, and is a very elegant vase; the smaller [J. 93-806] was taken out

quite perfect, and is of much ruder design and workmanship. In addition to these urns, one piece of the ornamented upper edge of another, quite distinct from either of them, was found. The floor of the cist was laid upon the natural soil, and the cist was strewn with rats' bones, both within and without."—*Vestiges*, pp. 64-6.



URNS AND PIN FROM ARBORLOW.

Vase—cup-shaped, without any moulding or bands, ornamented with short vertical incised lines. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found in a cist in a barrow at the S. entrance of the circle at Arborlow, Derbyshire, May 23rd, 1844.

J. 93-806 [N. 43]

See also J. 93-805 and 531.

Vase—of irregularly baked clay, the upper part ornamented with short irregular punctures; greater part of lip broken off. 5 in. high, 5 in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found with skeletons in Galley Low Barrow, Derbyshire, July 3rd, 1843.

J. 93-807 [N. 10]

"A large portion of this barrow still remaining untouched on the south-east side, which was but little elevated above the natural soil, yet extending farther from the centre, it offered a larger area, in which interments were more likely to be found than any other part of the tumulus, it was decided on resuming the search on the 3rd of July, 1843, by digging from the outside until the former excavation in the centre was reached. In carrying out this design the following interments were discovered, all of which seem to pertain to a much more remote era than the interment whose discovery has been before recorded. [See J. 93-707.] First, the skeleton of a child, in a state of great decay; a little further on a lengthy skeleton, the femur of which measures nineteen and a half inches, with a rudely ornamented urn of coarse clay deposited near the head; a small article of ivory, perforated with six holes [J. 93-420] as though for the purpose of being sewn into some article of dress or ornament (a larger one of the same kind was found in a barrow at Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, in 1832); [see J. 93-454] a small arrow head of gray flint, [J. 93-419] a piece of ironstone and a piece of stag's horn, artificially pointed at the thicker end, were found in the immediate neighbourhood of the urn. Between this skeleton and the centre of the barrow, four more skeletons were exhumed, two of which were of young persons; there was no mode of arrangement perceptible in the position of the bodies,

excepting that the heads seemed to lie nearest to the urn before mentioned. Amongst the bones of these four skeletons a small rude incense cup was found [J. 93-880], which is of rather unusual form, being perforated with two holes on each side, opposite each other."—*Vestiges*, p. 39.

Vase—of dark pottery, stained with black, ornamented with dotted lines on the upper part. 5 in. high, 5 in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow about ten miles N.E. from Pickering, December 18th, 1850. J. 93-808 [N. 170]

"On the 18th of December, a barrow, ten miles N.E. of Pickering, measuring sixty-eight yards round, and eight feet high, was investigated by a cutting from the south side, passing through differently coloured strata of sand, succeeded by stone, till the surface of the ground was reached. The latter was covered with a layer of charcoal, and no discovery occurring there, the earth was removed to the further depth of five feet, when we found an earthen vase, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, [J. 93-844,] with a minutely ornamented border, the pattern being made by a tightly-twisted cord, several times repeated, interspersed with rows of small round punctures, and having below a slight groove, in which are, at intervals, longitudinally perforated stops. No trace of bone or other relic was found with this vase. After returning to the surface, the trench was continued in a northward course, where the barrow was composed of stones only. Some of these being removed, led to the discovery of another vase, [J. 93-808,] inverted, upon the natural level, over a neat lance-head and three other inferior instruments of calcined flint. This latter vessel is smaller than the first, being a quarter of an inch less in height, and much more confined in diameter; it has a moulded border, neatly impressed with a punctured design. At a little distance from it were fragments of human bone, lying on charcoal; and about two feet from these was a simple deposit of burnt bones, placed a little beneath the surface, which concluded the discoveries."—*Diggings*, pp. 218-19.

Vase of globular form—inside of lip ornamented with punctures, two incised lines running round the outside, below this a band fluted vertically on which are four perforated projections to serve for suspension, the lower part ornamented with short diagonal incised lines. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found with a skeleton by re-opening the Wetton Hill Barrow, Staffordshire, May 24th, 1849.

J. 93-809 [N. 105]



J. 93-809.

"At page 83 of *Vestiges*, is a notice of an excavation made at one side of a barrow on the summit of Wetton, near Hill, when after having found one interment, we desisted through meeting with the natural rock in front of our cutting. Mr. Carrington thinking it probable that something might yet remain, made a cutting from the opposite side on the 23rd and 24th of May, having previously made trials in different parts of the mound, which showed that in some places the materials were large stones, and in others gravel, both favourable indications. After removing stones to the depth of about a yard, we found a skeleton accompanied by one rude flint arrow; it lay on the left side, with the knees drawn up, and was that of a strong man in full vigour. The skull, with the exception of the left side, which was decayed from contact with the earth, is perfect, and of a shape very unusual amongst Celtic crania, being remarkably short and elevated, like the Turkish skull. It is amongst the number selected for publication in the '*Crania Britannica*,' as an example of the acro-cephalic variety. Proceeding forward, we found another skeleton, the feet of which were very near the head of the first, deposited in the contracted posture in a cist, roughly made of large limestones, and partly covered with others of the same kind. Before the face was a very beautiful vase, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a fluted border and four perforated ears, which will be understood from the cut. A piece of flint and a tine of stag's horn lay close behind the skull, and a few more pieces of flint were found near. The skull, in perfect condition, is that of an old man, some of the teeth wanting, the alveoli being absorbed, the rest exceedingly worn; it is essentially square and massive in appearance, and is of the platy-cephalic variety. It is engraved and fully described in the '*Crania Britannica*,' where its internal capacity is stated to be 80 ounces. When cleaning it, on the day after its discovery, the cricoid cartilage, in a state of ossification, fell from the interior through the foramen magnum, where it had probably been conveyed by rats which hibernated in the tumulus.

"The femur measured 18 inches. The occurrence of two crania of the most opposite extremes of aberration from the ordinary Celtic type, in one tumulus, is most remarkable, and cannot fail to interest craniographers."—*Diggings*, pp. 139-40.

Vase or small urn—of red clay, the moulded band on top with incised lines, contains some charred wood. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 4 in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow at Guisborough, Yorkshire, by Rev. J. B. Reade.

J. 93-810 [N. 211]

Vase—moulded on border and in centre; ornamented with diagonal incised lines on the upper part; broken. 6 in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found at the feet of a skeleton discovered by re-opening the smaller barrow at Bitchinhill, Staffordshire, June, 1852. J. 93-811 [N. 185]

"On the 4th and 6th of June we re-opened a barrow at Bitchin Hill Harbour, which had been partially excavated on the 8th of July, 1845. The present operations were directed to the south-east side, where at the depth of about a foot from the surface, we found the contracted skeleton of a young person, lying on its right side, and having a

small vase, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, simply ornamented, standing upright at the feet—a very unusual position in this part of the country, as the vessels are almost always placed near the upper part of the person. The vase was guarded by a flat stone, a foot square, set up by its side. A similar stone was set on edge by the skeleton, which was embedded in rats' bones, and was much decayed. About a handful of burnt bones was found at no great distance from it. More to the east we found the skeleton of an adult, wanting the head, although the bones had not been disturbed; it lay in the usual contracted posture, with the shoulders towards the head of the other skeleton, and was accompanied by a boar's tusk of small size only. Amongst other animal remains observed in the barrow were bones of the polecat (*Mustela putorius*, Linn.). It will be remarked that headless skeletons are not very unusual in tumuli in this part of England."—*Diggings*, pp. 185-6.

Vase—with moulded top ornamented with chevron pattern of incised lines of dots. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 5 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow eight miles N. of Pickering, October 17th, 1849. J. 93-812 [N. 133.]

"On the 17th of October we examined a tumulus, eight miles north of Pickering, twenty-five yards circumference and four feet deep, composed of stones and sand. In digging from the north to the centre, at a short distance before gaining the latter, we discovered an urn, inverted upon the natural surface, and embedded in red sand. After its removal, calcined bones appeared and continued downwards to the depth of a foot below the level. With them was a rude arrow-head of flint. The vase is too small to have contained the bones, being but $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; it is of thin earthenware, with a very neat chevrony border, and may have been a domestic vessel belonging to the deceased. At the distance of a yard further south were some fragments of another plain vessel of sandy clay."—*Diggings*, pp. 205-6.



J. 93-812.



J. 93-813.

Vase or urn—ornamented with four lines round the border, and a few irregular incised dashes below it; clay irregularly baked. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow near Pickering, 1854. J. 93-813 [N. 222]

Vase or urn—of bright red pottery, the moulded border ornamented with rather an elaborate pattern of incised lines; a row of punctures on top edge of vase. On the body are four rows of tolerably even punctures; the lower part tapering slightly to base. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow one mile N. of Pickering, Yorkshire, February 7th, 1850. J. 93-814 [N. 143]

See J. 93-774 & 787.



J. 93-814.



J. 93-819.

Vase or urn—ornamented on the upper moulded lip and neck with dotted lines. Much restored. 6 in. high, 5 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found along with another in a cist in a barrow near Scarborough, February, 1848.

J. 93-815 [N. 82]

Vase or urn—plain and rather thin, with moulded lip, containing charred wood. 6 in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Pickering, 1854.

J. 93-816 [N. 225]

Vase or urn—of thick coarse clay, ornamented with beaded lines forming an irregular chevron pattern. Containing calcined bones. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, 2 in. diameter at base. From Lean Low barrow, Derbyshire, February 23rd, 1847.

J. 93-817 [N. 74]

“The barrow at Lean Low, opened on the 17th of June, 1843, without any decisive results, was again excavated on the 23rd of February, 1847; when the operations were confined to the north side of the tumulus, a part previously unexplored. About eighteen inches beneath the surface was found a small urn of very coarse clay, neatly ornamented, deposited in a rude cist formed of four large stones; around the urn were many pieces of calcined bone, which did not appear ever to have been placed within it; on the contrary, it con-

tained some splinters of animal bones, which were free from the action of fire, and a small knife of black flint. Laid upon the rock, about a foot deeper than the vase, was a human skeleton, in a contracted position and embedded in rats' bones, but unaccompanied by any kind of relic. These bones were the remains of a young person, whose age probably did not exceed sixteen years, and whose teeth are beautifully regular."—*Vestiges*, p. 102.

Vase—of elegant form, closely ornamented on the upper part, (which is well moulded with lip and broad band,) with a pattern of short, broad, close, beaded lines. Restored. Contains calcined bones. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 7 in. greatest diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a stone chamber upon Hartle Moor, Derbyshire, June 12th, 1844. (No. 3 of woodcut.)
J. 93-818 [N. 55 & O. 30]

See also J. 93-827.

"A discovery made in the month of June, 1845, of a large urn inverted over a deposit of calcined human bones, at the outer edge of a small barrow upon Harthill Moor, which was undergoing a process of demolition, in order that the land might be brought into cultivation, coupled with a knowledge of the very productive character of the neighbourhood in matters of antiquity, led to a successful search for the whole contents of the barrow on the 12th of June. The elevation of the tumulus above the surrounding land was so slight as to be scarcely perceptible; and had it not been for the accidental discovery of the large urn, the other interesting remains would have probably remained in obscurity. But to return to facts: the remains of the large urn and its contents being carefully collected, it was found to be of very coarse material and singular workmanship, presenting a strong contrast to the remains of two elaborately ornamented and really elegant urns, which were found on cutting a short distance into the mound, lying amongst a confused stratum of calcined bones.



On arriving at the centre of the tumulus, a very large sandstone was perceived, on the south side of the excavation, which was at first supposed to be a rock. Close to the edge of this stone was found an interment of calcined bones, accompanied by two incense cups of novel form and very superior workmanship, and on examining the bones two rude instruments of flint were discovered amongst them. On clearing away the earth from the side of the large stone, the upper edge of one of smaller dimensions was perceived, which proved to be one side of a very perfect cist, measuring from the floor to the under side of the cover three feet from end to end four feet six inches, and about three feet in width; the immense stone which formed the cover was about two feet in thickness, and about seven feet square on an average. This cist, divested of the surrounding earth, would present to view the erection usually denominated a cromlech. It was found to be almost entirely full of fine and beautifully clear sand, amongst which were large quantities of calcined human bones, some small pieces of an urn, and upon its floor were very evident remains of heath."—*Vestiges*, pp. 71-73.

Vase or urn—plain, with moulded band at top. 6 in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow ten miles N.E. of Pickering, December 7th, 1850.

J. 93-819 [N. 167]

Figured with J. 93-814.

"On the 7th of December a barrow, situated ten miles N.E. from Pickering, was explored. Its circumference at the base was fifty-two yards, and the central elevation six feet. By a large opening, carried from the summit to the natural surface through sand, we found the latter to have been burnt at that level; and digging about two feet lower, we found a plain urn $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, with a projecting border, embedded in charcoal, which being cleared away exposed some loose stones, which were found to continue downwards for four feet. At that depth a skeleton was found, lying with the knees drawn up, the head towards the north, and having near the right hand a rude spear-head and two other flints. It appeared to have been placed in a grave five feet long, four wide, and seven deep."—*Diggings*, p. 217.

Vase—plain, except for dotted indented line on inside of lip. Contains calcined bones. 6 in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found with another interment in a barrow at Crosslow, near Parwich, Derbyshire, September 9th, 1843.

J. 93-820 [N. 25 & O. 11]

See J. 93-799 & 837.

Vase—plain, of dark red clay, a few punctures on the lip, containing calcined bones. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From Three Lows, Wetton, Staffordshire, June 7th, 1845.

J. 93-821 [N. 52 & O. 25]

See J. 93-925.

"On the 7th of June, 1845, was opened a large barrow near Wetton, in Staffordshire, situated upon a piece of ground called the Three Lowes. In the centre was a cist about eighteen inches deep, cut in the natural rock; in this cist was a human skeleton, which had

evidently been interred in a sitting position. By the side of this skeleton was a crude urn in a very decayed state, having never been properly baked; close to this urn lay a deposit of calcined human bones, amongst which was an instrument of flint, also burnt; a few inches above the cist part of another urn, enriched with a lozenge-shaped ornament, and part of another human skeleton were found. In other parts of the barrow various skeletons were found, portions of horns of red deer, flint arrow-heads, and remains of three ornamented urns or drinking cups."—*Vestiges*, pp. 69-70.

Vase or urn—ornamented on the neck and lip with alternate rows of vertical and horizontal beaded lines. Contains calcined bones. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow eleven miles E. of Pickering, April 9th, 1851. J. 93-822 [N. 180]

"On the 9th of April we resumed our labours in the same neighbourhood, by opening a large sandy tumulus, twenty-one yards across and five feet high, by a large cutting from the top. After digging through three feet of sand, we uncovered some large stones, which, being lifted away, exposed a perfectly uninjured cinerary urn, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with a moulded border, impressed with twisted cord in vertical and horizontal lines at alternate intervals. It was filled with calcined bones and black earth, and near it was part of another vase, and six flints of the usual sorts. The excavation being then continued to the surface, we observed two simple deposits of burnt bones, respectively north and south of the centre of the barrow. The mound had been reduced by cultivation, which had also caused the destruction of a later interment buried near the top, as on passing over it on the 11th of the preceding March, Mr. Ruddock found a very elegant axe-head, five inches long, of reddish basalt, beautifully wrought, with a slight moulding round the angles, and a perforation for the shaft [J. 93-9]; also part of a well-made clay vessel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the mouth, minutely decorated at the outside, both of which had been exposed by the plough."—*Diggings*, pp. 226-7.



J. 93-822.



J. 93-825.

Vase or urn—of thick coarse clay, plain, with moulded top. Contains bones. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Pickering, 1854.

J. 93-823 [N. 224]

Vase—plain, moulded top, body compressed. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow fifteen miles N. of Pickering, July 9th, 1850.

J. 93-824 [N. 148]

"On the 9th of July a sandy barrow, forty-four yards round the base and two yards in height, situated fifteen miles north of Pickering, was opened by a large cutting in the middle. After digging out sand to the depth of a yard, considerable masses of charcoal occurred, below which sand was again found till the natural surface was reached, where a little to the east of the centre was a very rude urn, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a projecting border, quite unornamented, and tall in proportion to its diameter. Slightly further was a mass of burnt bones, accompanied by very small fragments of pottery, embedded in clay, a little below the natural level."—*Diggings*, p. 214.

Vase—of light clay, the upper part ornamented with pretty irregular rows of dots running round the vase, below this a row of zigzag lines. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in high, 5 in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in the second barrow at the Cawthorn Camps, Yorkshire, opened November 26th, 1849,

J. 93-825 [N. 135]

Figured with J. 93-822.

"Close to the skull was a small vase, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, of well-baked thin earthenware, the upper part slightly moulded, and ornamented with four rows of large dots, above a single chevrony line scratched in the clay. It is in perfect preservation, and must be esteemed as a highly valuable specimen from having been discovered in connection with what would be called a 'Druidical Circle,' were the upright stones exposed by the removal of the tumulus. It is probable that most of the smaller circles were altogether sepulchral, being nothing more than enclosures for the purpose of keeping sacred or tabooing the graves of chieftains."—*Diggings*, p. 207.

Vase—imperfect, lip and part of one side wanting. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found at the north side of a barrow on Allerston Warren, Yorkshire, April 15th, 1853.

J. 93-826 [N. 194]

"On the 15th of April the fourth barrow on Allerston Warren, composed of stones and sand, was opened by a trench from the north side, in which part of the mound we discovered an imperfect vase, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, embedded in black earth. The cutting being carried forward to the opposite side, we found a deposit of burnt bones, containing a

fine spear-head of flint, also calcined. About two feet from these was a curious vase of coarse clay, with a rudely ornamented border, altogether about four inches high, embedded in a mass of ashes. The remainder of the tumulus afforded six other flints."—*Diggings*, p. 234.

Vase—neatly ornamented with beaded lines, some short, others passing round the vase—only a part of the vase is original, the other part having been restored with plain clay. Contains bones found in the urn. Found in a barrow upon Hartle Moor, Derbyshire, June 12th, 1845. (No. 2 of the woodcut on p. 120.)
J. 93-827 [N. 58 & O. 29]

See J. 93-818.

Vase—of very light clay with two slightly moulded ridges. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, 2 in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow near Cawthorn Camps, Yorkshire, December 4th, 1849.
J. 93-828 [N. 136]

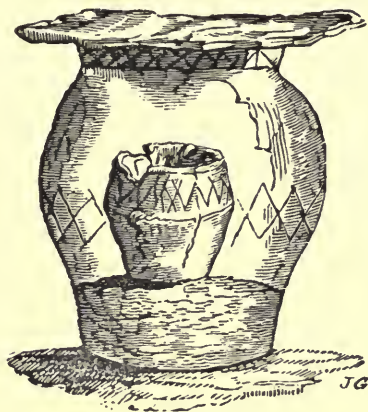
See J. 93-794.

Vase—compressed and misshapen, the thickened moulded lip ornamented with a rude diamond pattern of beaded and indented lines. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 5 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. at top, 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. at base. Found with calcined bones in a barrow ten miles N.E. of Pickering, December 21st, 1850.
J. 93-829 [N. 171]

"On the 21st of December, a tumulus, near the last, measuring forty-four yards in circumference, and five feet in height, was opened from the top without making any discovery till arriving near the natural surface, where we found three plots of burnt earth, disposed so as to form a triangle. After their removal a cist was found in the centre of the barrow, containing calcined bones, from the midst of which was taken a small misshapen vessel, of the usual fabric, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a deep border, ornamented with a lozenge pattern, the lines being impressions of string or twisted thongs."—*Diggings*, p. 219.

Vase or urn—imperfect, of coarse red clay, quite plain, upper part all wanting. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Whitby, 1858.
J. 93-830 [N. 237]

Vase, or urn, or incense cup—of reddish clay and darker stains, the sloping upper part ornamented with a chevron band of incised lines. 4 in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found inside a larger urn containing burnt bones covered with a square flat limestone in a cist discovered by cutting the Rowsley and Ambergate Railway near Matlock Bridge, in February, 1848.
J. 93-831 [N. 110]



J. 93-831.

In February, 1848, during the formation of the Rowsley and Ambergate Railway, a sepulchral deposit was found in a field by the side of the river Derwent, immediately north of Matlock Bridge, consisting of a large urn, about half full of calcined bones, enclosing a smaller vessel of the kind usually known as the 'incense cup' [J. 93-831], which was placed upon the bones. The largest urn was covered by a thin flat limestone, and was further protected from the pressure of the earth by a kind of cist, formed of two stones, each about three feet long by eighteen inches broad, placed on edge, one on each side, with a third laid transversely above. The large urn was broken to pieces by the excavators."—*Diggings*, p. 244.

Vase or urn—of thick clay, ornamented all over with indented blotches. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found in the angle of a rock grave at Waggon Low, Cronkstone, Derbyshire, June 25th, 1852. J. 93-832 [N. 186]

See also J. 93-932-3.

"On the 25th of June we proceeded to the top of a hill near High Needham, called Waggon Low, where we found some indications of an artificial mound. By excavation, we found that several interments had been placed between the masses of rock, which had been covered by the mound. The first discovered lay on its left side upon the rock, at the south side of the barrow, at the depth of about eighteen inches from the surface, with the knees drawn up, and the head towards the S.W.; immediately in front of this skeleton were two iron knives, respectively $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, lying in contact with each other; there were also several tips broken from the tines of stags' horns, some other imperfect animal bones, and part of a quern, which had been used as a sharpening stone, in the vicinity of the skeleton, which was that of an aged person, one of whose legs had been fractured, and re-united immediately above the ankle. Pursuing the excavation towards the north, the rock was found to have been cut out to the further depth of eighteen inches, so as to form a large irregularly shaped grave; at

the end nearest the first discovered skeleton, there was a large stone, under which was a deposit of calcined bones, accompanied by a small arrow-point of flint, and a rude instrument of bone, and in an angle of the rock close by, was a small vase of coarse clay, slightly ornamented, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Next to this deposit were the bones of a full-grown person and an infant, both much decayed, but we considered the former to have been laid with the head to the east; they were destitute of relics, and were very imperfect, though they did not appear to have been disturbed. Immediately in contact with them, we observed the feet of another skeleton, which being carefully uncovered, was seen to lie on its right side, with the legs gathered up, and the skull to the north; at the right shoulder were three instruments of light - coloured flint and a small bronze awl [J. 93-1106], $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, tapering each way from the middle, which is square—also the leg bone of a dog. The skeleton is that of a young person slightly above the middle height, the jaws containing the full number of teeth, which are but little worn; it is in beautiful preservation, and having been articulated, is preserved in the Museum [J. 93-1105].”—*Diggings*, pp. 84-5.

Vase—plain and cup-shaped, of thick clay, containing calcined bones. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 5 in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From Crake Low, near Tissington, Derbyshire, July 6th, 1848. J. 93-833 [N. 89 & O. 74]

“On the 6th of July the remainder of a mutilated barrow near Tissington, called Crake Low, was explored, attention having been directed towards it by human bones being dug up by persons destroying the mound for the sake of the limestone to be found in it. Upon making a section across the presumed centre of the barrow, which had long since been levelled with the ground, we met with two interments which had escaped the general ruin, but which, owing to their nearness to the surface, were in an advanced state of decay. They consisted of the skeleton of a young person, accompanied by two calcined flints; and a deposit of burnt human bones, with one burnt flint, both placed within a rough cist formed of limestones set on edge; between the two was a small vase of coarse clay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, perfectly devoid of ornament.”—*Diggings*, p. 37.



J. 93-833.



J. 93-838.

Vase—with two moulded bands and lip, ornamented with pattern of punctured lines, squares, &c.; broken on one side and

repaired (only a fragment of the original vase). Containing bones of deer. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 7 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow upon Eldon Hill, Peak Forest, Derbyshire, July 9th, 1856. J. 93-834 [N. 208]

"The other tumulus on the highest point of the mountain, measures sixteen yards across, by about four feet in height, and is composed of large stones and earth. We found that the centre had been previously disturbed, nevertheless, we there met with an immense quantity of rats' bones, a few portions of the skeleton of a child, a few bones from the extremities of a full-grown person, and a rhomboidal article of bone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with a hole through the middle, most likely intended to attach it to a dress as a button or fastening of some kind. In the undisturbed part immediately south of the centre, were eight tines or points from the antlers of stags, some showing marks of tooling, also where they had been partially sawn through before they were broken off, accompanied by the lower jaw and bones of a cow, and other splintered animal bones, all lying about eighteen inches from the top. Further south was a scattered deposit of calcined human bones, accompanied by the unburnt skeleton of an infant, a fine spear-head of flint, much burnt, two inches long, and a small vase of the usual imperfectly-baked clay, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, very nicely ornamented, but partly disintegrated. The interments lay about eighteen inches above the natural surface, among some large stones which were not arranged so as to guard the deposits, indeed the latter seemed to have been carelessly interred at a period subsequent to the formation of the tumulus."—*Diggings*, p. 98.

Vase, or cinerary urn—fragment, plain. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Whitby, 1858.

J. 93-835 [N. 233]

Vase—somewhat globular, or basin-shaped, with foot, compressed, (an unusual form.) $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ in. at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Pickering, Yorkshire, 1854.

J. 93-836 [N. 226]



J. 93-836.

Vase or cup—with a few punctures. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow at Crosslow, Derbyshire, September 9th, 1843. **J. 93-837 [N. 27]**

See also J. 93-799.

Vase or sepulchral urn—with deep moulded lip ornamented with regular herring-bone or lozenge pattern, bordered by one circular line at top and two at the bottom (contains a few bones). $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found upon Stanton moor, Derbyshire, in 1799. From White Watson's collection. **J. 93-838 [N. 2 & O. 1]**

(Figured also with J. 93-833 on p. 126.)



"In 1799, Mr. White Watson, of Bakewell, procured several urns from tumuli upon Stanton moor, one of which, with an incense cup [J.93-884], is here engraved. From the information of the person employed, it appears that three were frequently found in one barrow, arranged in a triangular form."—*Vestiges*, p. 23.

Vase—of thick clay with narrow moulded lip, plain, broken. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found with a skeleton at Hanson Grange, Bailey Hill, Derbyshire, August 3rd, 1850. **J. 93-839 [N. 125]**

See J. 93-946.

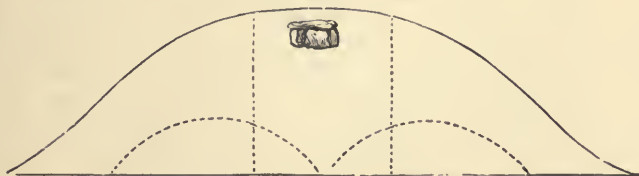
"On the 3rd of August we opened a barrow on Bailey Hill, between the Dove and Boston, on the Derbyshire side of the stream. It was raised upon a very irregular protuberant rock, which in the middle was cut through the loose upper beds into a kind of grave, the bottom

of which, conforming to the dip of strata, was three feet deep at one end, whilst it diminished to nothing at the other. In this were three interments, the most primitive of which had been disturbed by the later deposits, its bones being found at intervals from the surface downwards. The bones were those of a full-grown person, and much decayed. A second skeleton was found undisturbed at the bottom, on which it lay on its right side, with the body slightly curved, the knees contracted, and the head to the west. Before the face was a small plain vase, lying on its side, and at the back of the skull was a very large tusk from the wild boar. The femur measures about 16½ inches. About a foot below the surface was a deposit of calcined bones, containing a very neatly-made pair of tweezers of bone, unburnt, and perforated for suspension [J. 93-422]. The grave was filled up with stone, and the artificial part of the mound consisted of similar materials, amongst which rats' bones so much abounded as to fill up most of the interstices from the surface to the bottom of the grave. A few pieces of two vessels were picked up during the day. The following remarks upon the barrow made by Mr. Carrington immediately after the opening, are valuable. He says:—"I consider this to be the most primitive barrow I ever opened, as the small instrument of bone may have been deposited with the burnt bones at a much more recent period than that in which the mound was originally constructed. The coarse urn, without any decoration—the absence of every other article, with the exception of the boar's tusk—serve to strengthen this supposition. The contents of the cist were examined with the greatest care, yet nothing more was discovered, except one small round piece of ironstone—not a sandstone, or pebble, or charcoal (which are all commonly found in Celtic barrows)—not even one bit of flint was to be seen. This is the first barrow I have opened in which the latter material has not been present."—*Diggings*, pp. 169-70.

Vase—elegantly ornamented with incised lines, two moulded bands, one of them with five projecting knobs in its circumference,—much broken and restored. Contains calcined bones. 4¼ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found with calcined bones in a stone chamber, near the apex of the Gib Hill tumulus, Derbyshire, January 15th, 1848.

J. 93-840 [N. 79 & O. 56]

"January 15th, 1848.—A tunnel was driven from the west side of the trench at right angles, in the hope of finding an interment, but after carrying it a few yards it was deemed unsafe to continue it; and after, the supporting timbers being knocked away previous to abandoning the work, the whole substructure fell in, and, much to our surprise, revealed the interment near the top of the mound, which we had been so laboriously seeking at its base.



SECTION OF GIB HILL TUMULUS.

This consisted of a rectangular cist, measuring inside two feet six inches by two feet, composed of four massive blocks of limestone, covered in by a fifth of irregular form, averaging four feet square by ten inches thick.



CIST OF GIB HILL TUMULUS.

The cap-stone was not more than eighteen inches beneath the turf clothing the summit of the barrow; in fact, the men had been working directly under the cist for some time. By the sudden fall of two of the sides and the adjacent earth, a very pretty vase of small size was crushed to pieces, the fragments mingling with the burnt human bones in company with which it had for ages occupied the sepulchral chamber. The urn, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, has since been restored almost to its original perfection; it is of that class of vessels indifferently deposited with human remains, burnt or unburnt, and which may probably have contained food or drink, but never the remains, as is the case with cinerary urns."—*Diggings*, pp. 18-19.

Vase or small urn—with moulded lip, and body ornamented with irregular incised vertical and angular lines. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 5 in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From a barrow six miles E. of Pickering, June 19th, 1850. J. 93-841 [N. 147]

"On the 19th of June a cairn, consisting of large stones, measuring thirty-eight yards round and four feet high, situated six miles east from Pickering, was examined by an opening three yards wide from the north side to the centre. Nothing being discovered by these means, the cutting was directed south, when a small and handsome vase, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, was found inverted upon the natural soil, and near it was a fine calcined flint spear, three inches long. From the vagueness of the original notes, it is uncertain whether the human remains found with these articles were calcined or not. Other parts of the mound yielded a few more flint instruments of no special interest."—*Diggings*, p. 214.



J. 93-843.



J. 93-841.

Vase or urn—with deep moulded lip ornamented with zig-zag line, body not tapering (unusual shape). 5 in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at base. Found with a skeleton in a barrow four miles N.W. of Pickering, June 10th, 1851.

J. 93-842 [N. 183]

“On the 10th of June we opened a barrow, four miles N.W. of Pickering, forty-eight yards round and five feet high, comprised of sand and stones. After sinking three feet from the summit, large stones were discovered lying over a human skeleton, laid with the head pointing south, having near the skull a small inelegant vase, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a border roughly ornamented by chevrons. On this vessel were laid a small spear head and knife of clear unburnt flint. These articles being taken up the cutting was continued, and a little to the south of the human skeleton we found the bones of an ox in good preservation. Ultimately the excavation was increased to a very considerable extent, but nothing was found more interesting than a few rude flints. The human bones appear to be the remains of an elderly person.”—*Diggings*, p. 229.

Vase—compressed into elliptical form, moulded border ornamented with lines forming a fine diamond pattern, below this three rows of indented circles. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From a barrow on Allerston warren, Yorkshire, April 5th, 1853.

J. 93-843 [N. 190]

Figured with J. 93-841.

“On the 5th of April we opened a barrow on Allerston warren, fifty-six yards circumference and six feet high, by an excavation from the south. After passing through different coloured strata of sand, to the depth of three feet, we came to a mass of charcoal, having in the midst a very remarkable elliptical vase of thin clay, neatly ornamented, the mouth measuring six inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$. Near it lay five flints of various shapes, one rather large. These articles having been removed the search was continued, and at the east side of the mound we found a large quantity of black ashes, containing calcined bones and a round flint, placed on the natural soil.”—*Diggings*, p. 233.

Vase—of dark clay, border moulded, and closely ornamented inside and outside with punctures and dotted lines, possibly made by a tightly-twisted cord on the soft clay, a narrow hollow band round widest part with two knobs. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a tumulus ten miles N.E. of Pickering, December 18th, 1850. J. 93-844 [N. 169]

See also J. 93-808.



J. 93-844.



J. 93-845.

Vase—of light clay, with moulded lip and concave band round widest part, ornamented with rather broad and deeply-indented lines forming a herring-bone pattern in places. Contains calcined bones,—broken and restored. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found with skeleton at Broad Low Ash, near Ashbourne, March 1st, 1851.

J. 93-845 [N. 155]

“On the 1st of March, 1851, we resumed our labours for the season, having obtained permission to excavate two barrows near Broad Low Ash, in a field to the right hand of the road leading from thence to Ashbourne, from which town they are about two miles distant. They are not more than ten yards asunder, and their diameters are respectively seventeen and twenty-two yards. We selected the least for examination first, and found it to consist of stiff earth, with many large stones in the centre. On sinking down at this point, we found human bones that had been displaced to make room for a later interment; beneath was a grave cut one foot deep in the natural soil, which was about a yard from the summit of the mound. The first undisturbed interment lay on the natural level, close to the north-east side of the grave. It was a skeleton reposing on its right side, with the head to the north, having with it a small spear-head of flint, and near the skull a deposit of calcined human bones, containing two neatly chipped flints, both fractured from having been burnt with the body. We have here a double interment, by inhumation and cremation, suggesting a barbarous rite. Within the grave was a skeleton of a young person, lying on the right side, in the same direction as the others. Before the face was a very neatly ornamented vessel of clay, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, inverted upon the smooth side of a large boulder,

and a small spear-head of flint. The ornamentation of the vase has been effected in part by a flat-sided instrument and partly by the thumb nail."—*Diggings*, pp. 174-5.

Vase—flat and dish-shaped, being the upper part of an urn which has had a bottom put to it and restored, only the part down to the ridge (about three inches from top) being genuine, ornamented with vertical and horizontal lines. Contains calcined bones. 8 in. diameter at top. From a barrow eleven miles E. of Pickering, March 25th, 1851. J. 93-846 [N. 179]

"On the 25th of March a barrow, eleven miles east of Pickering, fifty-seven yards in circumference, and near six feet high, composed of sand and stones, engaged our attention. It was opened from the top; and after having dug about two feet down, we perceived a large flat stone, covering a large sepulchral urn, eight inches diameter at the mouth, with a deep border, decorated with vertical and horizontal lines, alternating at intervals of two or three inches, filled with calcined bones, but injured in the lower part by the burrowing of rabbits. The cutting was next taken east, where a cist, constructed of five large stones, containing a simple deposit of burnt bones, was found, which concluded the discoveries."—*Diggings*, p. 225.

Vase—of thick clay, with moulded lip and band, ornamented with short broad serrated lines. Contains calcined bones. 6 in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow at Cross Low, Derbyshire, September 9th, 1843.

J. 93-847 [N. 26]

See J. 93-799 & 820.

Lower portion of an urn—plain. 7 in. high, 8 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From a barrow two miles N. of Pickering, February 17th, 1853. J. 93-848 [N. 189]

"On the 17th of February we opened a barrow about two miles north of Pickering, which, being situated in land long cultivated, had been ploughed down to within a foot of the surface of the land. We began to search at the north side, but made no discovery until gaining the opposite side, where, at the depth of two feet from the surface, we found two urns embedded in ashes; one of extremely rude workmanship and upright form, the other of better shape and finer material, but both imperfect from disintegration. After their removal the other parts of the barrow were examined, but nothing was found but five inferior flints."—*Diggings*, p. 232.

Vase or urn—with plain thickened lip, no ornament. 7 in. high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at base. Found in a barrow four miles N. of Pickering, August 29th, 1850.

J. 93-849 [N. 151]

"On the 29th of August a stony barrow, eighty yards in circumference, situated four miles in a northerly direction from Pickering, was opened by a large excavation in the middle, where, on arriving at the natural soil, we found fragments of a large urn, and a plain

incense cup, of globular shape, three inches diameter. [J. 93-874.] South of these, and a foot below the surface, we found a very plain urn with a border, seven inches high, and a flint spear, three inches long. No skeletons being mentioned in the original notes, it is presumed that both interments had been by incineration."—*Diggings*, p. 215.

Vase or urn—the upper part compressed and elliptical in shape, broadly-thickened border, regularly ornamented with pattern of indented lines forming triangles with alternately-reversed bases, the whole enclosed in two lines, top and bottom; running round the border, a regular series of indented lines in three rows of herring-bone pattern, the tapering base plain. 9 in. high, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Pickering, 1854.

J. 93-850 [N. 218]

"Vase or cinerary urn (?) of reddish clay, nine inches high, with oval mouth, having a border very carefully ornamented with triangles of twisted impressions, made by oblique lines of cordage disposed in opposite directions; below, the vessel is encircled by three horizontal rows of deeply indented chevrons. It is one of the most elegant and well-finished productions of the ceramic art amongst the ancient Britons that we have ever seen."—*Diggings*, pp. 237-8.



J. 93-850.



J. 93-855.

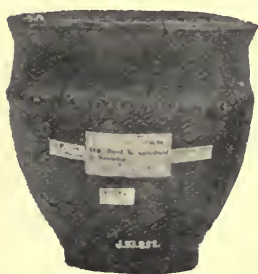
Vase or urn—with broad thickened lip, ornamented with vertical lines, five rows of round dots on the body, base slightly tapering near the bottom. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From a barrow near Pickering, 1854.

J. 93-851 [N. 217]

Vase—with moulded lip ornamented inside with three dotted lines, a narrow ridge on body punctured all round, other parts plain, of dark reddish clay. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found in agricultural operations near Stanton, Derbyshire, November, 1845.

J. 93-852 [N. 61]

"A small and neat urn of badly-baked clay, of undoubted British fabric, was discovered in cutting a drain in Stanton Park, Derbyshire, towards the end of the year 1845. There was nothing in the immediate neighbourhood to indicate that its purpose was sepulchral, although such might have been found to be the case by a more searching examination than was made at the time."—*Vestiges*, p. 85.



J. 93-852.



J. 92-853.

Vase—with broad thickened border, ornamented on border and body with incised lines forming herring-bone pattern, tapering base plain. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. From a barrow on Allerston warren, Yorkshire, April 14th, 1853.

J. 93-853 [N. 193]

"On the 14th of April a third barrow, on Allerston warren, eight yards across by three feet high, was opened from the north side, when we found a sprinkling of burnt bones and pieces of earthenware. On gaining the centre we found an interment of burnt bones, mixed with charcoal, slightly below the natural surface, and with them an ornamented vase, six inches high, with a border, probably filled with food when deposited in the barrow. Five flints were disinterred from other parts of the mound, where they had most likely been thrown by the friends of the deceased as offerings to his spirit."—*Diggings*, p. 234.

Vase—with thickened border at top, border and body ornamented with indented lines, forming a row of herring-bone pattern with diagonal lines under it. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 4 in. diameter at top, 2 in. diameter at base. From a barrow ten miles N.E. of Pickering, December 12th, 1850.

J. 93-854 [N. 168]

"On the 12th of December a large sandy tumulus, eighty-six yards round and eleven feet high, situated ten miles N.E. of Pickering, was excavated by a trench from the north side. After the removal of sand to the depth of four feet, a small vase $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, tastefully decorated with a herring-bone pattern, was found standing with the mouth upwards, before reaching the centre. Farther south we discovered a cist-vase, formed of four large stones placed on edge, and having a fifth as cap-stone. It, however, enclosed nothing more important than black earth and a rounded flint. The cutting was afterwards continued till the barrow was fully investigated, without

producing more than a sprinkling of calcined bones and nine flints, most of which are of the circular shape."—*Diggings*, p. 218.

Vase or urn—with thickened border ornamented with incised lines forming long rows of horizontal lines separated by shorter rows of vertical lines, a diamond-shaped pattern on the body with a row of punctures below it on the widest part of the vase. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found upon Stanton moor, October 13th, 1847. J. 93-855 [N. 77]

Figured with J. 93-850.

Cinerary urn—containing calcined human bones, found, inverted into a larger urn which was broken, six inches below the surface at Cocked-hat Lane, near the Bole Hills, Crookes, Sheffield, April 10th, 1887. It contained an incense cup and bronze spear-head on top of the bones when found. J. 87-51



Incense cup—found with J. 87-51.

J. 87-52

Bronze spear-head or dagger—in six pieces. Found with J. 87-51. J. 87-53

The following extract from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* gives particulars of the discovery of the three preceding objects,

which do not form part of the Bateman Collection, but were purchased for the Museum soon after their discovery :—

“J. D. Leader, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Yorkshire, communicated the following report of the discovery of cinerary urns, &c., at Crookes, near Sheffield, accompanied by a drawing of the urns, and the fragments of bronze found with them :—

“‘I have the honour to report to the Society of Antiquaries the discovery, on Easter Day last, of a cinerary urn containing calcined bones, a small so-called ‘incense cup,’ and some fragments of bronze which, when placed together, form a rude dagger or spear-head. The discovery was made on high ground called the Bole Hills, near the village of Crookes, some two miles from Sheffield. A young man named Herbert G. Watkinson was inspecting the sides of a cutting that had been made for the foundation of some houses, when his attention was attracted by a piece of dark pottery from which the earth seemed to have fallen away, and which stood six or eight inches below the natural level of the ground. He removed the object carefully, clearing away the charcoal and earth by which it was surrounded, and found two urns, one inverted within the other, and covering a quantity of imperfectly calcined bones. Among the bones was a small vase measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, devoid of ornament, but pierced on one side with two round holes, as if to receive a thong or cord. The outer urn fell to pieces on removal, but the inverted one was secured entire. It measures $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, 26 inches in circumference at the widest part, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter across the mouth. It is of dark clay, ornamented with dots and perpendicular and diagonal lines. I have not heard of any similar discoveries in that neighbourhood, but the spot overlooks the valley of the Rivelin, in which two Roman manumission tablets were found in 1761, already recorded in the books of our Society. I have been to see the place where the urn was found. It is near the side of an old lane, and I could not detect any trace of a mound over the spot. The urn had lain about eight inches below the natural surface, and the soil around was blackened with charcoal.’—*Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiq.*, May 5th, 1887, pp. 390-1.

Vase—with moulded lip, and a moulded recessed band on which were four projections, two of which are broken off; the body and lip ornamented with punctures and with indented lines made by a thong. 5 in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at bottom. (Presented by Sheffield Lit. and Phil. Soc.) J. 1



Drinking cup—of light clay, ornamented with bands of incised zigzag lines enclosed in dotted lines, the bands broadening towards the base which becomes wider and then tapers to the bottom. 7 in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found with skeletons in a barrow near Stanshope, Staffordshire, November, 1849.

J. 93-856 [N. 120]

See also J. 93-449 & 871.



On the 17th and 24th of November we opened a barrow in Ram's Croft Field, at Stanshope, which is more than usually concave in the middle, the depression being thirteen yards across and almost three feet deep; the entire diameter of the mound is forty yards. We commenced digging in the middle of the basin, finding rock at the depth of two feet, whereon lay two parallel rows of rugged stones, about three feet asunder, which had probably formed a cist, as part of a skeleton, pieces of pottery, and a flint arrow point, together with rats' bones and charcoal, were found between them. On the rock was a thin layer of ash-coloured earth, as we thought resulting from the soil being saturated with water that had been poured upon a fire in which some bones had been calcined near this part of the barrow.

"About three feet south-east of the centre was a deposit of burnt bones, lying in the earth about a foot beneath the turf, without protection. In the rock below were two circular graves, each about a yard diameter, and about four feet in depth from the surface of the mound: they were about a yard asunder, and that to the south, being first examined, was found to contain two skeletons—one, which was that of a young person, lay at the bottom, and a little higher was the other, the remains of a child. Between the two was a large instrument of grey flint, rounded at each end, with other chippings; and close to the vertebræ of the child was a very beautiful drinking cup, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with parallel bands or hoops of ornament, which stood upright when found [J. 93-856]. Above these interments, and within two feet of the surface, were the remains of another elegant drinking cup, ornamented with a chevron pattern, the fragments of which, although lying altogether, and being carefully gathered, failed to supply more than two-thirds of the whole vessel. It is, therefore, probable that it had been broken before the interment for some

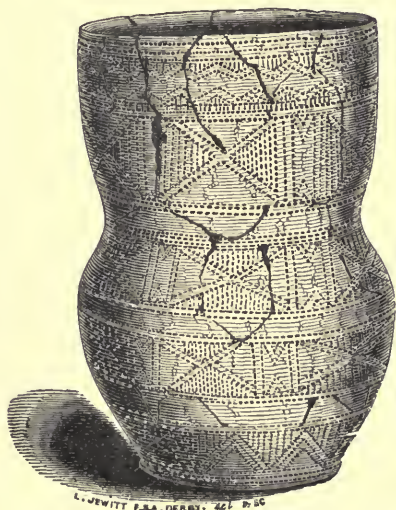
reason with which we are unacquainted. An arrow-head of flint was found with it.

"The other grave also contained the skeleton of a child, accompanied, like the former, by a neat spear-head of slightly-burnt flint, and an equally elegant drinking cup, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, ornamented in a different style [J. 93-871]. The three cups are of the same clay, and are altogether so identical in fabric, though varied in ornamentation, that we may safely conclude them to be the work of the same artist. The graves were filled up with earth and stones."—*Diggings*, pp. 158-9.

Drinking cup—of red clay, elaborately ornamented all over with various patterns formed of dotted lines, the whole forming five bands round the cup. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with a skeleton in Green Low, Alsop moor, April 25th, 1844.

J. 93-857 [N. 37.]

See J. 93-425.



J. 93-857.

Drinking cup—rather profusely decorated with lozenge patterns, &c., of dotted lines, the lip moulded with a band. Contains calcined bones. 7 in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. From a tumular cemetery, called Top Low, near Swinscoe, Staffordshire, May 12th, 1849.

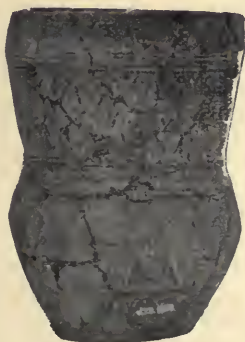
J. 93-858 [N. 103 & O. 85]

Mr. Bateman, in *Diggings*, pp. 133 to 138, describes the exploration of the barrow near Swinscoe, called Top Low, in which fourteen interments were found, as shown in the accompanying plan.



PLAN OF INTERMENTS IN TOP LOW, SWINSOE.

- No. 1. was the skeleton of a young person, with which was a small bronze clasp, which had been riveted to a strap, and there was also a three-cornered piece of flint.
- No. 2.—Skeleton of a young adult, with upright stone at the head, and a round-ended flint near the feet.
- No. 3.—Skeleton of person of middle age, chipped flint spear-head near the shoulders.
- No. 4.—Skeleton of a young hog, inside a roughly-built cist; and a tine of stag's horn.
- No. 5.—Calcined bones in a broken cinerary urn, ornamented with a chevron pattern; and portions of two neat bone implements.
- No. 6.—Skeleton of aged man, upon a thin layer of charred wood, accompanied by two flakes of flint.
- No. 7.—Calcined bones with remains of flint.
- No. 8.—Skeleton, much decayed, arrow-head of white flint, and some pieces of a vase.
- No. 9.—Skeletons of a full-grown person and of a child a few months old.
- No. 10.—Skeleton of old man, surrounded by large flat stones; a drinking cup [J. 93-858], and a few chippings of flint were found in the grave.
- No. 11.—Site of an interment. (Not shown on plan.)
- No. 12.—Cist containing some decayed bones, including part of a skull.
- No. 13.—Young skeleton, with a chipping of flint beside it.
- No. 14.—Skull, and piece of burnt flint.



J. 93-858.



J. 93-859.

Drinking cup—ornamented with a lozenge pattern in regular panels bordered by dotted lines, a plain band round the middle. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow at Dowel, near Sterndale, Derbyshire, July 10th, 1848. J. 93-859 [N. 90]

"July 10th, we opened a small mound on the summit of a hill called Browndge, near Church Sterndale; it was raised about two feet above the natural level, and covered a grave three feet deep cut in the sandstone rock. The grave was filled, and the barrow was entirely constructed with stones mostly of grit, but with the addition of a few pieces of limestone, which must have been carried a mile or two to the place. Having removed these materials to within six inches of the bottom of the grave, without meeting with anything more important than rats' bones, we were much annoyed by the appearance of a considerable quantity of water, which effectually prevented any view of the floor of the grave, or of the objects there deposited, and rendered it necessary for us to fish for the expected treasure. The interment had been by inhumation, and, owing to the wet, very few traces of the skeleton remained, and these were in great decay. The body was accompanied by a small and elegantly-ornamented drinking cup, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, which from the circumstance above named was recovered in a very dilapidated condition; a conical stud of jet with the usual double perforation, and two flints, one of them an arrow point."—*Digings*, p. 38.

Drinking cup—of light clay, ornamented on the upper part with a pattern of horizontal and vertical lines, below this some bands of short crossed lines, and on the low globular part a pattern of triangles of dotted lines. 9 in. high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with a skeleton in a barrow on Smerril moor, near Middleton, Derbyshire, June 13th, 1857. J. 93-860 [N. 213]

See also J. 93-30.

"On the 13th of June, we opened the second barrow on the contrary side of the ravine, a mound about nine yards across and two feet high, surrounded by an irregular circle of large limestones, and showing the grey surface of many others that jutted through its grassy covering. We began our cutting on the west side, and continued it to the centre, where, after much labour, we uncovered a large grave of irregular shape, sunk in the rock to the depth of five feet; its average dimensions were eight feet by six; it was filled with stones, and had upon its stony floor a coating of stiff clay, in which was embedded the skeleton of a tall young man, who lay on his left side with his knees drawn up, and the head in an easterly direction; owing to the wetness of the clay, the bones were in an advanced state of decomposition, having become of the consistency of cheese; the skull was narrowed and otherwise posthumously distorted by the pressure of the overlying mass; and the femur measured $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the tibia sixteen. Behind the pelvis lay a very beautiful drinking cup, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, the exterior entirely covered with ornament: it lay on its side upon an assemblage of implements, consisting of a bone netting rule or modelling tool, twelve inches long, made from the rib of a large animal (horse or cow), neatly rounded off at each end, and reduced to a regular breadth and thickness throughout; a dagger $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, a spear-head three inches long, and four other instruments of flint, all whitened by the action of fire. The usual rats' bones were present in this undisturbed and interesting tumulus."—*Digings*, pp. 102-3.

Drinking cup—ornamented with rather elaborate bands of incised lines separated by plain bands. Contains bones. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with a skeleton in a barrow, close to the railway, near Minninglow, Derbyshire, July 12th, 1843.

J. 93-861 [N. 13 & O. 8]



"A small barrow having been discovered in the immediate vicinity of Minning Lowe, it was opened on the 12th of July, 1843. Its small size and comparative low situation had undoubtedly prevented its being known as a barrow, and are probably the reasons of its being destitute of any distinctive appellation. About a foot from the top, in the middle part of the mound, two skeletons were discovered, one of which was nearly entire, the other seemed to have been disturbed. With these were found the fragments of a coarse dark-coloured urn, a flint arrow-head, a small piece of iron, part of a bridle-bit, and horses' teeth. A complete stratum of rats' bones surrounded these bodies. Proceeding lower down, a cist, formed of large flat limestones, placed on edge, was disclosed; it was entirely filled up with very fine mould, which being removed, exposed two skeletons in an extremely decayed condition. Near the heads of these was placed a deposit of burnt human bones; and lower down, in the cist, an iron knife or dagger, contained in an iron sheath, was found. The south side of this tumulus being found to extend considerably farther from the central point than any other part of the circle, it was thought that it might contain more interments, such having been proved in the case of a similarly extended barrow (Galley or Callidge Lowe, 3rd of July, 1843); and the result substantiated the correctness of this opinion, as on removing the soil to a very inconsiderable depth, a skeleton, evidently of a young person, was found to lie with its head towards the interior of the tumulus, and close to a quantity of calcined human bones; near the shoulders lay a highly-ornamented drinking cup, a small brass or copper pin, pointed at each end, and a rude spear or arrow-head of grey flint. In the immediate neighbourhood of this interment several horses' teeth and other animal bones were noticed."—*Vestiges*, p. 41.

Drinking cup—with moulded border and narrow ridge, punctured lines on the border, below a diamond pattern in panels, and on the globular part herring-bone pattern separated by plain bands. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found deposited with a skeleton, at Mouse Low, near Deepdale, Staffordshire, June 21st, 1848.

J. 93-862 [N. 87]

See J. 93-417, 418.

"June 21st, opened a barrow between Deepdale and the village of Grindon, called Mouse Low, fourteen yards diameter and not more than two feet high; the lower part composed of stiff clayey soil, plentifully interspersed with small pebbles; in the centre was a cist constructed of three large flat stones, the fourth side being left open; it was paved with very thin slabs of blue limestone, and contained the skeleton of a very large and strongly-built man resting on his left side in the usual contracted posture, near whose head was a peculiarly elegant and well-finished drinking cup, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, inside of which were two implements [J. 93-417] cut from the ribs of a large animal, a spear-head, and two beautiful barbed arrows of white flint [J. 93-418]; outside the cup were two more arrows of the same kind. The skull is very large, and is remarkable from the presence of a frontal suture, although by no means that of a young man; the teeth are in fine preservation; and the skull is of the platy-cephalic variety, occasionally found amongst Celtic crania. As far as our trench extended, which would be about five yards, it exposed a row of large boulders of hard red grit, laid on the surface of the natural soil in a direction coincident with the longest side of the cist; the smaller limestones near these were almost turned to lime from the effect of heat, and were mixed with burnt bones and charcoal."—*Diggings*, pp. 115-6.

Drinking cup—ornamented with an elaborate pattern in bands round the cup and divided by two broad plain bands. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with a slender skeleton at Rusden Low, Middleton, Derbyshire, November 11th, 1848.

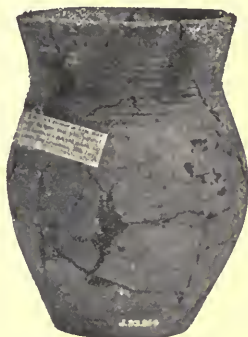
J. 93-863 [N. 97]

"November 11th, we continued the examination without success until near dark, when we found a long grave in the rock parallel with the depression occupied by the former skeleton, and not more than a yard from it. It was eighteen inches deep, and covered with large stones; in it lay the skeleton of a young female, as usual on the left side, in a contracted posture. Before the face were indications of the skeleton of a very young child, and a highly-ornamented drinking cup of red clay, which lay crushed upon its side with the mouth towards the feet of the skeleton: it contained one broken instrument of flint. It was evident that the grave had been occupied by a previous tenant, whose bones, together with the remains of another drinking cup beautifully decorated, and a bit of stag's horn, had been collected and placed under one of the large stones that covered the grave. This had clearly been done at the time when the female was buried. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which this interment was found, we were obliged to clear out the grave by candlelight, and thinking that something further might be discovered by day, we resumed the search on the 13th of November, but found only one

rude flint arrow-point in the grave; and a piece of a sandstone quern in refilling the excavation. There were many rats' bones in some parts of the mound, but not in the profusion sometimes met with."—*Diggings*, pp. 43-4.



J. 93-863.



J. 93-864.

Vase or drinking cup—decorated at the top with two rows of punctures, and below these a series of lines on the neck, the rest of the vase plain. Contains bones. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with the skeletons of a girl and infant in the first barrow at Blakelow, near Longstone, Derbyshire, July 17th, 1848.

J. 93-864 [N. 91]

"On the 17th of July we broke ground in a fresh district, by opening a barrow near Longstone called Blake Low, which had been a good deal mutilated by the removal of stone. Nevertheless, we found the interment in the centre to be quite undisturbed, though the remains of about six individuals in a rude cist close by were in a state of the utmost disorder. These were accompanied by four neat instruments of flint, and the remains of a curiously-decorated urn. The preservation of the central deposit was owing to the body having been laid in a grave cut in the rock to the depth of two feet. The skeleton was that of a very young woman, or rather of a girl, and lay on the left side, with the knees drawn up. At the head was a drinking cup, rather more globular in form than usual, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the upper part ornamented by parallel grooves: and along with the skeleton were the bones of an infant, with the tine of a stag's antler. The grave was filled up to the level of the natural soil with limestone, amongst which was as large an accumulation of the bones of the water vole as we have seen in any barrow."—*Diggings*, pp. 40-1.

Drinking cup—elaborately ornamented with incised pattern in bands. $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with a skeleton in a barrow near Castern, Staffordshire, July 29th, 1846.

J. 93-865 [N. 63]



"On the 29th of July, 1846, was examined a large tumulus at Eastern, near Wetton, Staffordshire; it was composed principally of a very solid kind of soil, intermixed with clay, amongst which were dispersed many chippings of flint, as well as others of a more determinate form; also a few animal bones, such as fragments of deer's horns, teeth of horses, &c. Towards the centre the stiff earth did not prevail so much, that part of the mound being constructed of loose stones, which were found to continue below the natural surface, to the depth of four feet, making an entire depth of eight feet from the summit of the barrow; at this depth lay the original and most important interment, in a square cist cut out of the primitive rock; the skeleton lay upon its left side, on a thin bed of very tenacious clay, with the knees contracted, accompanied by the most elegant and elaborately-ornamented drinking cup, or vase, hitherto discovered, and one small instrument of calcined flint; the vase was placed in an upright position, about a foot in the rear of the skull, and exhibited signs of having been two-thirds full of some substance, or rather liquid, at the time of being buried, an incrustation having formed inside, at about one-third of its depth from the mouth. The skeleton was that of an individual rather above the common size, the large bones of the thigh measuring in length nineteen inches and a-half, and all the bones having the ridges and other points of muscular attachment remarkably well developed. At a short distance from the centre of the barrow there was every appearance of the remains of a fire which had been made upon a flat stone, surrounded by others, the edges of which were calcined until they were converted into lime. Can this be the place where the drinking cup was baked? —there were certainly no calcined bones to be seen. Another body was found in a similar position to the foregoing, within six inches of the summit of the tumulus; it owed its preservation mainly to a large flat stone which was placed over it, and which was literally destitute of turf, and exposed to the observation of any person walking over the barrow. Neither urn nor weapon accompanied this interment."—*Vestiges*, pp. 87-8.

Drinking cup—ornamented on the upper part with parallel, horizontal, and diagonal lines, on the lower part a fine diamond pattern, the two separated by short vertical lines and a plain band. Contains bones. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 5 in. diameter. Found with a skeleton in Bee Low, Derbyshire, May 3rd, 1851.

J. 93-866 [N. 156 & O. 5]

See J. 93-574.



J. 93-866.

Drinking cup—ornamented with dotted lines forming a varied pattern (broken and repaired). $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 5 in. diameter. Found with a skeleton in a barrow on Haddon Field, near Bakewell, August 20th, 1860.

J. 93-867 [N. 240]

Drinking cup—ornamented with patterns formed of vertical, diagonal, and waving lines leaving plain lozenge-shaped spaces. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with two detached skulls in a barrow near Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, May 23rd, 1851.

J. 93-868 [N. 159]

See J. 93-537-38, also 782, for description of barrow.

Drinking cup—of unusual shape, with handle on side like a jug, decorated with panels of fine diamond pattern like a network separated by vertical lines expanding at the top, and crossing in diamond pattern at bottom. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow one mile N. of Pickering, January 23rd, 1851. Figured in Jewitt's "Grave Mounds."

J. 93-869 [N. 140]

In his catalogue Mr. Bateman says: "Vessels of this description, with the addition of the handle are of the greatest rarity; the writer is acquainted with but one other example, which was discovered near Whitby."

"On the 23rd of January we opened a cairn, or stony tumulus, about a mile north of Pickering, which in its present imperfect state, caused by agriculture, measures forty-two yards round and four feet in height. After removing stone in the centre, from an area four yards square, to the depth of two feet, we came to a concretion of lime, charcoal, and calcined bones, firmly compacted together, covering the whole space. On breaking through, a skeleton was found, in a contracted posture, on its left side, with the head to the north, having near the skull a very curious drinking cup, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a handle at the side sufficiently large to admit the finger, thus differing from the perforated knobs that are not unusual on the smaller vases from tumuli. It is the first instance in which we have seen a drinking cup furnished with such an appendage. The ornamentation of the vessel is also peculiar, consisting chiefly of angularly-pointed cartouches, filled with a reticulated pattern, and having a band of the same encircling the upper part. A little to the south were several calcined instruments of flint, including a small javelin-point and four round-ended implements."—*Diggings*, p. 209.



J. 93-869.



J. 93-870.

Drinking cup or vase—ornamented at the top with lines round the circumference, the body and lower part plain. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. From a barrow near Pickering, 1852.

J. 93-870 [N. 187]

Referred to in *Diggings*, p. 231.

Drinking cup—ornamented on the upper part with a regular pattern of shaded and plain wedges, on the lower part a neat pattern of vertical lines enclosed in a zigzag border. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 5 in. diameter. Found with skeletons in a barrow near Stanhope, November, 1849.

J. 93-871 [N. 119]

See J. 93-856, also J. 93-449.



J. 93-871.



J. 93-872.

Drinking cup—ornamented with an elaborate diamond pattern enclosed in lines forming a band on the upper part and one on the body. 7 in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. From a barrow on Brassington moor, called Sliper Low, Derbyshire, May 8th, 1844. J. 93-872 [N. 29]

"The 8th of May, 1844, was opened a barrow called Sliper Lowe, upon Brassington moor; this tumulus is about twelve yards in diameter, and not more than a foot in height, being probably much reduced by its being frequently tilled, which was made evident by the disturbed and shattered state of some human bones which lay just beneath the turf. On making sections through the mound from the four cardinal points, the remains of three human skeletons were found much disturbed; bones of various descriptions of animals, amongst them the skull of a polecat, same as those previously found at Bole Hill, (July 30th, 1843,) and rats' bones, a small fragment of a stone celt, five instruments of flint, and various chippings of the same. On arriving at the centre, a deposit of burnt bones was discovered, from amongst which were taken two arrow-heads, and two other instruments of flint. The surface upon which this interment lay was perceived to be soil, whilst the other parts of the barrow had a level floor of rock; this suggested the idea of a cist being cut in the rock, which on examination proved to be the case, as a circular cist was found to be sunk to the depth of two feet, on the floor of which lay the skeleton of a child, apparently about ten years of age, above this was deposited a drinking cup of elegant form, and elaborately ornamented, and which when found was still in an upright position, as it had been originally placed. There were no traces of any ornaments having been buried with this juvenile Briton."—*Vestiges*, p. 52.

Drinking cup—ornamented with dashes as if impressed by the finger nail when the clay was soft, broken at top. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with a skeleton in a rock grave near Staker Hill, near Buxton, July 2nd, 1851. J. 93-873 [N. 162]

See J. 93-548.

Cup—plain, top broken (Incense). $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow four miles N. of Pickering, August 29th, 1850. J. 93-874 [N. 152]

See J. 93-849.

Incense cup—plain, and neatly formed, tapering both ways from the centre, bottom rounded. 2 in. high, 2 in. diameter at top. From a barrow ten miles N.E. of Pickering, December, 1850. J. 93-875 [N. 166]



9. 93-875.



J. 93-876.



J. 93-877.

Incense cup—neatly ornamented with dotted lines; the top flattened, and sloping from edge to about one-third way down, then straight to the bottom. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 3 in. diameter. Found with calcined bones at Saintoft, near Cawthorn, Yorkshire, October 23th, 1849. J. 93-876 [N. 134]

See J. 93-535.

Incense cup—the upper part ornamented with incised lines forming a pattern of triangles with the bases alternately reversed, bottom plain and rounded. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. From a barrow near Pickering, 1854. J. 93-877 [N. 219]

Cup or vase—of good shape, with neatly-moulded projecting lip, the body part slightly expanding, then tapering to the base, ornamented with an angular pattern of incised lines. Contains bones. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found among calcined bones near Throwley, Staffordshire, February 10th, 1849. J. 93-878 [N. 100]

“On the 10th of February, we investigated a tumulus midway between Throwley and Calton, seventeen yards across and three feet high, wholly composed of earth of a burnt appearance throughout. The principal interment was found about a yard from the centre, and consisted of a deposit of large pieces of calcined bone, which lay within a circular hole in the natural soil, about a foot deep, of well-defined shape, resulting from contact with a wooden or wicker-work vessel, in which the bones were placed when buried, the vestiges of which, in the form of impalpable black powder, intervened between the bones and the earth. Upon the bones lay part of a small bronze pin, and a very beautiful miniature vase, of the “Incense Cup” type, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ diameter, ornamented with chevrons and lozenges,

and perforated in two places at one side. Among the bones were two small pointed pieces of flint, and a common quartz pebble, and below the deposit was the shoulder blade of a large animal, which has been designedly reduced to an irregular shape by the use of flint saws, or other instruments equally inefficient. At one side of this interment, were four other deposits of calcined bone, placed on the floor of the mound, here of rock, intersected by veins of clay, without any protection from cist or urn, but evidently deposited at one and the same time, as the heaps were quite distinct and undisturbed, though very near to each other. They had been so thoroughly calcined as to be comminuted, and had almost reached the inevitable catastrophe of "dust to dust."—*Diggings*, p. 130.



J. 93-878.



J. 93-879.



J. 93-880.

Incense cup—plain, pyramidal, or conical in form, with a narrow base. 2 in. high, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with burnt bones six miles N. of Pickering, February 13th, 1850.

J. 93-879 [N. 145]

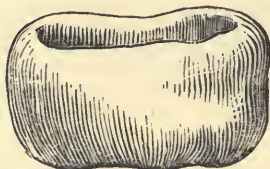
"On the 13th of February, a barrow on the moors, six miles north of Pickering, was examined. Its circumference was twenty-four yards, its depth between four and five feet, and our cutting from the north side exposed a peculiarity in the structure not hitherto observed, the mound being covered with large flagstones, succeeded by limestone gravel, which continued to near the centre, where larger stone appeared. On cutting eastward, a mass of calcined bones, embedded in charcoal, was found. They were accompanied by a plain incense cup $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, shaped as a truncated cone, placed on a base of less diameter, and a neatly-wrought bone pin about four inches long [J. 93-533]. One yard from this interment a change appeared on the natural surface, where, after removing limestone rubble to the depth of four feet and a-half, we discovered a grave lined with freestone slabs, which, strange to say, did not contain any human remains."—*Diggings*, p. 211.

Cup or vase—plain, and almost equal diameter throughout—a pair of holes on each side as if for cord for suspension. 3 in. high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in Galley Low barrow, Derbyshire, June, 1843.

J. 93-880 [N. 11]

See J. 93-807 for description of barrow; also J. 93-419-20, 707.

Incense cup—of hard plain clay. 2 in. high, 3 in. diameter. Found on a slab of limestone covering an urn in Larks Low barrow, near Middleton, Derbyshire, May 30th, 1825. J. 93-881 [N. 7]



For description of barrow see J. 93-115.

Incense cup—of rather thin coarse clay, plain and shape of ordinary cup. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 3 in. diameter. From a barrow near Blore, Staffordshire, June 2nd, 1849. J. 93-882 [N. 107]

"2nd of June, we opened a barrow near Blore, in a field called Nettles (Net Lows?), formed around a natural elevation, which is only slightly covered at the top; the entire diameter is thirteen yards. On the S.W. side we found a cist, the outer side being formed of a long stone placed on edge, the inner being walled from the surface to the bottom, which was paved with flat stones; the depth was two feet. On the floor was a deposit of calcined bones, and in a corner was a broken urn of red clay, containing a small vase, or "incense cup," in better preservation.

"The large vase, originally about nine inches high by five diameter, is of clay, plentifully mixed with sand and imperfectly baked, whence the surface is much disintegrated. It has been of good form and workmanship, having a deep border ornamented with diagonal lines disposed in triangles in alternate directions. The cup is of similar clay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, three inches across the mouth, and quite plain. Nearer the edge, on the same side of the barrow, we found some remains of an unburnt skeleton, which had been previously disturbed, and not far from it were two articles indicating the interment to have been of late period; namely, the bottom of a kiln-baked vessel of blue clay, showing marks of having been turned on the potter's wheel, and a small iron ring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Fragments of bone, burnt and unburnt, rats' bones, teeth of oxen, and pebbles were found throughout the cuttings."—*Digings*, p. 142.



J. 93-882.



J. 93-883.



J. 93-884.

Incense cup—with moulded lip, ornamented in upper part with two rows of lozenges made by incised lines with one row above and three rows of small punctures below them, two rows of punctures on upper face of lip. On the lower part, which is plain, there are two holes as if for a cord. 3 in. high, 3 in. diameter. From a barrow seven miles N. of Pickering, August 7th, 1849. J. 93-883 [N. 130]

"On the 7th of August, 1849, we examined a barrow, seven miles north of Pickering, twenty-four yards in circumference and four feet high, composed of sand and stones, by cutting from the north side to the centre, where we found a large urn, much decayed and broken, with the upper part ornamented by a lozenge or network pattern, containing burnt bones and a small vessel, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, of the kind called incense cups, which is a beautiful example of its class, being ornamented with a diamond pattern, terminating above and below in punctures. It has also two perforations at one side. When found it was filled with ashes. The remainder of the tumulus was strictly searched without result."—*Diggings*, pp. 204-5.

Incense cup—with flat broad base and hollow in the centre, the upper part ornamented with finely incised lines forming a pattern of triangles with their bases alternately reversed. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found in an urn on Stanton moor, Youlgreave, July, 1799. From White Watson's Collection. J. 93-884 [N. 3]

See J. 93-838.

Incense cup (portion)—of plain coarse clay. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. From a barrow near Whitby, 1858. J. 93-885 [N. 238]

Incense cup—plain, of fusiform shape. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found with burnt bones seven miles N. of Pickering, February 8th, 1851. J. 93-886 [N. 174]

"A tumulus, seven miles north of Pickering, forty-eight yards circumference and six feet high, composed of sand and stones, was opened on the 8th of February by digging a large hole from the summit. After penetrating to the natural level, a large flat stone appeared exactly in the centre, the removal of which disclosed a quantity of calcined bones, from among which we took a small incense cup, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, with a contracted mouth, and two indifferent instruments of burnt flint. No other interment had ever been deposited in the mound."—*Diggings*, p. 223.

Incense cup—of light clay, slightly moulded for lip, plain. Contains burnt bones. 2 in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found amongst calcined bones in a barrow on Allerston Warren, Yorkshire, April 13th, 1853. J. 93-887 [N. 192]

See J. 93-775.



J. 93-887.



J. 93-888.



J. 93-889.

Incense cup—of dark coarse clay, plain, and straight form, slightly chipped on edge. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow near Whitby, 1858. J. 93-888 [N. 231]

Incense cup—of thick black clay, ornamented with a slight pattern of small punctures. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found inside a vase in a barrow seven miles E. of Pickering, January 24th, 1851. J. 93-889 [N. 173]

For description of barrow see J. 93-50, also J. 93-793.

Incense cup—filled with earth, somewhat globular in form, ornamented with rows of horizontal and vertical lines with three grooves above and below them running round the cup; the bottom series having a row of nine perforations on them. The bottom covered with square punctures. 2 in. high, 3 in. diameter. From a barrow near Pickering, Yorkshire, 1854. J. 93-890 [N. 220]

Diggings, p. 238.



J. 93-890.



J. 93-891.

Incense cup—shaped like a vase, the body covered with small punctures, and zigzag lines on the top of the moulded lip, and on the bottom of the vase. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 3 in. diameter at top, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at bottom. From a barrow four miles N.W. of Pickering, April 24th, 1851. J. 93-891 [N. 182]

Incense cup—with slightly moulded top, and same diameter throughout, the body ornamented with slightly oblique lines

running nearly the whole length of the cup, which stands on three feet, and another foot is missing. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. From a barrow near Pickering, November, 1854.

J. 93-892 [N. 221]



"Incense cup of altogether novel form, being shaped like a cylinder mounted on four small feet. It is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, and is ornamented with vertical impressions of a twisted cord. It was found in November, 1854, in a barrow about a mile from Pickering."—*Diggings*, p. 238.

Incense cup—the bottom rounded and rough, the sides smooth and tapering, plain, with two holes on one side. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found inside an urn in a barrow at Stone Low, Baslow moor, Derbyshire, about 1830.

J. 93-893 [N. 32]



"About the year 1830 a barrow upon the east moor, near Baslow, called Stone Lowe, was accidentally opened by the farmer in whose stack-yard it stood. In the centre he found two large urns, both neatly ornamented, and both containing calcined bones and flints. Inside one of them was a small incense cup, with two perforations through one side. This being fortunately preserved, we are enabled to give a cut of it."—*Vestiges*, pp. 27-8.

Incense cup—of dark plain clay, straight. 2 in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found with calcined bones four miles E. of Pickering, February 18th, 1851.

J. 93-894 [N. 176]

"On the 18th of February, a stony barrow, four miles N.E. from Pickering, eleven yards across, and four feet high, was opened from the west side, nothing being discovered till the natural surface beneath the southern half of the mound was gained, when we met with a large bed of charcoal, covering the primary interment of burnt bones, accompanied by a small incense cup, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, quite unornamented, and three flints, the last being a short spear-head. Much more of the tumulus was excavated without further discovery."—*Diggings*, p. 224.

Incense cup—tapering both ways from the centre, the upper part ornamented with four beaded lines round it, and the lower part with lozenge pattern. Contains wood ashes. 2 in. high, 3 in. diameter. Found with calcined bones in a barrow at Kingthorpe, Yorkshire, April 21st, 1853. J. 93-895 [N. 196]

See J. 93-795.

Incense cup—bottom rounded, body tapering to top, plain. Contains ashes with bits of bone. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 4 in. diameter. Found amongst burnt bones in a barrow on Allerston Warren, Yorkshire, February 16th, 1854. J. 93-896 [N. 200]



MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Two pieces of sandstone—with worked cavities in their centres.
 $7 \times 5 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and $8 \times 3 \times 3$ in. From the moors near Pickering,
1857. J. 93-897 [G. 386]

Piece of sandstone—with an irregular square carved upon it.
 $8 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ in. From a barrow at Scambridge, eleven miles
E. of Pickering, Yorkshire, 1852. J. 93-898 [G. 286]

See J. 93-124.

Limestone slab—15 inches long, which covered the mouth of a
sepulchral urn in a barrow at Larkslow, near Middleton, May
20th, 1825. J. 93-899 [G. 280]

Coarse piece of sandstone—with large cavity worked in it,
roughly circular. 7×7 in. Found near a deposit of burnt
bones in the second Elkstone barrow, Staffordshire, August
31st, 1850. J. 93-900 [G. 193]

Piece of sandstone—with perforation in centre of each side.
Diameter of perforation, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. 8×6 in. Found in a barrow
four miles N.E. of Pickering, February 28th, 1851.
J. 93-901 [G. 252]

“On the 28th of February we opened a small barrow, eight yards in diameter, and four feet in height, composed of sand. The cutting was begun at the top, where we found a rectangular sandstone, $8 \text{ in.} \times 6 \text{ in.}$, having a shallow circular cavity worked in the middle of each side, the use of which we are not able to determine, although several of the same kind have been found in the barrows. No further discovery was made until coming to the natural soil; at the north part we found the greater part of a very rude upright urn, shaped like a flower pot, some burnt bones, and a considerable quantity of charcoal. Rather more south we found part of a very fine flint dagger, and a small flint knife, both calcined. They were embedded in burnt earth and charred wood.”—*Diggings*, p. 224.

Piece of stag's horn— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at York.
J. 93-902 [E. 1. 67]

Thick piece of sandstone—somewhat triangular in form, with a
shallow cavity worked in it. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Found in a
large tumulus at the Brund, near Sheen, Staffordshire, June
21st, 1851. J. 93-903 [G. 267]

Bronze vessel (pan or kettle?)—same diameter throughout, and open at the top, dented at the bottom and drawn out of the circular. Slightly pitted as with hammer marks, has had handle over the top like a bucket as shown by rust on sides. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter. Found in a mound near to Thor's cave, Wetton, September 24th, 1850. Probably Romano-British. J. 93-904 [G. 195]

See J. 93-125.



J. 93-125.

J. 93-904.

Boulder—of celt-shape, has probably been used for pounding ore. $6 \times 5 \times 3$ in. thick. Found at Long Low, near Wetton, 1853. J. 93-905 [G. 293]

Piece of thin and rather finely-grained millstone— $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in. Found in a tumulus on Grindon moor, Staffordshire, July 3rd, 1848. J. 93-906 [G. 140]

Part of antler of stag—with two tines and part of another. $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 17 in. broad between tines. Found with a later interment in Rolley Low tumulus near Wardlow, Derbyshire, August 5th, 1844. J. 93-907 [G. 38]

“The presence of sacrificial heads and antlers would call to mind a similar practice still in vogue among the kindred pagan tribes in the Arctic regions, where elk and reindeer horns invariably decorate the tumuli of the dead.”—Col. C. H. Smith’s “*History of the Human Species*,” 1852, p. 110.



CRANIA.

The Cephalic Indices have been kindly given by PROF. W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., *who has measured all the Skulls in the Collection.*

Skull—left side damaged, $\frac{5}{8}$ teeth wanting. From a skeleton on the east side of the barrow in Shaw's land, near Monsal Dale, June 3rd, 1851. Bronze Age. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '814. J. 93-908 [P. 190]

See J. 93-123.

Skull—orbit damaged, one tooth in upper jaw wanting. Found in Green Low, Alsop moor, April 25th, 1845. Bronze Age. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '811. J. 93-909 [P. 53]

See J. 93-425.

Skull—base and left side of jaw broken. Found with four skeletons on Calver Low, Derbyshire, August 30th, 1860. Brachycephalic. J. 93-910 [P. 241]

Skull—damaged on right side. Found in a stone cist in a barrow near Monsal Dale, May 23rd, 1851. Bronze Age. Mesati-cephalic. Cephalic Index, '792. J. 93-911 [P. 183]

See J. 93-789.

Skull—Found in a detached state in a cist in a barrow near Monsal Dale, May 23rd, 1851. J. 93-911A [P. 181]

See J. 93-789 and 911.

Skull—cracked, and one upper incisor wanting. Found in a square cist vaen in a barrow near Monsal Dale, May 29th, 1851. Bronze Age. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '855.

J. 93-912 [P. 187]

See J. 93-767.

Skull—orbits broken, and right ramus. From Gratton Hill, near Alstonfield, June 21st, 1845. Bronze Age. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '859. J. 93-913 [P. 77]

Skull—damaged and repaired, two upper incisors wanting. Found at Mouse Low, near Deepdale, Staffordshire, June 21st, 1848. Bronze Age. Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, '787.

J. 93-914 [P. 117]

See J. 93-862.

Skull—broken and repaired, lower jaw broken. From a barrow near Castern, July 29th, 1846. Bronze Age. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '856.

J. 93-915 [P. 84]

See J. 93-865.

Skull—five front teeth in upper jaw wanting. From a barrow near Cross Low, Parwich, Derbyshire, September 9th, 1843. Bronze Age. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '824.

J. 93-916 [P. 37]

See J. 93-799, 820, and 837.

Skull—teeth wanting in upper jaw, (all but five,) right ramus broken. From Rolley Low, Wardlow, Derbyshire, August 6th, 1844. Bronze Age. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '820.

J. 93-917 [P. 49]

See J. 93-791, 421, and 947.

Skull—three upper teeth wanting. Found in a barrow at Gotam, near Parwich, August 27th, 1847. Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, '753.

J. 93-918 [P. 100]

"Upon a more complete investigation of this barrow (in August, 1847) another interment was discovered. The body was laid at a depth of nine feet from the summit, and covered with numerous large stones. The skeleton lay on the left side, in a contracted position, with one arm beneath the head, and near the thigh-bones were found a neatly chipped spear head of grey flint, and a small bronze pin, which had been inserted into a wooden handle."—*Vestiges*, pp. 104-5.

Skull—orbital and nasal bones broken, tooth in lower jaw wanting. From Gratton Hill, near Wetton, June 28th, 1845. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '818.

J. 93-919 [P. 78]

Skull—damaged and repaired, one tooth in upper, and two in lower jaw wanting; oval shaped. From Galley Low barrow, June, 1843. Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, '815.

J. 93-920 [P. 12]

See J. 93-807.

Skull—three upper incisors wanting. (Found with drinking cup.) From a barrow on Haddon field, near Bakewell, August 20th, 1860. Bronze Age. Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, '792.

J. 93-921 [P. 237]

See J. 93-867.

Skull—(female); five upper teeth wanting, nasal and orbital bones damaged; green at the ears from contact with bronze. Found in a rock grave in a barrow near Staker Hill, near Buxton, July 2nd, 1851. Brachycephalic. J. 93-922 [P. 192]

See J. 93-873 and 549.

Skull—(female); one upper incisor wanting, nasal bone broken. Found in a barrow on Smerril moor, Middleton, June 3rd, 1857. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, 826. J. 93-923 [P. 231]

"It contained the skeleton of a female of rather low stature, who had been placed on her left side with the knees drawn up, and the head towards the north-east; a plain flake and a knife of flint lay at the head, and the bones were imbedded in earth that had acquired a dark colour, apparently from the decomposition of wood; particles of charcoal, rats' bones, and fragments of earthenware of two sorts were also present. The skull is remarkably small, and elevated in its contour, the occipital bone being much flattened, possibly by artificial compression in youth; the teeth indicate an age not exceeding 18 or 20 years, and the long bones are slender in proportion to the length; The femur measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches."—*Digings*, p. 102.

Skull—(of young person); one lower incisor wanting, and ramus of jaw; back molars uncut. From Cops Low near Stanton, Staffordshire, February 3rd, 1849. Brachycephalic.

J. 93-924 [P. 134]

"On an eminence near Calton, called the Cop, is a barrow about 20 yards diameter, and now two feet high, but probably lowered by the plough, which we opened on the 29th of January and 3rd of February, and which furnished an example of the careful interment of part of the head of an ox, a deposit we have found in a few instances before. The outside of the mound was of stiff red earth, which was replaced by stones as the centre was neared, where we found the first interment, consisting of calcined bones simply placed on a flat stone, about a foot below the surface. About a foot lower two flat stones appeared, covering a small quadrangular cist, 2 feet 6 inches square and 2 feet deep; three of its sides formed of stones placed on edge, the fourth neatly walled up to the same height, and having the floor roughly paved with small stones. It contained the skeleton of a young person about 12 or 14 years of age, in good preservation, accompanied by two flints that had been wrought into form, with others more rude. Near this cist was another of circular shape, formed by stones placed on end, which appeared to have been disturbed; it contained the remnants of another skeleton, and a round flint. Proceeding a short distance further towards the edge of the mound, we came to a small cist, constructed by four flat stones, inclined together at the top, so as to protect the contents without a horizontal covering; within was the right half of the upper jaw of an ox, wanting the teeth, and a rude piece of flint which may be imagined to be an arrow head. Near the surface, in the middle of the mound, was a heap of fine charcoal, in which was a piece of coarse pottery, and during the excavation we found tines and other parts of stag's horns. This, the fifth instance of the intentional

burial of the whole or part of the head of the ox, goes far to prove the existence of some peculiar superstition or rite, of which no notice has reached modern times."—*Diggings*, pp. 129-30.

Skull—most of the teeth wanting. From Three Lows, Wetton, June 7th, 1845. Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, ·782.

J. 93-925 [P. 69]

See J. 93-821.

Skull—(of aged female); damaged and most of the teeth gone. From Galley Low, Derbyshire, July 3rd, 1843. Brachycephalic.

J. 93-926 [P. 11]

See J. 93-807 and 920.

Skull—three upper teeth wanting. Found in Kenslow Knoll barrow, Middleton, February, 1821. (? Romano-British.) Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, ·784.

J. 93-927 [P. 1]

See J. 93-24.

Skull—Found with iron weapons upon Readon Hill, Staffordshire, September 4th, 1848. ? Romano-British, ? Anglo-Saxon. Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, ·763.

J. 93-928 [P. 125]

"Sept. 4th, opened a barrow, 19 yards diameter and 3 feet high, on Readon Hill, near Ramshorn, which is mentioned by Plot, Hist. Staff., fol. 1686, p. 404. It contained two skeletons extended at length, about the centre, without any protection from the earth of which the mound was formed, with the exception of a few stones in contact with one of the bodies, which was possibly interred at a subsequent period to the other, as it was not more than two feet from the surface of the barrow, whilst the other lay on the natural level, at least three feet from the turf covering the mound. Vestiges of the hair of the former were perceptible about the skull, which was that of a young man, and in perfect preservation; and a small pebble was found at the right hand. The other, and probably earlier interment, was covered with a thin layer of charcoal. The skull is that of a middle-aged man, the vertex much elevated, the left side completely decayed from lying in contact with the floor of the barrow. At some distance from either of the skeletons, but nearest to the higher interment, from which, however, they were full two yards, lay an iron spear [J. 93-1152], thirteen inches long, with part of the shaft remaining in the socket, and a narrow iron knife [J. 93-1153], eight inches in length. An examination of these by the microscope enables us to add the further information that the spear has been mounted on an ashen shaft, about one inch of which yet remains, owing its preservation to being saturated by the ferruginous matter produced by the decomposition of the iron. Outside the iron are numerous casts of grassy fibre, and the larvæ of insects, apparently flies—the grass must have been present at the time of interment in considerable quantity. The knife shows fewer traces of the vegetable, and more of the animal structures; the tang, where inserted into the handle, shows the impression of horn."—*Diggings*, pp. 122-3.

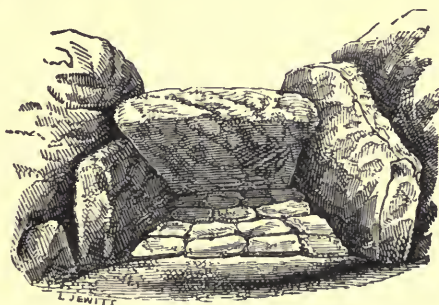
Skull—lower jaw wanting, six teeth wanting. From a barrow on Ballidon moor, Derbyshire, July 30th, 1849. Bronze Age. Dolichocephalic. Cephalic Index, 739. J. 93-929 [P. 159]

See J. 93-758.

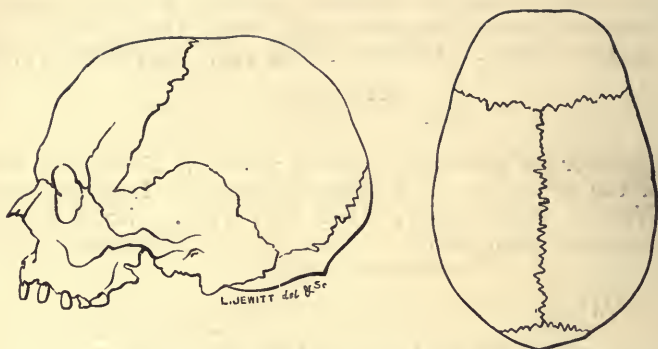
Skull—lower jaw wanting, four teeth wanting. Found with others of the same type in a stone chamber in Longlow barrow, Wetton, Staffordshire, June 8th, 1849. Dolichocephalic. Cephalic Index, 660. J. 93-930 [P. 145]

See also J. 93-936.

"At length, on the 8th of June, after having expended part of the preceding day in excavation, we had the satisfaction of discovering a very large cist or chamber, the first indication of which were two large stones lying parallel to each other in an inclined direction. They had originally constituted one stone only, forming one end of the cist which had been displaced, and each was seven feet long by five broad. At the foot of these appeared the end of another stone of almost equal size placed on edge, which proved to be one side of the sepulchral chamber; it was seven inches thick. The opposite side was formed by a stone equally long, but about a foot narrower, and eleven inches in thickness. The stone forming the end inclined inwards, having given way; it was five feet broad by six feet long, this rendering the chamber, as originally constructed, six feet long, five feet wide, and about four deep. The chamber was



filled in the upper part with earth and stones, below with stones only which, being removed, exposed a well-paved floor, covered from end to end with human bones, which lying altogether in the primitive contracted position appeared to be in great confusion, though not so in reality. Two skulls lay close together, in contact with the sides of the cist, beneath another skull; in the middle lay the leg bones of one skeleton and the arms of another. One skeleton was situated rather higher up amongst the stones. Bones of the ox, hog, deer, and dog; also three very finely chipped arrow-heads, and many other pieces of calcined flint accompanied the human remains, which, as well as we could ascertain, represented at least thirteen individuals, ranging from infancy to old age, and including several females.



"The adult male skull found in the centre of the Longlow cist has been selected to appear in the *Crania Britannica* as a typical example of this form. The crania of a female and of a girl about seven years old, from the same cist, exhibit the same form in a remarkable degree, as do the others which are more imperfect."—*Diggings*, pp. 144-7.

Skull—lower jaw wanting, two teeth out. From Liffs Low, near Biggin, Derbyshire, July 14th, 1843, being part of a principal interment. Neolithic Age. Dolichocephalic. Cephalic Index, 743. J. 93-931 [P. 22]

See J. 93-55, 757A.

Skull—damaged in front, teeth wanting. From the primary interment at Waggon Low, Cronkstone, June 28th, 1852. Dolichocephalic. Cephalic Index, 717. J. 93-932 [P. 207]

See J. 93-832.

Skull—much damaged, $\frac{5}{4}$ teeth wanting. Part of a later interment accompanied by two iron knives from Waggon Low, Cronkstone, June 25th, 1852. Iron Age. Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, 770. J. 93-933 [P. 209]

See J. 93-832.

Skull—damaged, and teeth wanting. From a cist at Bole Hill, Bakewell moor, May 25th, 1859. Bronze Age. Dolichocephalic. Cephalic Index, 736. J. 93-934 [P. 235]

See also J. 93-938.

"On the 25th of May we opened two stone cists on the site of the ruined tumulus at Bole Hill, Bakewell Moor.

"The first we examined did not appear to have been disturbed, although the skull therein discovered lay in one corner, apart from the skeleton to which it belonged. The body had been deposited in the usual contracted position upon its left side, and was surrounded by small stones, having above an artless covering of large flat slabs. The shortness and slenderness of the bones indicate the female sex,

the femur being $16\frac{1}{2}$, and the tibia 13 inches long. The skull is decidedly long in the fronto-occipital diameter, but from the fulness of the parietal prominences, this peculiarity is not so obvious at a first glance as in other crania from the same mound. The obliteration of the sutures, taken in connection with the general smoothness of the calvarium, and the abraded state of the teeth, show that the age at death would not be less than 50 years. . . . No instruments or pottery were found in either enclosure."—*Diggings*, pp. 104-5.

Skull—damaged, one tooth in lower jaw wanting, back molars not cut. Found with a drinking cup in Bee Low tumulus, Derbyshire, May 3rd, 1851. Bronze Age. Dolichocephalic. Cephalic Index, 733. **J. 93-935 [P. 177]**

See J. 93-866 and 944.



PLAN OF INTERMENTS IN BEE LOW.

Skull—(of young female); one side broken, teeth wanting, back molars not cut. From stone chamber in the Long Low barrow, near Wetton, June 8th, 1849. Neolithic Age. Dolichocephalic. Cephalic Index, 660. **J. 93-936 [P. 145]**

See J. 93-930.

Skull—no lower jaw. From a chambered barrow upon Five Wells Hill, near Taddington, Derbyshire, August 25th, 1846. Dolichocephalic. Cephalic Index, '665. J. 93-937 [P. 89]

"On the summit of Five Wells Hill, near Taddington, is one of the most perfect examples now existing of the sepulchral architecture of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain: it consists of two vaults, situated in the centre of a cairn about thirty yards in diameter, each approached by a separate gallery or avenue, formed by large limestones standing edgewise, extending through the tumulus, respectively in a south-east and north-west direction.

"On the 25th of August, 1846, the two galleries were cleared out, in order to ascertain if any articles had been overlooked by the parties who first opened the barrow, but with the exception of a flint arrow point and numerous bones, some calcined, nothing of primitive date was discovered. The quantity of bones of both sexes and of various ages indicate this tumulus to have been used as a burying place for a considerable time. On this occasion the lower jaws of twelve different persons were collected."—*Vestiges*, p. 91.

Skull—damaged, $\frac{4}{5}$ teeth wanting, malformed and injured during life, evidently celtic. From a primary interment in a barrow at Bole Hill, Bakewell moor, September 29th, 1854. Only flint implements found with it. Neolithic? Dolichocephalic. Cephalic Index, '686. J. 93-938 [P. 224]

See also J. 93-934.

"Near the centre of the barrow we discovered the primary interment in a state of advanced decay; it was the skeleton of a man lying on his left side, with the knees drawn up and the head to the north-east; beneath the head was a very rude instrument of grey flint, nearly round, which was the only article of man's device found near him. From the unmanageable nature of the clayey soil on which the skeleton lay, and the friable condition of the bones, no measurement of the long bones could be taken, but fortunately so many pieces of the skull were recovered as to allow of its restoration. To us it appears a remarkable example, and may be described as having the calvarium long, narrow, and conveying the idea of lateral pressure; the forehead retreating, with the frontal sinuses prominent, the facial bones large, and the upper maxillaries, together with the lower jaw, strong and wide."—*Diggings*, p. 91.

Skull—no lower jaw, five teeth wanting. Found with a vase in Wetton Hill barrow, May 24th, 1849. Bronze Age. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '832. J. 93-939 [P. 142]

See J. 93-809.

Skull—broken, teeth wanting. From the third barrow on Smerril moor, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave, June 15th, 1857. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '826. J. 93-940 [P. 234]

"On the 15th of June we opened the third of the tumuli on Smerril Moor, which is situated rather lower down the course of the valley, on the same side as the last, and is about ten yards diameter by

eighteen inches high. The centre afforded no deposit, but a little to the west of it we found a skeleton slightly guarded by two large stones, one at the head, the other at the feet; it was not more than a foot beneath the turf, and owing to that circumstance was not in good preservation; it lay on the left side with the knees drawn up, the hands near the face, and the head pointing south-east. The skull is rather globular, and is of dense texture, though thin; the femur measures $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches. No instruments were found in immediate contact with it; but we found some bones from a former interment, a small piece or two of white flint, and a sharpening stone in the earth just above. The mound was composed of earth and stones in pretty equal proportion, plentifully mingled with rats' bones around the skeleton."—*Diggings*, p. 104.

Skull—(of young female); damaged, one tooth in each jaw wanting, back molars not cut. From Blake Low on Longstone Edge, Derbyshire, July 24th, 1848. Brachycephalic.

J. 93-941 [P. 112]

See J. 93-864.

Skull—(of female); one upper incisor broken, no lower jaw; oval shaped. Found with jet beads in a barrow near Arborlow, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, March 15th, 1848. Several hundred coal beads were found about the neck of the skeleton. Bronze Age. Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, '764.

J. 93-942 [P. 103]

See J. 93-434.

Skull—damaged, teeth wanting, no lower jaw; oval shaped. Found detached from the other bones, though perfectly undisturbed, in a barrow near Monsal Dale, May, 1851. J. 93-943 [P. 181]

See J. 93-123, 538, 767, 782, 789, 868.

Skull—damaged, teeth wanting. Found in a rectangular cist-vaen of flat stones in the Bee Low tumulus, Youlgreave, May 3rd, 1851. Bronze Age. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '849.

J. 93-944 [P. 178]

See J. 93-862 and 935.

Mr. Bateman says in his Catalogue: "From the arrangement of the other bones, and the position in which this cranium was found, it was abundantly evident that the skeleton had been denuded of its flesh previous to interment; a custom occasionally practised by many nations both in ancient and modern times, but supposed to be most prevalent amongst the Patagonians."

Skull—one back molar in right ramus wanting. From a rock grave at Parcelly Hay, near Hartington, Derbyshire, March 6th, 1848. Primary interment. Engraved in *Crania Britannica* by Davis and Thurnham. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '820.

J. 93-945 [P. 102]

See J. 93-12 and 443.

Skull—(of female); most of the teeth wanting; oval shaped. From a barrow on Bailey Hill, Hanson, Derbyshire, August 3rd, 1850.
J. 93-946 [P. 168]

See J. 93-839 and 422.

Skull—damaged, three teeth wanting. From Rolley Low, Wardlow, Derbyshire, August 6th, 1844. Brachycephalic. Cephalic Index, '824.
J. 93-947 [P. 48]

See J. 93-791, 421, and 917.

Skull—damaged, teeth wanting in upper jaw; oval shaped. Found in the barrow at Shuttlestone, near Parwich, Derbyshire, June 3rd, 1848.
J. 93-948 [P. 108]

See J. 93-448, 473, and 562.

Skull—damaged, teeth wanting. Secondary interment, found in a barrow at Bostorn, near Dovedale, Derbyshire, June 9th, 1845. Mesaticephalic. Cephalic Index, '788.
J. 93-949 [P. 72]

"In the centre of this tumulus was a very large cist, the sides of which were formed of limestones, standing edgeways upon the rock, which served for the floor, whilst the cover was made by several large and heavy stones lying upon the upper edges of the side stones; nevertheless the cist, when opened, was found to be full of fine soil, which being removed presented the following results: the most ancient interment was the skeleton of a man, whose knees were contracted, accompanied by two rude instruments of flint; he lay upon the rocky floor, at the extremity of the cist. About one yard distant from this interment, and in the centre of the cist, was a small hexagonal cist, containing a deposit of human calcined bones; these interments were both upon the floor of the cist, and were of higher antiquity than those about to be described, though it is by no means clear that the former were deposited at the same time. On a higher level within the cist were two more human skeletons, in a fine and perfect state of preservation, one of which lay with its knees contracted, immediately above the small cist containing the burnt bones; the other, which was the skeleton of a female, lay in a similar position, midway between the small cist and the first mentioned interment, at the extremity of the vault, but, as before stated, on a higher level. It is both remarkable and worthy of notice that the female skeleton was without head, though undisturbed and perfect in every other respect, none even of the most minute bones being deficient. Neither of the two later interments was enriched by urns or ornaments, and nothing else was found, but pieces of stag's horns and animal teeth."—*Vestiges*, pp. 70-1.

Skull—no lower jaw, teeth wanting. Found near the Cattle Market, York, 1858.
J. 93-950 [R. 1. 48]

Skull—nasal and orbital bones broken, two teeth wanting. Found in Bootham, York, March 15th, 1851.
J. 93-951 [R. 1. 15]

Skull—perfect. Found in excavations in the Roman Cemetery on the Mount, York, July 28th, 1852. J. 93-952 [R. 1. 26]

Skull—(of young female); no lower jaw, damaged. Found six feet deep in a fissure covered with a calcareous deposit, by the side of the river Wye, in Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, in May, 1854. J. 93-953 [R. 1. 35]

“The bottom of the valley of the Wye, in that part of Monsal Dale, like many others in Derbyshire, presents in some places large masses of calcareous deposition or tufa, many feet in thickness, which have been formed by springs strongly impregnated with earthy matter supplying streams running through the valleys at a much higher level than at present. The summit of the tufa formation, where the skeleton was found, is about fifteen feet above the surface of the stream in its ordinary state, and between the base of the tufa bank and the present watercourse a level plain or terrain eight or ten yards wide intervenes. In order to quarry the tufa with the least trouble, the men made an excavation in the face of the bank towards the river, at a height of about ten feet above the latter, and after removing a considerable quantity of tufa, arrived at a cavity naturally formed in it, partly filled with earth, and having its roof adorned with stalactites; within was the skeleton of a young person, near which lay some rough pieces of limestones or chert and a circular instrument of light grey flint. At our first visit the place was carefully cleared out, and some of the bones not having been previously disturbed, it became evident that the body had been deposited in a sitting position. A variety of animal bones occurred amongst the earth that was thrown out, the most remarkable being the lower jaw of a cat, and the same of a fish, probably the trout. The tufa being perfectly solid for five feet above the cavity, it is evident that the interment must have been deposited by means of an opening from the face of the bank, which was unobserved until the bones appeared. They were at least twelve feet from the outside where the labourers first broke ground.”—*Diggings*, p. 90.

Skull—with frontal suture, no lower jaw, teeth wanting. Found in Jubber Gate, York, July, 1845. J. 93-954 [R. 1. 3]

Skull—damaged, teeth wanting. Found with bronze weapons in the Thames, near Battersea, January, 1858. J. 93-955 [R. 1. 46]

Skull—some teeth wanting. Found nine feet deep in Walmgate, York, March 20th, 1851. Probably mediæval. J. 93-956 [R. 1. 19]

Skull—no lower jaw, damaged, teeth wanting. Found nine feet deep in Walmgate, York, March, 1851. Probably mediæval. J. 93-957 [R. 1. 21]

Skull—lower jaw wanting, teeth wanting. Found in Northampton, probably in the River New, 1860. J. 93-958 [R. 1. 62]

- Skull**—two teeth wanting in lower jaw. Found in excavations on the Mount, York, July 28th, 1852. J. 93-959 [R. 1. 29]
- Skull**—Found in a Roman cemetery on the Mount, York, August 14th, 1852. J. 93-960 [R. 1. 31]
- Skull**—vertebræ attached, orbits damaged. Found in a Roman cemetery on the Mount, York, August 16th, 1852. J. 93-961 [R. 1. 32]
- Skull**—no lower jaw, teeth wanting. From the Roman cemetery on the mount, York, July 28th, 1852. J. 93-962 [R. 1. 24]
- Skull**—two incisors in upper jaw wanting. From the Roman cemetery on the Mount, York, July 28th, 1852. J. 93-963 [R. 1. 27]
- Skull**—(of female); some teeth wanting. Found nine feet deep in Walmgate, York, March 1st, 1851. Probably mediæval. J. 93-964 [R. 1. 20]
- Skull**— $\frac{7}{8}$ teeth wanting. Found in a barrow at New Inns, Alsop-in-the-Dale, Derbyshire, May 28th, 1845. J. 93-965 [P. 62]
See J. 93-441.
- Skull**—Found nine feet deep in Walmgate, York, March 20th, 1851, Probably mediæval. J. 93-966 [R. 1. 18]
- Skull**—damaged, teeth wanting. Found nine feet deep in Walmgate, York, March 20th, 1851. Probably mediæval. J. 93-967 [R. 1. 16]
- Skull**—lower jaw and some teeth wanting. Found with Roman remains in Wood Street, Cheapside, London, January, 1855. J. 93-968 [R. 1. 41]
- Skull**—damaged, teeth wanting. Found at Wellington, Northampton. Brachycephalic. J. 93-969
- Skull**—no lower jaw, teeth wanting. Found ten feet from the surface in Suffolk Street, Dublin, 1855. J. 93-970 [R. 1. 42]
- Skull**—vertebræ attached; no lower jaw. Found in the Roman Cemetery on the Mount, York, July 28th, 1852. J. 93-971 [R. 1. 25]

Skull—no lower jaw, one incisor wanting. From the Roman Cemetery on the Mount, York, July 28th, 1852.

J. 93-972 [R. 1. 33]

Skull—seven teeth missing from upper jaw. Found with some others in cutting the Malton and Driffield Railway, near Board-hill Tunnel. Probably Anglo-Saxon.

J. 93-973 [R. 1. 34]

Skull—damaged, teeth wanting. Found nine feet deep in Walmgate, York. Probably mediæval.

J. 93-974 [R. 1. 17]

Cranium.—From Sams' Collection, 1860. Egyptian.

J. 93-975 [R. 1. 65]

Skull—one tooth from upper jaw, lower jaw broken. From the Roman Cemetery on the Mount, York, July 28th, 1852.

J. 93-976 [R. 1. 28]

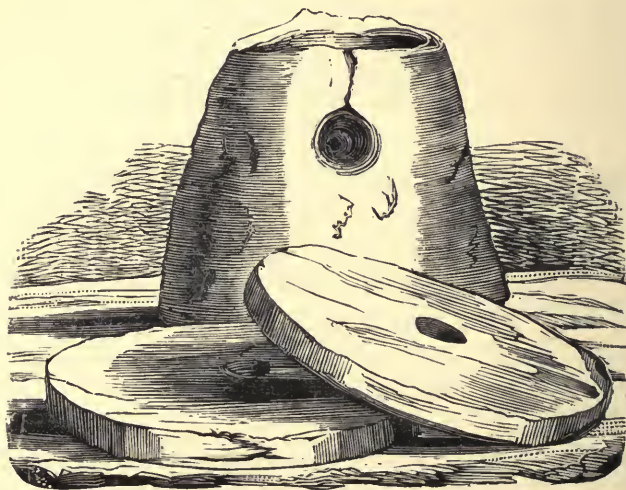


MILLSTONES OR QUERNS.

Pair of querns—of gritstone ; one broken. 15 in. diameter. Found near the Winster and Bakewell road, opposite to Hartle moor. March, 1847.

J. 93-977 [G. 93]

See J. 93-472.



Millstone or quern—of gritstone. $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found in trenching in Stanton Park, 1847.

J. 93-978 [G. 92]

Millstone or quern—flat, of gritstone, broken and repaired. 15 in. diameter.

J. 93-979

Millstone or quern—of gritstone, one face grooved with diagonal lines, and a large cavity in the other with iron cross-piece perforated as if for setting on a handle. 14 in. diameter.

J. 93-980

Millstone or quern—thick and cone-shaped with large cavity and broken hole on the side for stick. 12 in. diameter at base, 9 in. diameter at top, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

J. 93-981

Millstone or quern—cone-shaped, small cavity on one face, but not going through. 12 in. diameter, 5 in. high.

J. 93-982

Millstone or quern—with large round perforation, and raised lip to it. One surface rounded, the other flat. 10 in. diameter. 3 in. high.

J. 93-983

Millstone or quern—with round perforation, sides tapering, piece chipped out. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at bottom, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

J. 93 984

Millstone or quern—with small cavity on one side. $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.

J. 93-985

Millstone or quern—with perforation, grooved for a stick. 13 in. diameter, 3 in. thick. (In two pieces.)

J. 93-985A

See also J. 93-94.

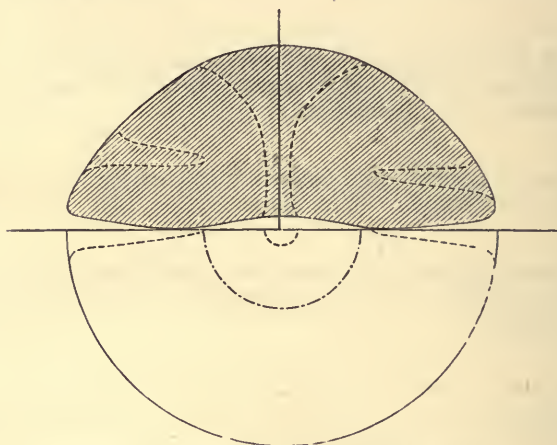
Millstone or quern— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. Found below the "Castle's Rocks" at Coldside, Howden, near Sheffield, by Mr. M. J. Ellison, by whom it was presented to the Museum.

J. 87-50

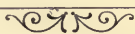
The following account of the discovery of this Quern is taken from an article by Thomas Winder, C.E., in *Science Gossip* :—

"When gathering stone on the moors, adjoining the river Derwent, at Coldside, Howden, near Sheffield, the workmen found an almost perfect specimen of the upper stone of quern, or hand-mill. The quern is made of stone probably obtained from a bed of millstone grit near at hand, and is of so coarse a texture as to approach very nearly to a conglomerate, some of the included quartz pebbles being half an inch long. The stone is very neatly worked, and the plan is almost a circle, right angle measurements being $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The feeding hole is 5 inches diameter at the top, and narrows to 1 inch. The handle holes are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and taper inwardly from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, one of them reaching to

within half an inch of the under surface of the stone. The under surface of the stone is not flat, but is skilfully worked out, so as to give the least resistance when in use, compatible with sufficient grinding surface."



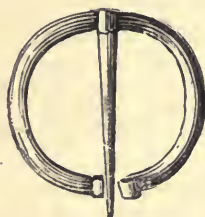
SECTION (RIBBED) AND HALF-PLAN OF QUERN.



TOOLS, PERSONAL ORNAMENTS, &c.

Ring pin or brooch—of bronze. 1 in. diameter, pin $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.
Found in a barrow on Kenslow, Middleton-by-Youlgreave,
1821. J. 93-527 [G. 4]

See J. 93-24, 122, and 551.



Bone point for a spear—cut from the leg-bone of an animal.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found on re-opening Dr. Pegge's barrow on
Middleton moor, Derbyshire, October 5th, 1847.

J. 93-528 [G. 100]

See also J. 93-713.

"Upon re-opening the remains of a barrow upon Middleton Moor, explored by Dr. Pegge in 1788, on the 5th of October, 1847, a few small articles were recovered which indicate that the tumulus existed in times long anterior to the deposit of the very remarkable Saxon antiquities therein discovered, and which farther tend to strengthen the idea that in this part of the country there exist no barrows purely of Saxon origin. The articles, with the exception only of some fragments of light-coloured, kiln-baked pottery, are of Celtic manufacture and usage, consisting of pieces of stags' horns, instruments of flint, amongst which was one of elongated shape, very neatly chipped; and, lastly, remains of bone instruments, one of the latter presenting a very neat example of the lance-head of that material, being nicely worked into form out of the leg-bone of some small animal. Similar points are seen to some of the arrows brought from New Zealand."—*Vestiges*, pp. 105-6.

Bone pin—calcined, in two pieces. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found with burnt human bones in a barrow on Stanton moor, Derbyshire, by the late Rev. Bache Thornhill. J. 93-529 [G. 90]

Calcined bone pin—in two pieces; round. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found by re-opening the barrow at Little Lea, Castern, April 16th, 1853. J. 93-530 [G. 292]

"On the 17th of April we re-opened the barrow at Little Lea, Castern, which was first examined on the 20th July, 1848, when our excavation was confined to the centre. At the depth of half a yard we found a deposit of calcined human bones, which were partly contained in a funnel-shaped hole, near two feet deep and a foot wide at the top, into which the bones and the heated embers of the funeral pyre had been thrust, without any separation having been made. The following articles had accompanied the corpse through its fiery preparation for the grave, and were deposited with its remains:—A few broken pieces of an urn; a neat bone pin, upwards of 4 inches long; and about a dozen instruments of flint, mostly of neat manufacture, but nearly all destroyed by the fierceness of the fire to which they had been exposed; one, however, is perfect, and is a fine circular-ended implement, three inches long. We have here our attention arrested by the fact that portions of earthen vessels were sometimes burnt along with human bodies, as it is to be observed that the fragments found with this deposit have evidently been submitted to a great heat since their fracture, and also that, had anything like an entire vessel been interred, its fragments would doubtless have been discovered among the ashes."—*Diggings*, pp. 189-90.

Flat bone pin—Found with calcined human bones in a cist in a barrow at southern entrance of circle of Arborlow, near Middleton, Derbyshire, May 23rd, 1845. J. 93-531 [G. 51]

See J 93-805 and 806.



PLAN OF ARBORLOW.

Flat bone pins—two; imperfect. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found with burnt human bones in a barrow at Castern, Staffordshire, June 14th, 1845. J. 93-532 [G. 60]

"On the 14th of June, 1845, was opened, at Eastern, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wetton, a large barrow, measuring about thirty-five yards in diameter, and from four to five feet in height. About four yards from the centre, on the south side of the mound, a small square cist, constructed of thin limestones, was discovered. It contained the skeleton of an infant, which lay amongst the mould in the upper part of the vault; whilst upon the floor of the cist was a deposit of calcined human bones, accompanied by two bone pins, also burnt, one of which is perforated with an eye; and a fine spear-head of flint, with a small arrow-head of the same material. On the natural level, in the centre of the tumulus, lay the skeleton of a female, with the knees contracted, completely imbedded in rats' bones, amongst which was found the upper mandible of the beak of a species of hawk. In a deep cist, cut in the rock, beneath the last-named skeleton, was another interment, evidently the skeleton of a man who had been buried in a sitting posture, with whom was deposited part of a flint spear-head. In other parts of this tumulus were found portions of skeletons pertaining to two children and one full-grown person; the various bones of two human feet, in a perfect and undisturbed state, pieces of stag's horn, horses' teeth, a small whetstone, a large piece of rubbed sandstone, a circular instrument, and various chippings of flint, and the handle of a knife, composed of stag's horn, riveted upon the steel in the modern way; nevertheless, it must be of considerable antiquity, being found eighteen inches deep in the barrow, and where the soil was as solid as though it had never been removed."—*Vestiges*, pp. 73-4.

Part of a bone pin—partly rounded. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found with an incense cup and burnt bones in a barrow near Pickering, February 13th, 1850. J. 93-533 [G. 203]

See J. 93-879.

Bone pin—perforated, flat, in three pieces. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found with calcined bones in a barrow at Mare Hill, Throwley, May 25th, 1848. J. 93-534 [G. 131]

See J. 93-788.

Part of a thick flat bone pin— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found inside an incense cup with calcined bones, in a barrow at Saintoft, near Cawthorn Camps, Yorkshire, October 25th, 1849. J. 93-535 [G. 202]

"On the 25th of October a tumulus was opened at Saintoft, near Cawthorn Camps, of the circumference of fifty yards; the original height reduced by agriculture. In the centre was a large stone, upwards of a yard long by two feet six inches broad, covering a cist two feet square and two feet six inches deep, containing a deposit of calcined bones, from amongst which was taken a small incense cup [J. 93-876], three inches diameter by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, ornamented with punctured diagonal lines, rather irregularly disposed, and enclosing a broken bone pin. In searching other parts of the mound we found a splinter from a stone celt; and near the top were small fragments of earthenware, which appeared to have been dragged about by the plough."—*Diggings*, p. 206.

Part of a bone pin— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in a barrow near Cawthorn Camps, Yorkshire, with an urn, in 1840.

J. 93-536 [G. 201]

See J. 93-765.

Bone pin—perforated, point wanting. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found with a skeleton in a barrow near Monsall Dale, May 23rd, 1851.

J. 93-537 [G. 230]

See J. 93-538 and 868.

"On the 23rd of May, we resumed our labour in two parties, digging at once on either side, between our cutting and the north and south verge of the mound, and carrying on the trenches towards the west, where the barrow was most perfect, the whole of the eastern edge having been carted away. In the south cutting we found an oval cist about three feet from the surface, sunk a foot in rock and lined with a few flat stones; the diameter was under a yard, but it contained the skeleton of an aged man lying on his right side, with the knees necessarily so much drawn up as to approach the face, the head pointed to the south-west: and near it was a neat ornamented vase of imperfectly-baked clay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and a perforated bone pin, about six inches long. On this side the tumulus was also found part of another skull, which had been removed from some other place."—*Diggings*, p. 75.

Bone ornament—perforated in the form of a seal. 1 in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. 10 beads of Kimmeridge coal—(7 cylindrical, 3 small round.) 1 stud of Kimmeridge coal. Found with a secondary interment in a barrow near Monsal Dale, May 16th, 1851.

J. 93-538 [G. 229]

See also J. 93-123, 767, 782, 789, and 868.

"On the same afternoon, (May 16th,) we began an examination of a large mutilated flat-topped barrow, twenty yards diameter and four feet high, on the summit of a hill called Hay Top, overlooking the manufacturing colony of Cressbrook. The mound is piled upon a naturally-elevated rock, so as not to present more than two feet of accumulated material in the middle, where we began to dig, finding remains of many individuals, from infants to adults of large stature (an imperfect femur, broken off below the neck, measuring near nineteen inches), but all were in disorder except one skeleton, which appeared to lie on its left side in the centre; it was, however, so much surrounded by other bones as to be rather difficult to identify, and, from the same confusion, we cannot positively assign all the following articles to it, though there is scarcely a doubt that the flints and bone ornament were buried with it:—The objects referred to are ten jet beads of the three common shapes, several flints, including three thick arrow-points, and a curious bone ornament, with a hole for suspension round the neck, where it was found, not unlike a seal with a rectangular face. The skeleton, from the slenderness of the bones, was judged to be that of a female. We casually found pieces of two vessels, a polecat's skull, and many bones of the water-vole."—*Diggings*, p. 74-5.

2 flat pieces of bone— $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, probably parts of modelling tools. From a barrow at Top Low, Swinscoe, Staffordshire, May 5th and 12th, 1849. J. 93-539 [G. 162]

See J. 93-858.

Tine of a stag's horn—bored at the base. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Steep Low, near Alstonefield, August, 1848.

J. 93-540 [G. 141]

"On the 11th and 12th of August, and on one day in the week preceding, excavations were attempted in the great barrow at Steep Low, near Alstonefield. From the large size of the tumulus, and the stony material employed in its construction, it is impossible to lay bare any part of the surface of the land on which it stands without employing timber to secure the sides from running in. The diggings on this occasion produced only one instrument, cut from a tine of stag's horn, with a hole drilled through the base; and a number of small brass coins of the Lower Empire, all of the most common types except one of Claudius Gothicus. Reverse—Consecratio. An eagle with expanded wings."—*Diggings*, pp. 121-2.

2 flat bone pins— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From a barrow at Stanshope, Staffordshire, June 4th, 1849. J. 93-541 [G. 163]

"A singularly-constructed barrow on Stanshope Pasture, partially opened by us on the 20th of July, 1846, was more carefully examined on the 1st, 4th, and 5th of June. On the present occasion we succeeded in finding several interments, all of which had been deposited in clefts of the rock, in a way difficult to describe without reference to a plan, the clefts being quite natural, and running in different directions from the centre of the mound, which was altogether solid, except in these places, which had been successively occupied. The first contained two deposits of calcined bones; one, high up in the cleft, had been contained in an urn much broken; the other lay on the floor, which was partly burnt to lime, indicating, perhaps, that the corpse had been consumed on the spot.

"The second place of burial was a cleft communicating with the first, four feet long, three feet deep, and one foot wide at the top, decreasing to six inches at the bottom; it contained a large quantity of calcined bones, accompanied by two instruments of flint, and two neatly made bone pins, one of which is partly drilled at the broadest end; they are, contrary to the usual custom, unburnt."—*Diggings*, pp. 142-3.

Bone pin—curved. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found in a large broken urn containing calcined human remains in a barrow near Throwley, Staffordshire, August 18th, 1849. J. 93-542 [G. 170]

See J. 93-23.

Bone pin—4 in. long. Found in a large broken urn containing calcined human remains in a barrow near Throwley, Staffordshire, August 18th, 1849. J. 93-543 [G. 170]

"18th of August we opened a barrow on the hill behind Throwley Moor House, the dimensions of which are not ascertainable, from the greatest part of the mound being natural. We soon arrived at a flat stone, placed upright beneath a wall that crossed the barrow; and having removed sufficient of the latter to allow us to proceed, found immediately below its foundation a large sepulchral urn, which, contrary to general usage, stood with the mouth upwards in a hole in the rock eighteen inches deep; the upper edge, being so near the surface, was so much disintegrated as to be at first taken for charcoal, but we ascertained the diameter to be about fourteen inches; it is quite plain, and composed of coarse friable clay, of a brick red outside and black within. It contained calcined human bones, amongst which were the following articles:—Two fine pins [J. 93-542-3], made from the tibia of an animal probably not larger than a sheep; a short piece cut from a tubular bone, and laterally perforated [J. 93-545], probably intended for a whistle; a bronze awl [J. 93-544], upwards of three inches long, which has been inserted into a handle, and is now covered with a very dark and polished ærugo; a flint spear-head; and a bipennis, or double-edged axe, of basaltic stone [J. 93-23]. All these, except the whistle and the awl, have been submitted to the fire, by which the axe had been so much injured that it was difficult to extricate it from its position under the bones at the bottom of the urn without its falling to pieces. The urn itself, being very thin and adhering to the rock, was taken out in small fragments. The few stone axes found during our researches have uniformly been associated with the brazen daggers, and were replaced by the plain axe-shaped celt at a slightly later period, but in no other instance have they accompanied an interment by cremation; indeed, the instances in which the brass dagger has been found with burnt bones bear so small a proportion to those in which it accompanies the skeleton, that we may conclude there was a marked, though gradual, change in the mode of burial introduced about the time when the knowledge of metallurgy was acquired. There is, however, evidence that the ancient rite of burial was resumed at a later period, dating but little, if at all, previous to the occupation of the country by the Romans."—*Diggings*, pp. 154-5.

Bronze pin— $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long. Found in a large broken urn containing calcined human remains, in a barrow near Throwley, Staffordshire, August 18th, 1849. J. 93-544 [G. 170]

See J. 93-542-3-5.

Bone cylinder—with hole at the side, perhaps intended for a whistle. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Found in a large broken urn containing calcined human remains, in a barrow near Throwley, Staffordshire, August 18th, 1849. J. 93-545 [G. 170]

See J. 93-542-3-4.

Perforated bone stud— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across; like a seal. **Lance head**—(tine of stag), of bone. Found among calcined human bones in a barrow at Narrowdale Hill, near Alstonefield, Staffordshire, September 19th, 1846. **J. 93-546 [G. 87]**

See J. 93-762 and 781.



WB

2 small implements—made from the teeth of animals. Found in a barrow at Scambridge, Yorkshire, 1851. **J. 93-547 [G. 254]**

See J. 93-454.

Bone lance heads—Found in a barrow near Stakor Hill, Buxton, July 2nd, 1851. **J. 93-548 [G. 236]**

See J. 93-873.

“On the 2nd of July we excavated the site of a barrow, most of which had been removed, on a hill near Buxton, not far from Stakor Hill. On digging in the most elevated part, we found the rock at the depth of a foot. This caused us to try in a place no higher than the level of the field, when immediately under the clods we perceived fragments of a human bone, and a little deeper a human skeleton, lying on its right side, with the knees contracted, and the head to the south. It had been deposited in a rude cist, walled round by a single course of large stones, and close to the left hip were two neatly sharpened darts of bone; near the legs was a deposit of calcined human bones, accompanied by a round-ended flint, also burnt, and a little beyond them, and consequently further from the skeleton, were the unburnt remains of another individual, which had been slightly disturbed; two instruments of flint, and the lower mandible of a hawk, were found between the two, supplying the third instance in which we have observed the remains of this bird in tumuli. These interments removed, we arrived at the edge of an irregular grave, cut about a yard deep in rock, but rather lower at the south end, filled with clayey earth and small stones, amongst which we first found some bones of a child. Lower down was a female skeleton, lying on the right side, with the head close to the south-east end of the grave, and the knees drawn up to accommodate the body to the limits of the excavation, which measured 3 feet by 2. Between the head and the knees was a broken drinking cup [**J. 93-873**], of ruder workmanship than usual, lying on its side, with the mouth towards the latter; and a neat javelin-head of flint was found in throwing the earth out of the grave, so that its position was not ascertained. Both mastoid bones were dyed green, from contact with two small pieces of thin bronze, bent in the middle, just sufficiently to clasp the edge or lobe of the ear.”—*Diggings*, pp. 80-1.

Thin piece of bronze, and beak of hawk—Found in a barrow near Stakor Hill, Buxton, July 2nd, 1851. J. 93-549 [G. 237]

See J. 93-548-873 and 922.

2 portions of tusks of wild boar and 3 pieces of red paint—Found at the shoulders of a skeleton, with a number of flints, in Liff's Low barrow, near Biggin, Derbyshire, 1843.

J. 93-550 [G. 10]

For description of barrow see J. 93-55. Also J. 93-757A.

Crescent-shaped ornament of bone—with two perforations. 2 in. long. Found in a barrow on Kenslow, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, 1821. J. 93-551 [G. 3]

Found with J. 93-24, to which refer for particulars.

See also J. 93-122 and 527.

6 crescent-shaped pieces of bone—each with two perforations. Found on re-opening Kenslow Knoll barrow, Derbyshire, February 1st, 1848. J. 93-552 [G. 103]

See J. 93-563.

See also note to J. 93-24.

"February 1st we commenced re-opening the barrow upon Kenslow Knoll, which was formerly investigated by Mr. William Bateman, in 1821, when it appears that the primary interment was discovered, and besides it, some other relics. By taking a wide trench through the middle of the barrow from the outer edge, it became apparent that its convexity had chiefly been preserved by a border of large limestones placed with great regularity on the surface of the natural soil. On clearing the area within them, many pieces of calcined flint and animal bones were picked up; also a splinter from a stone celt, a round piece of slaty sandstone which had been burnt, and a crescent-shaped ornament of bone having two perforations; the latter is precisely like one found at the prior opening, and gives the idea of a large canine tooth of a wolf split down the middle, being convex on one surface and level on the other, although in reality it is cut out of solid bone, and has been carefully polished all over."—*Diggings*, p. 20.

Ring of jet— $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow two miles N. of Pickering, February 24th, 1853. J. 93-553 [G. 296]

"On the 24th of February we examined a third tumulus, in a field two miles north of Pickering, 35 yards in circumference, and about four feet high. We commenced on the east side, where we found a deposit of burnt bones, having near them portions of an urn and two poor flints. No further discovery was made until we reached the south side, where, on the natural earth, was another deposit of calcined bones. A small jet ring, and a fine barbed arrow-head of flint, had been previously found in the barrow by the occupier of the land."—*Diggings*, p. 233.

Circular stud or belt ornament—of Kimmeridge coal. Found with a skeleton and flint implements in a barrow between Bitchinhill and Castern, Staffordshire, July 19th, 1849.

J. 93-554 [G. 166]

Bronze awl or pin— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found in Haddon field, Bakewell, August 20th, 1860.

J. 93-555 [G. 397]

Tool made from stag's horn—6 in. long. Found in Haddon field, Bakewell, August 20th, 1860.

J. 93-556 [G. 397]

Bronze awl—2 in. long. Found in a sand-pit at Stone, near Aylesbury.

J. 93-557 [G. 354]

Point of a bronze dagger—Found in the second barrow at Bole hill, on Bakewell moor, September 29th, 1854.

J. 93-558 [G. 305]

“On the 29th of September we examined the remains of a large tumulus at Bole Hill, on Bakewell Moor. We found a few articles of different dates, the most modern being a small piece of kiln-baked pottery, of coarse texture and red colour, and a circular stud of green glass—[J. 93-559]—which may possibly have graced the centre of a fibula, as a fictitious gem; a more ancient object was the point of a very slender bronze dagger, much attenuated by frequent sharpening; it was in two pieces, which lay some distance apart: there were many bones and teeth of animals amongst the gravel, and when we arrived at a depth that left only six or eight inches of artificial ground above the natural level, we observed innumerable rats' bones, and in the gravel just below, near the centre of the barrow, we discovered the primary interment in a state of advanced decay; it was the skeleton of a man lying on his left side, with the knees drawn up and the head to the north-east; beneath the head was a very rude instrument of grey flint, nearly round, which was the only article of man's device found near him.”—*Diggings*, pp. 90-1.

Stud of green glass—Found in the second barrow at Bole hill, Bakewell, September 29th, 1854.

J. 93-559 [G. 305]

See J. 93-558.

Bronze pin— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found with the partially calcined bones of an ox and human remains, in a barrow on Ilam moor, Staffordshire, July 12th, 1845.

J. 93-560 [G. 66]

“The 12th of July, 1845, was devoted to the examination of a very large barrow upon Ilam Moor, Staffordshire. At a distance of two yards from the centre, the cist, or vault, over which the mound had been originally piled, was discovered; it was excavated in a square form, about three feet deep in the solid rock, and was covered by several large blocks of stone, laid over the sides of the cist, the ends being raised, and meeting together so as to form a kind of cyclopean arch over the vault; these stones being removed, the cist was found to

be filled with stones, amongst which were found the skull of a child and a few scattered bones of a person of mature age; the floor of the cist was covered with a layer of charcoal, at least two inches in thickness, apparently produced from the combustion of oak timber; upon this stratum lay the head of a bull, unburnt, and various other bones of the same animal, which were partially charred. Near these, but not quite so low down, were the remains of two urns, one rudely, the other very neatly ornamented; and a small brass pin pointed at each end. A somewhat similar instance of the discovery of a bull's head in a sepulchral cist is recorded as having been made in 1826 upon one of the cliffs at the bay of Worthbarrow, Dorsetshire, a place famed as the greatest depository in England for the well-known 'Kimmeridge coal money.' (See Mile's *History of Kimmeridge Coal Money*, page 41.)"—*Vestiges*, pp. 82-3.

Bronze awl— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in the first barrow at Elkstone, Staffordshire, August 31st, 1850. J. 93-561 [G. 189]

"August 31st.—On the summit of a hill, south-west of Elkstone, are two barrows, near each other, both of which were examined on the same day. The first, sixteen yards diameter and one yard in central height, was opened by a section through the middle, when a few burnt bones and two small flints were found. Continuing this extension down to the natural surface, we found a full-grown skeleton, with the legs drawn up, lying on its right side, with the head to the north-west. The bones, which were much decayed, had become embedded in clayey earth whilst sound, and now appeared more like a cast or impression than a real skeleton. A stone placed lengthway at each side afforded the only protection, and in the earth above we found a bronze awl, rather thicker than usual, a few instruments of flint, two animal teeth, pieces of animal bone in calcined and natural state, and rats' bones in small quantity."—*Diggings*, p. 171.

Small flat bead, of Kimmeridge coal—Found at the head of a skeleton in a barrow at Shuttlestone, near Parwich, June 3rd, 1848. J. 93-562 [G. 127]

See J. 93-448, and J. 93-473.

Piece of bone—perhaps a spear point. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Kenslow Knoll barrow, Derbyshire, February 4th, 1848. J. 93-563 [G. 107]

See J. 93-552.

"February 4th.—The grave was very carefully cleared out, but yielded nothing further except a few burnt bones. In other parts of the mound we met with a seventh bone crescent, a bone javelin-point, and some more flints."—*Diggings*, p. 21.

Half of a jet ring— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow at Kingthorpe, Yorkshire, September 20th, 1853. J. 93-564 [G. 297]

"On the 20th of September a second barrow, at Kingthorpe, was examined from the south side. We soon discovered some calcined bones, and an imperfect vase, with a moulded border, measuring altogether

seven inches in height. A broken ring of jet and two flints were also casually found. An interment of the Saxon age had been deposited near the apex of the tumulus, but had been disturbed. We found, however, some of the bones, including the jaws; a cruciform bronze fibula, slightly broken, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, a boar's tusk, and a piece of the edge of a vessel of dark-coloured earthenware. This is but the second instance of an interment of the Teutonic, or iron period, that has occurred in the course of Mr. Ruddock's extensive operations." —*Diggings*, p. 235.

Globular bead, of Kimmeridge coal— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with a slender skeleton, probably a female, in Nether Low barrow, near Chelmorton, Derbyshire, July 5th, 1849.

J. 93-565 [G. 165]

See J. 93-154.

Piece of Hæmatite—Found with a slender skeleton, probably a female, in Nether Low barrow, near Chelmorton, Derbyshire, July 5th, 1849.

J. 93-566 [G. 165]

See J. 93-154.

Boar's tusk—broken. Found with a slender skeleton, probably a female, in Nether Low barrow, near Chelmorton, Derbyshire, July 5th, 1849.

J. 93-567 [G. 165]

See J. 93-154.

Handle for an instrument? - made of stag's horn. 8 in. long. Found with querns, &c., at Bredon-on-the-Hill, Derbyshire, March, 1858.

J. 93-568 [G. 378]

Hammer head—made from the horn of the red deer, ornamented with incised lines. 3 in. \times 3 in. Found under the knees of a skeleton in Liff's Low barrow, Biggin, Derbyshire, 1843.

J. 93-569 [G. 24]

For figure and description see J. 93-55.

Curved instrument, of bone—12 in. long. Found with skeleton in a barrow on Smerril moor, Middleton, June 13th, 1857.

J. 93-570 [G. 365]

See J. 93-860.

Bronze awl or pin— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in a barrow near Hasling House, Buxton, June 5th, 1850.

J. 93-571 [G. 185]

"In the afternoon [5th June, 1850] we opened another barrow on Stakor Hill that had been disturbed. A grave, about a yard deep, had been cut in the rock, and roughly walled round, and had contained at least two skeletons. By removing one of the wall stones, we found a small bronze awl, similar to several others in the Collection, which had been inserted into a wooden handle as a tool for piercing skins or leather. The grave extended to the north, where it was both

deeper and undisturbed, as we found a third skeleton lying at the bottom, having under the head a thin instrument of white flint that had been intensely burnt, but destitute of any other accompaniment except animal bones, which were plentiful in both tumuli."—*Diggings*, p. 67.

2 bronze armlets— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in Yorkshire, July, 1838. J. 93-572 [G. 390]

Hoop-shaped bronze bracelet—ornamented with diamond pattern, and two lines running round it; in two pieces. Found on reopening the Eastern barrow, near Throwley, Staffordshire, June 11th, 1850. J. 93-573 [G. 186]

"On the 11th June we resumed our labours, and were soon rewarded by the discovery of a skeleton upon the floor of the barrow, accompanied by several instruments of flint, three of which lay under the head and shoulders. A more uncommon article, a bronze armilla, was found beneath the edge of a stone that lay upon the skeleton, and in contact with the pelvis, into which it was slightly forced by the pressure, which had likewise broken it into two pieces. It is made of a flat ribbon of bronze, half an inch broad, with overlapping ends to preserve elasticity, ornamented outside with a neatly engraved lozengy pattern, and has a span of $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter."—*Diggings*, pp. 166-7.

2 small bronze pins, and fragments of 2 others—Found in the barrow at Bee Low, near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, May 3rd, 1851. J. 93-574 [G. 226]

See J. 93-866, 935, and 944.

"On the 3rd of May we made a second investigation of the tumulus at Bee Low, near Youlgreave. The first discovery made, when we had proceeded about three yards, was a skeleton, lying on its left side with the knees drawn up. Near the head were three small instruments of bronze, two of them awls, and a few bits of the same metal that had been melted, and which had originally been small instruments of similar character. This skeleton having been taken up, we perceived the ground on the right or western side of the trench to decline; following this indication, we came to an irregular grave cut in the rock, the bottom 4 feet 6 inches from the surface of the barrow; it was surrounded by a lining of small flat stones placed on edge, and within this lining was a regular pitching, like a street pavement, of clear chert stones very closely packed, extending over the whole grave; above them earth and stones had been thrown in without order, but underneath them was the skeleton of a young person resting in the usual contracted position, with the head to the south-west, the elbows almost in contact with the thigh bones, and the hands in front of the face. At the angle formed by the bending of the knees, was a beautiful drinking cup, only $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches high [J. 93-866], ornamented by two variations of the lozengy pattern; it still retained its upright position, and close to it was a very fine instrument of white flint, upwards of four inches long, which may have been used either as a knife or saw. While tracing out the western extremity of this grave, our attention was drawn to a very large stone, set up in a direction from S.E. to N.W., on a little

higher level than the bottom of the grave, which was at length found to be one end of a rectangular cist, the other sides and cover of which were formed of similar slabs. Its internal dimensions were three feet six inches long, two feet wide, and three feet deep; and it was filled with stiff earth and small gravelly stone, amongst which, near the top, were fragments of calcined bone, and a small bronze awl or pin; removing the earth down to the floor (which was rock), we there found the bones composing the skeleton of an aged man, with a short round cranium, carefully placed in a heap in the middle, the long bones laid parallel with each other, and the skull put at the top of the heap, with the base upward. The bones being perfect, it is evident that this arrangement had been made whilst they were fresh and strong; and it is not a little singular that a similar mode of interment exists among the Patagonians, who make skeletons of their dead previous to burial. After removing these bones we found two small flints, and a piece of stag's horn at the bottom."—*Diggings*, pp. 71-3.

Half of an armilla, of thick bronze wire—2 in. diameter. Found on re-examining the larger barrow at Three Lows, Wetton, June 4th, 1850. J. 95-575 [G. 183]

See also J. 93-821.

"The largest barrow at Three Lows, near Wetton, was fully investigated on the evenings of the 4th, 10th, 12th, and 13th of June. We began at the West side, and found, first, an imperfect armlet of thick bronze wire; next, a noble pair of red deer's horns, with part of the skull attached to one of them, and having with them a neat arrow-head of flint. Proceeding onward, we found many pieces of a large urn, with the burnt bones it had contained; and on the 13th we discovered the place where it had been first placed, part of the bottom still remaining *in situ*. Amongst earth blackened by the admixture of ashes, here were found a very neat barbed arrow-head, and a remarkably fine spear-head or dagger of flint, upwards of five inches long, without the point, which is missing. We had before found two calcined flint spear-heads of smaller size, and a round instrument which may also have been originally deposited with the burnt bones. Fragments of many urns, some tastefully ornamented, burnt and unburnt human bones, large pieces of stag's horns, and flakes of flint, were found in all parts of the mound, but most plentifully on the south and west sides."—*Diggings*, pp. 167-8.

Stud, of Kimmeridge coal—slightly broken. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. 5 flint implements. Found with a skeleton in a barrow at Dowel, near Sterndale, July 18th, 1848.

J. 93-576 [G. 138 & I. 176]

See J. 93-859.

Half of jet ring— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. Found at Arborlow, Derbyshire, April 9th, 1852. J. 93-577 [G. 223]

5 jet beads (one square, three cylindrical, and one stud) and 1 piece of jet. From a tumulus at Goathland, Yorkshire, which had been previously disturbed, 1849. J. 93-578 [G. 208]

"By examining the remains of a tumulus in Goathland, in 1849, a few jet or coal ornaments were found, comprising three cylindrical beads, one flat bead with a large perforation, and a conical stud. A set of these ornaments, consisting of numerous pieces, had been previously taken from the mound."—*Diggings*, p. 220.

Pendant ornament of Kimmeridge coal—ornamented with two incised diagonal lines intersecting in the centre so as to form a saltire. 2 in. \times $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Found in a barrow six miles N.W. of Pickering, May 28th, 1851. **J. 93-579 [G. 258]**

See J. 93-583.

"The companion barrow is fifty-two yards round and four feet high, and is composed of sand. The excavation was commenced from the south, and its downward progress did not exceed a foot before we were rewarded by the discovery of a curious pendant ornament of coarse jet or Kimmeridge coal, about two inches long, shaped something like an heraldic shield, and ornamented by a saltire of plain lines proceeding from a round depression in the middle; together with a large ring, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter inside [**J. 93-580**], cut from a flat piece of the same black shale, and fragments of another, very like it, both, probably, being a pair of child's bracelets. The trench was then continued northwards, yielding in its course the tusk of a wild boar; a thick instrument of grey flint, much rubbed; and a flat kidney-shaped stone, which, though merely a natural production, may have been valued by its ancient proprietor."—*Diggings*, p. 229.

1 ring of Kimmeridge coal—half-round and half-square on outside diameter. 2 pieces of another ring. Found in a barrow six miles N.W. of Pickering, May 28th, 1851. **J. 93-580 [G. 259]**

See J. 93-579.

Globular bead, of jet— $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. Found with a flint spear in a tumulus eight miles from Pickering, July 16th, 1850. **J. 93-581 [G. 207]**

2 cylindrical beads and 6 other jet ornaments—From tumuli, near Pickering, 1855. **J. 93-582 [G. 385]**

Necklace, of Kimmeridge coal—consisting of nine conical studs, thirteen cylindrical beads, and a square centre-piece ornamented with a dotted pattern (some broken.) Found in a barrow six miles N.W. from Pickering, May 28th, 1851. **J. 93-583 [G. 257]**

See J. 93-579.

"A pair of twin barrows, six miles N.W. of Pickering, previously opened by another person, were re-examined by Mr. Ruddock on the 28th of May, on account of a casual discovery of jet ornaments within them. The circumference of the first is forty-six yards, its height four feet, and it consists of sand. The trench, begun at the north side, had only advanced about two feet from the surface when a variety of jet

beads was found, sufficient to compose a very pretty necklace, comprising a rectangular centre piece, ornamented with a saltire made by small holes drilled a little way in; thirteen long beads, and nine cone-shaped studs. There are two lateral perforations through the centre-plate, so that the cylindrical beads are strung in a double link. After these cherished jewels of the stone period had been carefully gathered up, we diverted the cutting westwards, and found the skull of a child and other human bones, which had been before disturbed." —*Diggings*, p. 228.

Piece of fused bronze— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. From a barrow near Pickering, 1854. J. 93-584 [G. 387]

Piece of rubbed iron ore— $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow near Sterndale, called Dow Low, September 5th, 1846. J. 93-585 [G. 86]

See J. 93-444.

2 pieces of lead—which have apparently formed a collar, thick, with square face. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in a field called "the Boroughs," near Wetton, Staffordshire, April, 1844. J. 93-586 [G. 64]

3 pieces of fused lead—Found in a barrow at Mare Hill, Throwley, May 25th, 1848. J. 93-587 [G. 132]

See J. 93-450.

Broken Amber bead— $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. Found with stone hammer under the bed of the river Bradford, October 21st, 1827, in making the foundation for a bridge near Middleton. J. 93-588 [G. 217]

See J. 93-21.

Disc or bead, of baked earth—perforated, and rounded on upper surface. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in Chapel foundation at Middleton-by-Youlgreave, August 12th, 1826. J. 93-589 [G. 11]

Perforated disc, of sandstone— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. Found at Upper Haddon, Derbyshire, 1826. J. 93-590 [G. 12]

Perforated disc, of sandstone— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire, 1831. J. 93-591 [G. 13]

Perforated disc, of sandstone— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found near Ringham Low, Monyash, Derbyshire, 1847. J. 93-592 [G. 98]

Perforated disc, of sandstone— $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in digging in Bakewell Meadows, Derbyshire, June, 1844.

J. 93-593 [G. 31]

Perforated disc, of sandstone— $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Found on Hartle moor, June, 1845.

J. 93-594 [G. 62]

Perforated stone disc—broken. $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter. Found at Wetton, Staffordshire, May, 1855.

J. 93-595 [G. 336]

Perforated disc, of red clay— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Found at the Parsonage, Wetton, Staffordshire, May, 1857.

J. 93-596 [G. 364]

Flat perforated sandstone disc— $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Found at Mawston, near Middleton, Derbyshire, September, 1857.

J. 93-597 [G. 368]

2 flat circular stones— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found with Romano-British pottery near the surface of a barrow in the neighbourhood of Pickering, May 22nd, 1850.

J. 93-598 [G. 205]



ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS, &c.

64 bone pins and 8 bodkins of bone—from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.
Found in the York excavations, 1846-52. J. 93-599 [E. 1. 264]

7 bone pins and 1 bone needle—eye broken. From York (near
Holgate Lane), 1848. J. 93-600 [E. 1. 117]

Piece of bone—probably a netting rule; flat. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found
near Holgate Lane, York, April, 1848. J. 93-601 [E. 1. 117]

9 bone pins—with rounded heads. Found in cutting the York and
North Midland Railway, 1841. J. 93-602 [E. 1. 48]

14 bone pins and 3 bodkins or needles, of bone—Found at York,
1846-52. From the Cook Collection. J. 93-603 [E. 1. 267]

Bone pin— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found at Aldborough, Yorkshire.
J. 93-604 [E. 1. 216]

5 bone bodkins—Found in cutting through the ramparts, York,
December 24th, 1845. J. 93-605 [E. 1. 71]

Bone pin—terminating in carved head of unicorn. 4 in. long.
Found at York. From the Cook Collection.

J. 93-606 [E. 1. 266]

Bone pin—terminating in carved human head wearing crown.
 $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Found at York. From the Cook Collection.

J. 93-607 [E. 1. 265]

12 bone pins, bodkins, needles, &c.—From the Cook Collection
of York Antiquities.

J. 93-608 [H. 200]

Part of a bone comb— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found at York along with
about thirty silver pennies of William I. (Anglo-Saxon.)

J. 93-609 [H. 190]

Part of a bone comb—4 in. long. From the Cook Collection of
York Antiquities.

J. 93-610 [H. 193]

Part of a bone comb— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From York. Cook Collection.

J. 93-611 [H. 192]

Part of a dark red comb— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in the first Water
Lane, York, 1851.

J. 93-612 [H. 195]

Piece of a bone comb— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

J. 93-613 [H. 191]

Part of a bone comb— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.

J. 93-614 [H. 197]

Part of a bone comb— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in Blossom Street,
York, November, 1851.

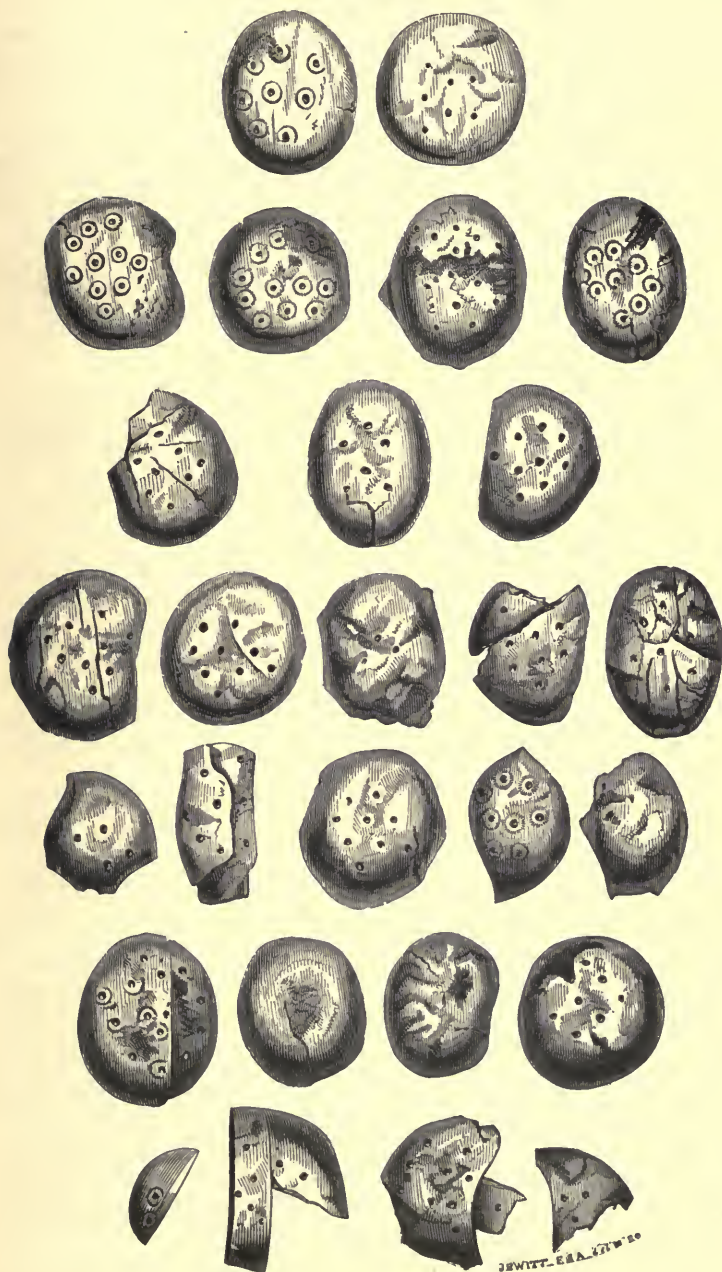
J. 93-615 [H. 196]

Part of a bone comb—nearly complete, with end and back per-
fect, but a few teeth wanting. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found in the first
Water Lane, York, 1851.

J. 93-616 [H. 194]

25 small hemispherical pieces of bone—(several broken) with
dots upon the convex side, probably intended for some game
similar to draughts. Found amongst a deposit of calcined
human bones in a barrow near New Inns, Derbyshire, August
9th, 1851. (Probably Anglo-Saxon.)

J. 93-617 [H. 110]



"In the same barrow was found an interment of calcined human bones, upon which lay some fragments of iron and parts of two bone combs. In the companion barrow, adjoining it, were some pieces of late pottery, apparently of Romano-British Ware; the greatest part of the skeleton of an ox, and some rats' bones.

"The twenty-eight bone objects consist of flattened hemispherical pieces, mostly with dots on the convex side; in some, dots within annulets. They vary from half-an-inch to an inch in diameter, and have generally eight, nine, or ten dots each; but these are disposed so irregularly that it would be difficult to count them off hand, which leads to the conclusion that these counters would not be employed for playing any game dependent upon numbers, like dominoes or dice, but that they were more probably used for a game analogous to draughts. This is most likely to be the fact, as draughtmen have occasionally been found in Scandinavian grave mounds."—*Diggings*, p. 179.

Egg-shaped piece of baked clay ($1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long) and **tooth of a dog**—Found with an iron knife in a barrow near Pickering, April 16th, 1850. **J. 93-618 [H. 101]**

"On the 16th of April a stony barrow, fifty-two yards in circumference, and between five and six feet high, situated two miles north of Pickering, was opened. We found a skeleton, with the head to the north; near it was a small iron knife, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, a canine tooth or tusk of some animal, and an egg-shaped article of baked clay, nearly two inches long. Still further north was a large sandstone, with a cup-shaped cavity, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, worked in it, other examples of which have been found in tumuli in various parts of the kingdom; but their use is as yet unknown."—*Diggings*, p. 213.

Necklace—consisting of five large globular beads of amber, and twenty variegated porcelain beads of different sizes and patterns (two others of the same kind have been broken.) Found in a grave hill near Wyaston, Derbyshire, September 10th, 1852.

J. 93-619 [H. 124]

"On the 10th of September we opened the grave hill of a Saxon lady, at Wyaston, Derbyshire, the diameter of which is thirteen yards and the central height four feet; it is entirely of earth, overlaid with a few pebbles on the surface. By digging, we had the good fortune to discover the remains of a human skeleton, consisting merely of the enamel crowns of the teeth, accompanied by several articles indicating that the deceased was not unaccustomed to add the ornaments of dress to the charms of nature. These comprise a handsome necklace of twenty-seven beads, a silver finger ring, silver earrings, and a circular brooch or fibula. Five of the beads are of amber, carefully rounded into a globular shape, the largest an inch diameter; the remaining twenty-two (two of which are broken) are mostly small, and made of porcelain or opaque glass, very prettily variegated with blue, yellow, or red, on a white or red ground. The finger ring is made of thick silver wire, twisted into an ornamental knot at the junction of the ends. The earrings are too slight and fragmentary for description. The fibula is a circular ring, ribbed on the front, an inch and a-half diameter, composed of a doubtful substance. The

remains of the teeth show the person to have been rather youthful, and afford another instance of the extreme decay of the skeleton usual in Saxon deposits in this part of the country, whilst those which we have reason to reckon centuries more ancient are mostly well preserved."—*Diggings*, p. 188.

Piece of red war paint—Found in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, August 7th, 1852. **J. 93-620 [H. 120]**

See J. 93-105.

Flat sandstone pebbles—which have been rubbed at the edges to reduce them to a circular form. 2 in. and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, July, 1853.

J. 93-621 [H. 133]

See J. 93-105.

Square sharpening stone—of dark gray compact sandstone. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. Found in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, August 7th, 1852.

J. 93-622 [H. 122]

See J. 93-105.

Bronze ring fibula—pin bent. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter; pin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Pike Hall, Derbyshire, May, 1865.

J. 93-623

Harp-shaped bronze fibula—with an inlaid diamond pattern down the front enamelled with blue, yellow, and green (most of the blue worn off). $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, July 23rd, 1849.

J. 93-624 [H. 87]

See J. 93-105.

"A very pretty specimen of Romano-British Art."—(*Bateman Catalogue*.)

Plain bronze ring fibula—without pin. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. Found interred along with a skeleton in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, August 7th, 1852.

J. 93-625 [H. 117]

See J. 93-105 and 620.

Bronze heart-shaped fibula—with coiled spring to head of pin; perfect. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in a barrow at Greenfield, Eastern, Staffordshire, June 24th, 1848.

J. 93-626 [H. 59]

"On the 24th of June, a small barrow called Green Low was opened by cutting three parallel trenches through it. In the middle cut were no perceptible traces of human remains, but several articles of different periods were found in it, as a small celt of green hone slate, a round-ended flint, a piece of coarse pottery, and a very perfect harp-shaped bronze fibula, of a type with good reason considered as Roman. These articles were to all appearance of casual occurrence, not having been deposited with any interment, or even in connection with each other."—*Diggings*, p. 116.

Bronze harp-shaped fibula—imperfect. Found in a barrow near Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, May 29th, 1851. J. 93-627 [H. 106]

See J. 93-767.

Bronze pin—broken. 2 in. long. Found with a deposit of calcined human bones in an urn at Larkslow, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, in 1825. J. 93-628 [G. 5]

Bronze cruciform fibula—5½ in. long. Found in a barrow near Driffield. J. 93-629 [H. 92]

Bronze fibula—of cruciform shape; imperfect, without pin. 4 in. long, 1½ in. wide. From the Cotgrave Cemetery, Nottingham, 1839. J. 93-630 [H. 44]

Bronze fibula—of cruciform shape, pin wanting. 3⅞ in. long. From the Cotgrave Cemetery, Nottingham, 1839. J. 93-631 [H. 44]

Fragment of a cruciform fibula—1½ in. × 1 in. From the Cemetery at Cotgrave, Notts. J. 93-632 [H. 113]

Two amber beads—one of them flat, $\frac{7}{16}$ in. long, and oval; the other smaller and more globular. From a barrow near Driffield, Yorkshire, August, 1849. J. 93-633 [H. 90]

15 beads—of variously-coloured glass and porcelain. Found in a Cemetery near Cotgrave, Notts., in 1839. (Presented to Mr. Bateman by Mr. George Parker.) J. 93-634 [H. 40]

Six cylindrical beads—(three large and three small) fluted and ornamented with lines. From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-635 [E. 1. 282-3-4-5]

Perforated circle of bone—plane on one face and convex on the other. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-636 [E. 1. 269]

Circular piece of bone—partially perforated. 1 in. diameter. Found in an urn at Little Stonegate, York, 1851. J. 93-637 [E. 1. 270]

Thick bone ring—with perforation for suspension. 1¾ in. diameter, ½ in. wide. From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-638 [E. 1. 268]

Fragment of a wooden comb—ornamented with circles. 2 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-639 [E. 1. 271]

- Piece of a bone comb**—ornamented with lines and circles. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide. Found in cutting through the ramparts, York, December 24th, 1845. J. 93-640 [E. 1. 69]
- Perforated clay bead**—thick and cone-shaped. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in Jubbergate, York, June, 1845. J. 93-641 [E. 1. 43]
- Three discs**—probably used in some game. One perforated, from a piece of urn, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter. One from piece of Samian ware, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. One of grained sandstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. From Aldborough, Yorkshire. J. 93-642 [E. 1. 214]
- Seven discs**—(six perforated) of pottery and sandstone. From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-643 [E. 1. 277-8-9-80-1]
- Broken disc**—cut from a piece of red earthenware, and perforated. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. From the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, July, 1852. J. 93-644 [E. 1. 195]
See J. 93-105.
- Cylindrical object of lead**—with a groove round it (like a dumbell), probably for a cord, so as to form a weapon or weight. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. From Aldborough, Yorkshire. J. 93-645 [E. 1. 215]
- 21 pins, needles, hairpins, &c., of bronze**—From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-646 [E. 1. 262]
- Bronze pin**—ornamented with circles at the head; thick, broken at point. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in Lord Mayor's Walk, York, September, 1845. J. 93-647 [E. 1. 61]
- Three bronze pins**—one pierced. Found in cutting the York and North Midland Railway, 1841. J. 93-648 [E. 1. 48]
- Bronze ligula**—bent, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. **1 head of bronze pin**—bulbous, 1 in. long. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, 1845. J. 93-649 [E. 1. 46]
- Ring, of bronze**—the centre oval, and enamelled. $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter. Found at York (Cook Collection). J. 93-650 [E. 1. 261]
- Bronze ring**—thick and plain. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in a stone coffin close to the city walls at York, in making the North Midland Station, 1841. J. 93-651 [E. 1. 45]

Two broken armillæ, of bronze wire—Found near the Walls, York, November, 1845. J. 93-652 [E. 1. 65]

Two bronze armlets— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Taken from a skeleton found in Bootham, York (Cook Collection). J. 93-653 [E. 1. 253]

Two bronze rings— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. and 1 in. diameter. From York. J. 93-654 [E. 1. 83]

Eleven bronze fragments and two iron fragments—Found at York. J. 93-655 [E. 1. 83]

Seven bronze rings—Found in York J. 93-656 [E. 1. 263]

Five bronze fragments—(one hook). Found in York. J. 93-657 [E. 1. 263]

Two portions of bronze objects—partly plated with lead. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, 1845. J. 93-658 [E. 1. 46]

Bronze handle from a lamp— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in cutting through the ramparts, York, December 24th, 1845. J. 93-659 [E. 1. 68]

Ornamental bronze corner for a casket—enamelled with white circlets on a blue ground. From the York and Scarborough Railway, August 14th, 1845. J. 93-660 [E. 1. 50]

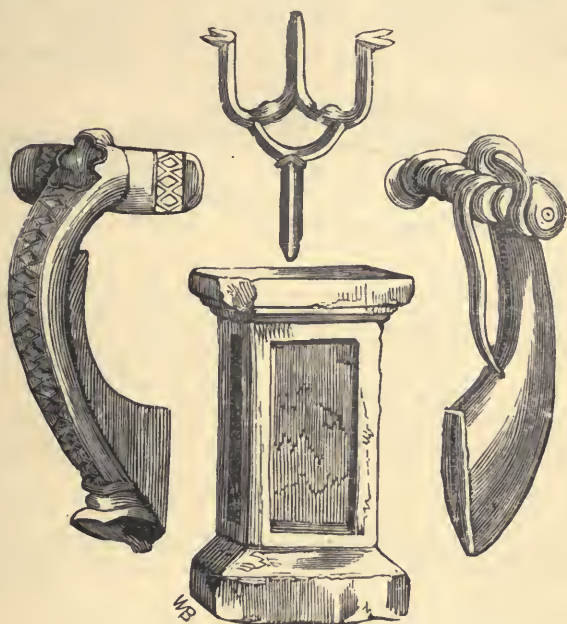
Part of a hinge, or ornamented joint for a strap—enamelled in angular pattern. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, August 22nd, 1845. J. 93-661 [E. 1. 53]

Bronze harp-shaped fibula—imperfect, without pin. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in cutting through the Ramparts, York. February, 1846. J. 93-662 [E. 1. 79]

Bronze fibula—with thick ring round the stem, imperfect, without pin. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Aldborough, Yorkshire, 1854. J. 93-663 [E. 1. 212]

Bronze harp-shaped fibula—plain stem. (Probably been in a fire.) Found at Malton, Yorkshire. J. 93-664 [E. 1. 190]

Bronze fibula—which has been slightly enamelled down the back of stem, and set with a large stone at each end (now lost), the bronze covered with a bright green patina, imperfect, no pin. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Found in the garden at Rock Cottage, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire, March, 1843. (Left-hand figure in block.) J. 93-665 [E. 1. 4]



Bronze harp-shaped fibula—3 in. long. Found at York, 1858. J. 93-666 [E. 1. 312]

Bronze harp-shaped fibula—with coiled wire to head of pin. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in excavating for a mill pond at Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire, November, 1821. J. 93-667 [E. 1. 3]



Bronze fibula—of good form, perfect, terminating in a flattened trumpet-shaped end, and the stem ornamented with raised ring. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in cutting a new course for the River Derwent, near Rillington, Yorkshire, 1851.

J. 93-668 [E. 1. 192]

Bronze fibula—slender, with ingenious twisted spring to pin. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Ringham Low, Monyash, Derbyshire, 1845.

J. 93-669 [E. 1. 77]



Bronze ring fibula—terminating in two bulbs; the pin arched. 1 in. diameter; pin, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Found close to the City walls at York, in making the North Midland Station in 1841.

J. 93-670 [E. 1. 44]

Bronze fibula—imperfect; no pin. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-671 [E. 1. 256]

Bronze cruciform fibula—the arms terminating in two knobs; stem also ending with a knob; no pin. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-672 [E. 1. 254]

Bronze cruciform fibula—arms fluted, one broken; no pin. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.

J. 93-673 [E. 1. 255]

Bronze cruciform fibula—one arm broken; no pin. 2 in. long. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-674 [E. 1. 257]

Ring fibula—bronze; terminating in two bulbs turned at right angles to the ring ends. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-675 [E. 1. 258]

Bronze ring fibula—1 in. diameter. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-676 [E. 1. 259]

Bronze ring fibula— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-677 [E. 1. 260]

Copper ring key—broken. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in making a luggage railway inside the walls, York, February 7th, 1846.

J. 93-678 [E. 1. 218]

Bronze key—with finger ring for bow. 1 in. long, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter of ring. Found during excavations at the City ramparts, York, 1846.

J. 93-679 [E. 1. 249]

Bronze buckle—from the end of a strap. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Found at Aldborough, Yorkshire, 1854.

J. 93-680

Trident-shaped instrument—of bronze, the outer arms bifurcated. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 3 in. wide. Found in making a new road near Middleton-by-Youlgreave, May 16th, 1822. (Top figure in the plate after J. 93-665.)

J. 93-681 [E. 1. 5]

Bronze steelyard— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found outside the City walls, York, April, 1846.

J. 93-682 [E. 1. 252]

Bronze steelyard—imperfect. Arm, 6 in. long. Found in cutting the York and North Midland Railway, 1841.

J. 93-683 [E. 1. 49]

Bronze stamp—reading ^{C STATILI} ^{LAVRIH} $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide. Found in Yorkshire, July 25th, 1838.

J. 93-684 [E. 1. 319]

Bone comb—imperfect. 4 in. long. Found with a considerable quantity of charred wheat fifteen feet from the surface, in digging a well in Peter Lane, York, August, 1850.

J. 93-685 [H. 96]

Bead or disc—of baked clay, with two perforations. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found on Garrett Piece, Middleton moor, Derbyshire, September 12th, 1853.

J. 93-686 [G. 295]

Imperfect double comb, of bone—(only four teeth remaining.) $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in a barrow on Rusden Low, Middleton, Derbyshire, November 10th, 1848.

J. 93-687 [H. 64]



CINERARY VASES, AND OTHER VESSELS IN POTTERY.

Globular vase, of light pottery—with handle, and moulded lip and base, two narrow incised lines on upper part. Rare form. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Contains calcined bones, original deposit. Found at York about 1845. J. 93-986 [F. 1. 83]

Vase-shaped urn—with projecting lip, broken; red ware. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found on the Mount, York, July 14th, 1852. J. 93-987 [F. 1. 78]

Vase of grey ware—with moulded lip, the body ornamented with three rows of raised characters. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-988 [F. 1. 77]

Cinerary vase—of dark grey pottery, with moulded projecting lip. Broken; contained a glass bead. 6 in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, August, 1845. J. 93-989 [F. 1. 42]

Cinerary vase—of dark pottery, with a slightly incised diamond pattern on body; lip partly broken. 6 in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found, with three other urns, in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, 1845. J. 93-990 [F. 1. 39]

Cinerary vase—of grey pottery, with a diamond pattern of incised lines on the body; broken and repaired. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found, with three other vases, in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, 1845. J. 93-991 [F. 1. 39]

Cinerary vase—ornamented with rows of fine lines round the lower part, and vertical lines (slightly curved) above these; perfect, except a small chip from the lip. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection).
J. 93-992 [F. 1. 75]

Cinerary vase—of dark grey pottery, broken and repaired, the body ornamented with a diamond pattern of slightly incised lines. 6 in. high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, 1845.
J. 93-993 [F. 1. 3]

Cinerary vase—of light grey ware, indistinct pattern of lines; broken and repaired. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, September 25th, 1845. J. 93-994 [F. 1. 48]

Cinerary vase—of dark grey ware, the body ornamented with a diamond pattern of slightly incised lines; lip broken, body partly repaired. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection).
J. 93-995 [F. 1. 71]

Cinerary vase—of grey ware, with deposit of burnt bones, the body ornamented with diamond pattern of slightly incised lines; perfect. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, 1845.
J. 93-996 [F. 1. 43]

Cinerary vase—of dark ware, imperfect, repaired. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 4 in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found near Pickering, Yorkshire.
J. 93-997 [F. 1. 84]

Cinerary vase—of grey ware, the body ornamented with diamond pattern of slightly incised lines. Contains deposit of burnt bones. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, August 18th, 1845.
J. 93-998 [F. 1. 44]

Cinerary vase—of grey ware, ornamented with diamond pattern in slightly incised lines on the body, containing its original deposit of burnt bones, lip chipped, rather unevenly spun. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found at Lincoln, 1828.
J. 93-999 [F. 1. 1]

- Cinerary vase**—of light grey ware, broken and repaired, indistinct pattern on body. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found on the Mount, York, August 4th, 1852. (Cook Collection.) J. 93-1000 [F. 1. 80]
- Cinerary vase**—of dark grey ware, plain, rather unevenly spun. 8 in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 3 in. diameter at base. Found with a piece of thin slate for a cover, in digging foundations in Little Stonegate, York, March, 1851. (Cook Collection.) J. 93-1001 [F. 1. 74]
- Cinerary vase**—of light ware, broken and repaired. 9 in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at base. Found on the Mount, York, August 4th, 1852. (Cook Collection.) J. 93-1002 [F. 1. 84]
- Cinerary vase**—of dark ware, with diamond pattern in incised lines on the body, lip chipped. 9 in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, June, 1845. J. 93-1003 [F. 1. 39]
- Cinerary vase**—of grey ware, ornamented on the body with a diamond pattern of slightly incised lines, perfect. 9 in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, 4 in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection.) J. 93-1004 [F. 1. 76]
- Cinerary vase**—of dark ware, narrowing to the neck and base from the centre, a few incised lines round circumference, broken. 10 in. high, 4 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection.) J. 93-1005 [F. 1. 79]
- Cinerary vase**—of dark vesicular ware, neck and lip wanting, plain. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection.) J. 93-1006 [F. 1. 68]
- Cinerary vase**—of dark red pottery, plain; part of neck wanting, body repaired. 10 in. high, 7 in. diameter at top, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection.) J. 93-1007
- Roman vessel**—in red pottery, standing on a short pedestal, and tapering to the top, which is broken. 4 in. high, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection.) J. 93-1008 [G. 1. 86]
- Roman vessel**—of red pottery, cone-shaped, on short base; top broken, body repaired. 4 in. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection.) J. 93-1009 [G. 1. 186]

Roman cup—of light ware, with a roughened surface, standing on a short circular foot. 3 in. high, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter at base. From York, June 7th, 1852 (Cook Collection).
J. 93-1010 [G. 1. 193]

Vase on pedestal—of dark Caistor ware. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 2 in. diameter at top, 1 in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection).
J. 93-1011 [G. 1. 198]

Vase of red ware—3 in. high, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter at top, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection).
J. 93-1012 [F. 1. 73]

Vase—with indent in the body, on a short pedestal; dark Caistor ware. 4 in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 1 in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection).
J. 93-1013 [G. 1. 203]

Vase, or cup—of light ware, broken on one side at top. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 1 in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, 1845.
J. 93-1014 [F. 1. 41]

Vase—on short pedestal, of grey ware. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter at top, 1 in. diameter at base. Found in making the Railway Station, York, in 1841.
J. 93-1015 [F. 1. 50]

Cup-shaped vase—on short pedestal foot, of red Caistor ware, with indented line round the body, broken on one side at top. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 2 in. diameter at top, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection).
J. 93-1016 [G. 1. 199]

Vase—on pedestal foot, of red ware (which contained a jet figure of a bear), broken on one side at top, and with indented line round the lip. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 2 in. diameter at top, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in Bootham, York, October 27th, 1845.
J. 93-1017 [G. 1. 125]

See also J. 93-735 and 736.

Vase, or cup—of red ware, covered with darker slip, on short pedestal foot, incised line round lip; broken on side. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 1 in. diameter at base. Found, with two others, in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway in 1845.
J. 93-1018 [F. 1. 38]

See J. 93-1019 and 1020.

Vase or cup—on pedestal foot, in red ware ; broken on one side. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 1 in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway in 1845.

J. 93-1019 [F. 1. 38]

See J. 93-1018 and 1020.

Vase or cup—on short pedestal foot, of red ware ; perfect. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 1 in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway in 1845.

J. 93-1020 [F. 1. 38]

See also J. 93-1018 and 1019.

Vase—on short pedestal foot, of red Caistor ware, with two lines incised near the top, no lip. 3 in. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 1 in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-1021 [G. 1. 199]

Vase—of grey ware, the body with broad indents ; top and lip broken. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection),

J. 93-1022 [F. 1. 72]

Urn-shaped vase—of grey ware, the body with slightly incised vertical and diagonal lines, the neck with circular lines ; broken and partly repaired. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-1023 [F. 1. 67]

Vase—of red ware, with thin coat of black paint or glaze, manufactured in Northamptonshire, ornamented near top and base with a pattern of close short vertical spots round the circumference ; broken and partly repaired. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at base. Found in making the York and Scarborough Railway, September, 1845.

J. 93-1024 [G. 1. 117]

Vase—of coarse grey ware, broken at top. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 3 in. diameter at top, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found, with a flute-like musical instrument made from the leg-bone of a crane, at Lincoln, in 1824.

J. 93-1025 [F. 1. 2]

Vase—of grey ware, with broad indentations on the body ; lip broken, body repaired. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, September 12th, 1845.

J. 93-1026 [F. 1. 45]

Vase—of red Caistor ware and darker slip on outside, with broad indentation on the body separated by horizontally-grooved ridges, standing on a pedestal foot, of good shape and perfect. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 3 in. diameter at top, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-1027 [G. 1. 201]

Vase—of grey ware externally, and red inside, body with broad indentations separated by horizontally-scalloped ridges, on pedestal foot—top broken. 9 in. high, 4 in. diameter at top, 2 in. diameter at base. Found at York (Cook Collection). J. 93-1028 [G. 1. 200]

Vase or urn—of dark ware, broken. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 2 in. diameter at base. Found in Bootham, York, October 28th, 1845. J. 93-1029 [F. 1. 49]

Vase—of red ware, the body with broad indentations separated horizontally by scalloped ridges, on a pedestal foot of a lighter-painted colour than the rest of the vase. Top broken. 9 in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found in Bootham, York, October 27th, 1845. J. 93-1030

Upper part of an urn—with part of the lip, of grey ware, ornamented with raised figures. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in Lord Mayor's Walk, York, 1845. J. 93-1031

Vessel—of red caistor pottery, with broad indentations in the body separated by plain ridges, on a pedestal foot—top broken. 6 in. high, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-1032 [G. 1. 202]

Part of a vase—with the top and bottom of body ornamented with a raised pattern formed by turning over a thin ridge of clay—red ware. 5 in. high. From the Scarborough Railway, 1845. J. 93-1033

Dish or urn—of coarse grey ware, top broken. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection). J. 93-1034 [F. 1. 70]

Part of a vase or cup—with narrow flutings, on pedestal foot, red with a metallic-looking glaze. 3 in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at base. From the Scarborough Railway, 1845. J. 93-1035 [G. 1. 108]

Vase—with broad indentations in the body, on pedestal foot—red ware with dark paint on outside—broken. 5 in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From the Scarborough railway, September 12th, 1845.

J. 93-1036 [G. 1. 118]

Part of a vase—of grey ware, with indented body and three series of three lines each running round it. 9 in. high, 6 in. diameter at top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-1037 [F. 1. 72]

Piece of red ware—with a circular ring inclosing three perforations, and a boss in the centre; there has been another rim inclosing a narrower space, with perforations outside this. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter of rim. From York (Cook Collection).

J. 93-1038 [G. 1. 187]

Vase—(half restored), of Samian ware, the body ornamented with panels of figures in relief, separated by a beaded line, and with a border of square ornaments on the top; body of vase same diameter throughout, but stands on a narrower circular foot, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 7 in. diameter at top.

J. 93-1039

Bowl—of Samian ware, partly restored, ornamented with dogs chasing deer amongst trees, and with a border above and below. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in York.

J. 93-1040 [G. 1. 129]

Dish—of Samian ware, the body ornamented with a band of vases and circles in relief; two pieces broken out. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, 8 in. diameter. Found at the Railway Station, York, about 1845.

J. 93-1041 [G. 1. 215]

Part of a dish—in Samian ware, ornamented with cartouches of figures, &c., in relief, representing the story of Arion playing on the Lyre to the Dolphins. (It has been anciently broken and repaired by riveting in the usual way.) 4 in. high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found at Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, (Isurium), 1854.

J. 93-1042 [G. 1. 166]

Piece of a bowl—of Samian ware, with a band of raised figures of men, horses, dogs, deer, and boars, representing hunting scenes. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 8 in. long. Found at York about 1845.

J. 93-1043 [G. 1. 216]

Cup—of plain Samian ware, on circular foot, broken at top, with hollowed lip inside. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, 2 in. diameter at base. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough Railway, 1845. J. 93-1044 [G. 1. 101]

Part of a bowl—of dark Samian ware, with figures of men and rabbits in cartouches round the body. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 8 in. diameter. From York (Cook collection). J. 93-1045 [G. 1. 205]

Part of a dish—in plain Samian ware, shallow and saucer-shaped. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. From York (Cook collection). J. 93-1046 [G. 1. 209]

Part of a dish—in plain Samian ware, with deep lip. 2 in. high, 4 in. diameter. From York (Cook collection). J. 93-1047 [G. 1. 210]

Cup—of plain Samian ware, with deep lip partly broken. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. From York (Cook collection). J. 93-1048 [G. 1. 210]

Part of a cup—of plain Samian ware, with deep lip. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. From York (Cook collection). J. 93-1049 [G. 1. 210]

Cup—of plain Samian ware, on circular foot, and without lip. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. From York (Cook collection). J. 93-1050 [G. 1. 210]

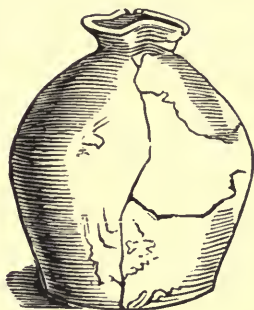
Part of a bowl—of red ware, with a broad band of closely chequered pattern round it. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 6 in. diameter. From the Scarborough railway cutting, 1845. J. 93-1051 [G. 1. 111]

Part of a dish or patera—of grey ware. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. From the Scarborough railway cutting, August 19th, 1845. J. 93-1052 [G. 1. 106]

Gutturnia or oil bottle—of light red pottery, with grooved handle; broken and partly repaired. 7 in. high. From York (Cook collection). J. 93-1053 [G. 1. 191]

Part of a vase—of red Caistor ware, with slightly metallic glaze, on short pedestal foot, ornamented with three rows of short

- vertical incised lines on body. 4 in. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at base. From York (Cook collection).
J. 93-1054 [G. 1. 197]
- Cup**—of light coloured ware, ornamented by a wavy band in relief below the lip, and another similar about an inch lower down—tapering stem on circular foot; perfect and good shape. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, 2 in. diameter at base. Found at York in cutting the Scarborough railway, April, 1845.
J. 93-1055 [G. 1. 92]
- Bottle**—of yellow ware, with painted bands; broken. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. From York (Cook collection).
J. 93-1056 [G. 1. 194]
- Bottle**—of light ware, with a rude broad pattern painted on it in red; slightly damaged. 6 in. high. From York (Cook collection).
J. 93-1057 [G. 1. 195]
- Vase**—of light buff ware, on pedestal foot, the body ornamented with short incised lines filled with dark paint; top broken, 6 in. high, 2 in. diameter at base. Found on the Mount, York. August 5th, 1852.
J. 93-1058 [G. 1. 196]
- Gutturnia or oil bottle**—in light pottery, grooved handle; damaged at lip, and body repaired. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. From York (Cook collection).
J. 93-1059 [G. 1. 189]
- Gutturnia or oil bottle**—in light buff ware, grooved handle; neck broken. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. From York (Cook collection).
J. 93-1060 [G. 1. 188]
- Gutturnia or oil bottle**—of red ware, with grooved handle; broken and repaired. 7 in. high. From York (Cook collection).
J. 93-1061 [G. 1. 191]
- Gutturnia or oil bottle**—ampulla shape, of light red ware, with grooved handle; perfect. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Found at York in cutting the Scarborough railway, April, 1845.
J. 93-1062 [G. 1. 94]
- Vase**—of bright red ware, slightly glazed, lip trefoil forming a spout; contains bones. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 4 in. diameter at base. Found with an iron knife, accompanying a skeleton, in a tumulus at Brun Cliffe, Hartington, Derbyshire, February 20th, 1847.
J. 93-1063 [N. 73]



"On February 20th, 1847, was opened a barrow near Bruncliffe, in Hartington parish, which was raised to a height of upwards of three feet above a grave or cist cut in the rock, and descending about two feet below the natural surface, thus giving a depth of rather more than five feet of factitious earth from the summit to the floor of the tumulus. About eighteen inches beneath the turf was a deposit of calcined animal bones, accompanied by a great quantity of charred wood. Upon the floor of the grave lay a human skeleton, which appeared to have been extended at full length, and to have been laid upon its back with the arms straight down the sides. To the left of the pelvis lay a narrow-necked vessel of red clay, having a lip for the convenience of pouring out liquid; this was placed in a horizontal position, with the mouth towards the upper part of the skeleton; in contact with it lay a curved iron knife, six inches in length, with a wooden haft much decayed. Close to the tibia or leg-bone was placed an article principally composed of iron and wood, the use of which is by no means obvious; upon one part of it is a small silver cell or settings, which had retained a stone or gem of some description. From the very evident traces of decayed planks around the bones, it is highly probable that the body had been protected by them, if not enclosed in a coffin of more regular construction. The vessel appears to have had a handle, which was broken off and smoothed down previous to its interment; it bears marks of being a copy from a classical model, and has been turned upon a potter's wheel, an invention probably unknown to the Celtic tribes previous to the Roman conquest."—*Vestiges*, pp. 101-2.

MSS. note by Mr. Thomas Bateman :—"Remains of egg-shells have since been found in this tumulus."

See also J. 93-29 and J. 93-1145.

Cast of a vessel—with three handles, the neck modelled in the shape of the head of Jupiter Ammon, and the principal handle springing from a boss representing Medusa's Head, the body formed by coils of the serpents from her hair. To lip, 10½ in.

high. Original, in the Saffron Walden Museum, said to have been found in levelling a tumulus in Wiltshire.

J. 93-1064 [G. 1. 160]

- 21 Tiles and pieces of tiles**—20 of them turned up at the sides, and one rounded, impressed with a rectangular stamp inscribed LEG VI. VIT. P.F. Originally forming a vault or tomb. Found near York, September, 1845.

J. 93-1065 [E. 1. 62]

“The tiles were placed with the upper edges inclining together so as to leave a drain-like space, within which the skeleton was deposited with the head resting upon a semi-circular tile inscribed like the others. When found it was full of water that had percolated from the surface, a depth of about three feet.”

- Piece of tile**—inscribed in raised letters LEG IX HISP. 8 in. long, 5 in. wide. **Tile or brick**—with same inscription. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Found in cutting the York and Scarborough railway, August 22nd, 1845.

J. 93-1066 [E. 1. 54]

- Piece of tile**—inscribed HISP, being part of an inscription. 8 in. long, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1067 [E. 1. 290]

- Piece of a Roman tile or brick**—with raised lines running from the corners to the centre. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 1$.

J. 93-1068

- Half of a Roman tile**—turned up at the side and with various impressions on it, some looking as if made by a dog's foot when the clay was soft. 21 in. long.

J. 93-1069



MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Leaden coffin—plain, evidently been cast in the form of a sheet, and not rolled. It originally contained the skeleton of a female. 66 × 11 × 15 in. Found near York in 1845.

J. 93-1070 [E. 1. 42]

Lamp—with figure of hare on the top and inscription on the bottom. 3½ in. long. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1071 [G. 1. 179]

Lamp—of red earthenware, ornamented with rays and dots. 3½ in. long. Found inside a cup in cutting the Scarborough railway, April, 1845.

J. 93-1072 [G. 1. 93]

Four lamps—of earthenware, some broken. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1073 [G. 1. 180]

Five earthen stoppers for amphoræ—red. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1074 [G. 1. 183]

Two Roman earthen vessels—of light red clay, with pedestal foot. 4¾ in. and 4⅛ in. long. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1075 [G. 1. 186]

Imperfect Roman strainer—of thin light buff ware—much broken. 9 × 7½ in. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1076 [G. 1. 185]

Part of neck and handle of a large amphora—of red ware. Found at Brough, near Castleton, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1077 [G. 1. 150]

Neck and handle of a large diota—Found at York, January 6th, 1846.

J. 93-1078

Part of a cylinder of red earthenware—3 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1079 [G. 1. 184]

Vessel—of earthenware, with a small spout used probably to feed a lamp. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 2 in. diameter. Found in Walmgate, York, 1845.

J. 93-1080 [G. 1. 105]

Part of a vase—in light red ware, ornamented with two wavy lines in relief. 4 in. high. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1081 [G. 1. 187]

Part of a human face—in red pottery. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1082 [G. 1. 181]

Part of a vase—in light ware, ornamented with two wavy lines in relief. One side complete. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. From the Scarborough railway cutting, 1845.

J. 93-1083 [G. 1. 109]

Vessel—of dark ware, cup shaped, with a pinnacle. 3 in. diameter. From York (Cook collection).

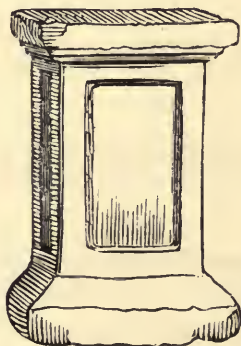
J. 93-1084 [G. 1. 187]

Cup—of red ware, painted black, on circular foot; perfect. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 3 in. diameter at top, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From Jubbergate, York, 1845.

J. 93-1085 [G. 1. 114]

Altar—of sandstone, with panelled sides, uninscribed. $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Found built up in the wall of an ancient cottage, Middleton, Derbyshire, in 1831.

J. 93-1086 [E. 1. 143]



See J 93-665.

Cylindrical pipe—of red clay. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found with a number of others in the Roman Bath discovered in preparing for the Railway station, York, in 1840.

J. 93-1087 [E. 1. 57]

Piece of concrete—of lime and pounded tile. $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. From the Roman Bath found at York in 1840. J. 93-1088 [E. 1. 66]

Piece of Roman pavement—formed of two tiles on edge. Each $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ in. J. 93-1089

Piece of Roman pavement—formed of four tiles and a fragment on edge; with cement, each tile $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in., projecting about an inch beyond the other. J. 93-1090

Piece of Roman tessellated pavement—formed of square pieces of red tile. 6×6 in. From York. J. 93-1091

Piece of Roman tessellated pavement—of white, red, and blue square pieces. 11×10 in. J. 93-1092

Roman lamp—of red earthenware, plain, handle broken. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found at York, 1858. J. 93-1093 [E. 1. 317]

Roman lamp—of red earthenware, plain, handle broken. Found at York, 1858. J. 93-1094 [E. 1. 318]

Piece of sandstone—with shallow cavity in it, probably used for a lamp. $4 \times 3 \times 3$ in. Found with a broken armilla of thick bronze wire, near the walls, York, November, 1845.

J. 93-1095 [E. 1. 65]

Piece of porphyry—shaped as for a handle, square-sided. 3 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. From Little Stonegate, York, March, 1851.

J. 93-1096 [E. 1. 275]

Piece of fine slate—with perforation, square side and worn, probably a whetstone. 2 in. long, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. From York.

J. 93-1097 [E. 1. 276]

Conical piece of sandstone—perforated at base. 2 in. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. Found with Romano-British pottery near Pickering, Yorkshire.

J. 93-1098 [E. 1. 180]

Piece of small bronze bell with loop—Found in an earthen vessel in digging foundations at Church Row, Bakewell. From White Watson's collection.

J. 93-1099 [E. 1. 7]

Two pieces of handles of pottery—with traces of green glaze. Found with J. 93-1099 in digging foundations in Church Row, Bakewell. From White Watson's collection. (Probably later than the Roman period.) J. 93-1100 [F. 1. 4]

Flat piece of micaceous sandstone— $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Found covering a Roman urn in Little Stonegate, York, March, 1851. J. 93-1101 [F. 1. 74]

Skeleton of female—in nearly perfect condition, (some hand and feet bones wanting,) accompanied by the bones of a child. Found in a square cist-vaen of flagstones in a barrow near Pickering, February 6th, 1850. (Probably Celtic.) J. 93-1102 [P. 172]

"On the 6th of February we examined another barrow, one mile north of Pickering, forty-six yards in circumference and five feet in height. Having dug through an outer covering of sand a foot thick, loose stones succeeded, beneath which was a grave or cist, well constructed of four flagstones, and covered in by a fifth. Its interior dimensions were four feet three inches long, two feet wide, and eighteen inches deep. Within were two skeletons, the principal one [J. 93-1102] laid on its left side, with the back bent in a semi-circular form, the knees drawn up, and the head to the north; the other skeleton was that of an infant, much decayed, and laid behind the former. At the back of the skull of the adult skeleton was a very thick vessel of coarse clay, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, [J. 93-1103], roughly dotted all over, lying on its side, and having upon it a very neat flint spear-head, nearly three inches long, [J. 93-1104], which, together with the teeth and some of the bones, is encrusted with a calcareous deposit, resulting from the percolation of water through the limestone above during the lapse of ages. Beneath the skeletons were remains of branches, whilst the presence of a hazel nut indicated at once their nature, and the autumnal season at which the funeral took place. A few other flints, two of them circular-sided, were found in other parts of the mound. The large skeleton was recovered in almost perfect condition, and is now articulated and placed, with the bones of the child and other objects found with it, in a glass case in the museum. Though it may reasonably be supposed to be the skeleton of a female, there is certainly nothing feminine in its appearance; the head is of the brachycephalic type, the pelvis rather contracted, and the entire height about five feet four inches."—*Diggings*, p. 210.

Cup-shaped Celtic vase—of rough clay, incised with a sharp stone, and dotted all over. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at base. Found behind the head of a skeleton (J. 93-1102) in a square cist-vaen of flagstones in a barrow near Pickering, February 6th, 1850. (Probably Celtic.) J. 93-1103 [N. 141]

See J. 93-1102.

Flint spear head and 4 other flints—Found behind the head of a skeleton in a square cist-vaen of flagstones in a barrow near Pickering, February 6th, 1850. (Probably Celtic).

J. 93-1104 [I. 246]

See J. 93-1102.

Skeleton—(of a female). Forming a secondary interment. Found in a barrow at Waggon Low, Cronkstone, Derbyshire, June 28th, 1852. (Probably Celtic).

J. 93-1105 [P. 208]

See J. 93-832, 932, 933, 1106 and 1107.

1 Bronze awl—pointed at both ends. Found with the skeleton of a female and three instruments of flint, forming a secondary interment, in a barrow at Waggon Low, Cronkstone, Derbyshire, June 28th, 1852. (Probably Celtic).

J. 93-1106 [G. 275]

See J. 93-832, 932, 933, and 1105.

3 Instruments of flint—Found with the skeleton of a female and one bronze awl, pointed at both ends, forming a secondary interment, in a barrow at Waggon Low, Cronkstone, Derbyshire, June 28th, 1852. (Probably Celtic).

J. 93-1107 [I. 312]

See J. 93-832, 932, 933, 1105, and 1106.

Globular urn—with broad lip, of thin green glass, broken and repaired. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. J. 93-1108 [E. 1. 143]

Part of a glass weight—half of a flattened sphere. $3 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Found on the beach at Bridlington Quay, July 17th, 1850.

J. 93-1109 [E. 1. 177]

Glass weight—in the form of a flattened sphere. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found near Smerril, Derbyshire, in 1845.

J. 93-1110 [E. 1. 106]

Lachrymatory or bottle—of green glass. $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. high. Found in making the York and Scarborough railway, close to York, in 1845.

J. 93-1111 [E. 1. 13]

Part of a reeded handle from a glass vase - 2 in. long. Found in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, 1851.

J. 93-1112 [E. 1. 188]

Cylindrical object, cut from a large bone—ornamented with a chevron pattern enclosed in two incised lines at one end, and an incised line at the other; a piece split off one side. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter (not quite round). Found in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, September 24th, 1852.

J. 93-1113 [E. 1. 201]

Stone mould—imperfect, with two cavities for casting bullets. $3 \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ in. Found in making the garden at Raikes Cottage, Middleton, April, 1833. (Probably mediæval.)

J. 93-1114 [E. 22]

Bill or glave—of the 15th century, iron much rusted. $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found near Bootham, York, March, 1851. (Mediæval.)

J. 93-1115 [E. 50]

Iron knife—with a solid leaden handle, rusted and imperfect. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found, two feet deep, near the Hall, Middleton, Derbyshire, May, 1822.

J. 93-1116 [E. 1. 6.]

Part of a broad iron knife—with a bronze handle in the form of a griffin's head. Found near Holgate Lane, York, April, 1848.

J. 93-1117 [E. 1. 116]



ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

DOMESTIC UTENSILS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

Blade of a knife—much rusted. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in a barrow on Rusden Low, Middleton, Derbyshire, November 10th, 1848.

J. 93-688 [H. 64]

Leaden bead—flat and circular. 1 in. diameter. Found in demolishing a barrow at Ayton, near Scarborough, Yorkshire, 1850.

J. 93-689 [G. 250]

Fragment of a broad cruciform bronze fibula— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found with boar's tusk and piece of coarse pottery, with a late interment in an old British tumulus at Kingthorpe, Yorkshire, September 20th, 1853.

J. 93-690 [H. 134]

Iron ring—probably for a fibula. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. From the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, May 4th, 1853.

J. 93-691 [H. 132]

See J. 93-105.

1 Knife with tang—iron. 6 in. long. **1 Blade of a Pair of shears**— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. **1 Fragment of iron**— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found with a skeleton in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, September 29th, 1852.

J. 93-692 [H. 127]

See J. 93-105.

1 Piece of whetstone—narrow and perforated, of blue slate. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found with a skeleton in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, September 29th, 1852.

J. 93-693 [H. 128]

See J. 93-105.

Bead of blue glass—with a spiral thread of white through it. $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. Found near the surface of a barrow near Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, May 23rd, 1851.

J. 93-694 [H. 104]

See also J. 93-695, 782, 789, 868.

"The excavation on the north side was equally productive, for immediately below the grass were many fragmentary human bones, amongst which we found an iron spear [J. 93-695], with the socket broken, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; and a blue glass bead, with a spiral thread of white running through it, which objects, we were informed, had been disturbed many years before, by a man digging in the mound: they must have belonged to a body interred near the surface at a late or Saxon age."—*Digings*, p. 75.

Iron spear head—socketed. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found near the surface of a barrow near Monsal Dale, May 23rd, 1851.

J. 93-695 [H. 105]

See J. 93-694.

Iron spear—socketed, point broken. 5 in. long. From the Thames, May, 1847.

J. 93-696 [H. 43]

Part of an iron knife—much rusted. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in a barrow at Blore's field, Calton, Staffordshire, January 20th, 1849.

J. 93-697 [H. 67]

Portion of an iron knife—with part of wooden handle attached. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. **Iron implement**—(spear?). $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in a barrow on Kenslow farm, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire, May 18th, 1825.

J. 93-698 [H. 10]

Iron knife—with tang. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found with portions of two bone pins, two flints, and a piece of Celtic pottery, in a barrow at Ryestone, Derbyshire, August 13th, 1849.

J. 93-699 [H. 89]

"On the 13th of August we opened a barrow at Ryestone Grange, close to Minninglow farm, which is a tolerably perfect mound, crossed by a thick stone wall which there is reason to believe prevented the discovery of the primary interment. At one side of the wall we found many bones, both human and animal; the only undisturbed skeleton being that of a child, buried about a foot from the surface, and unaccompanied by anything of interest; among the animal bones were some teeth of dogs. On the other side of the wall we found an iron knife, of the usual Saxon shape, about a foot beneath the turf; and on the natural surface below, a deposit of calcined bones containing a bone pin. By undercutting the wall as far as practicable, we ascertained that the centre of the barrow was principally of earth surrounded by large stones inclining inwards, and from this locality we drew out a piece of curiously-ornamented pottery of primitive manufacture."—*Digings*, pp. 61-2.

2 Iron knives with tangs— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire.

J. 93-700 [H. 69]

Iron knife with tang— $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Found in a barrow at Brushfield, Derbyshire. From Mr. Birds' collection.

J. 93-701 [H. 31]

"About the year 1825 a tumulus, at Brushfield, Derbyshire, was accidentally opened by the farmer in whose land it was. It contained an iron sword, measuring thirty-two inches in length and two inches in breadth, the iron umbo of a shield, an iron knife, and buckle. These articles passed into the hands of the late Mr. Birds, of Eyam; and thence, with the exception of the centre of the shield, into the author's museum."

2 iron rings—one rather thicker than the other. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Found, 15 feet deep, near Brassington, Derbyshire, 1827.

J. 93-702 [H. 73]

2 Gold pins—with a setting of red glass at the top upon chequered foil, the pins connected by a chain of twenty links and two oval ends, all of gold. Pin, 2 in. long; $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. total length. Found with a late interment of the Saxon period in the barrow at Cowlow, near Buxton, August 29th, 1846.

J. 93-703 [H. 35]

See J. 93-430, 704, and 705.



8 Pendants of silver—like buttons, some broken. $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

1 Spiral ornament of electrum— $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. **1 Piece of blue porcelain**—with three spiral threads of white upon it, set in silver, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, and evidently the centre pendant of a necklace formed of the other objects. Found, along with a late interment of the Saxon period, in a barrow at Cowlow, near Buxton, August 29th, 1846.

J. 93-704 [H. 36]

See J. 93-430, 703, and 705.

Bead, of blue glass—thick; slightly damaged. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with a late interment of the Saxon period in the barrow at Cowlow, near Buxton, August 29th, 1846.

J. 93-705 [H. 35]

See J. 93-430, 703, and 704.

Looped cross, of pure gold—ornamented with filagree work, and having a garnet cut in facets set in the centre. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide. Found in a barrow on Winster moor, Derbyshire, in 1776. From the collections of the Rev. John Mason, Adam Woolley, and White Watson.

J. 93-706 [H. 1]

Described and figured in Douglas' *Nenia Britannica*, vol. 1793, pp. 67-8.



1 Monile or necklace of fourteen pendant ornaments, of pure gold—11 of them set with garnets upon a chequered foil, the other three of gold alone. Found in a barrow on Brassington moor, Derbyshire, in 1843.

J. 93-707 [H. 2]

See J. 93-419-20, 711, 807.



"The 30th of June, 1843, was occupied in examining the middle part of a large barrow on Brassington moor, usually called Galley Lowe, but formerly written Callidge Lowe, which is probably more correct. About two feet from the surface were found a few human bones mixed with rats' bones and horses' teeth; amongst these bones (which had been disturbed by a labourer digging in search of treasure) the following highly-interesting and valuable articles were discovered:—several pieces of iron, some in the form of rivets, others quite shapeless, having been broken on the occasion referred to, two arrow-heads of the same metal, a piece of coarse sandstone, which was rubbed into the form of a whetstone; an ivory pin or bodkin [J. 93-419], of very neat execution; the fragments of a large urn of well-baked earthenware, which was glazed in the interior for about an inch above the bottom; two beads, one of green glass [J. 93-711], the other of white enamel, with a coil of blue running through it [J. 93-712], and fourteen beautiful pendant ornaments of pure gold, eleven of which are enriched by settings of large and brilliantly-coloured garnets, two are of gold without setting, and the remaining one is of gold wire twisted in a spiral manner, from the centre towards each extremity (a gold loop of identical pattern is affixed to a barbaric copy of a gold coin of Honorius in the writer's possession); they have evidently been intended to form one ornament only, most probably a necklace, for which use their form peculiarly adapts them."—*Vestiges*, p. 37.

Circular brooch, of gold—ornamented with filigree work, and set with red stones or pastes in compartments over a chequered foil, also with red stones; at the back is rivetted a silver plate. 2 in. diameter. Found in 1765 or 1766 by a farmer in levelling a tumulus on Winster moor, Derbyshire, called White Low, at which period it came into the possession of Mr. John Mander, of Bakewell, from whom it passed to Mr. Bateman.

J. 93-708 [H. 12]

Described in *Archæologia*, vol. iii., p. 274.



"Upon the commons of Winster, which were lately enclosed, are divers barrows, or tumuli, chiefly of stone, and among the rest one of earth which the inhabitants account the more singular. This being lately

opened, there were found in it two glass vessels, between eight and ten inches in height, with wide circular mouths, and a little bulge in the middle, and containing about a pint of water, of a light-greenish colour, and exceeding limpid. With these was also found a silver collar or bracelet, about an inch broad, joining at the ends in dove-tail fashion, and studded with human heads and other small ornaments secured by rivets, which might occasionally be detached. Also an ornament composed chiefly of filigree work, of gold or silver gilt, and set with garnets or red glass. The inward part is raised above the rest, and supposed to be gold. The partitions were filled with red glass or garnets; as were the four spots. The rest was filigree or chain work. The large stone which filled the socket in the centre is wanting. To the back of this ornament is affixed a plate of silver, secured by four rivets, lying under the four circular stones in the border. There were also several square and round beads, of various colours, of glass and earth, and some small remains of brass, like clasps and hinges, and pieces of wood, as of a little box, in which the ornaments had been deposited."—*Archæologia*, vol. iii., p. 274.

Circular gold pendant—set with flat garnets, and with a round garnet on ivory in the centre, ornamented with filigree work, beaded lines and knobs. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. Found with a skeleton near Womersley, Yorkshire, in September, 1858.

J. 93-709 [H. 261]



Fragment of a bronze urn— $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Found on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, in 1788. From White Watson's collection.

J. 93-710 [H. 32]

Described and figured in *Archæologia*, vol. ix., p. 189.

Bead of opaque green glass— $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter. Found with J. 93-707 on Brassington moor, Derbyshire. J. 93-711 [H. 3]

Bead of white porcelain—with a spiral thread of blue. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with J. 93-707 on Brassington moor, Derbyshire. J. 93-712 [H. 3]

Enamelled bulla, or ornament of copper—with circular groove on the outside of enamel, and ornamented with elaborate pattern of curved lines. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in a barrow on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, in 1788. From White Watson's collection. (Probably the handle for a vase.) J. 93-713 [H. 4]

Described and figured in *Archæologia*, vol. ix., p. 189.



See also J. 93-714.

"On the 15th of March, 1788, a farmer, who occupied the land on Middleton moor, known as the Garratt Piece, having occasion to burn some lime upon that ground, dug for the purpose into a tumulus, or lowe, there situate. On reaching the centre he found, lying immediately under the usual depression of the summit of the barrow, and placed upon the level of the ground, a skeleton; near the point of the shoulder was a very extraordinary ornament of copper, neatly enamelled with various colours, red being the most predominant; it is circular, and has a hook in the form of a serpent's head, probably for suspension. In addition to this part of another ornament of similar workmanship, part of the iron umbo of a shield, and a shallow basin of thin brass, much broken and crushed, were found about the same place. [For a similar basin see *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., p. 30.] The design upon the circular and enamelled ornament is precisely similar to an illuminated capital Q in the Saxon manuscript, entitled 'Textus Sancti Cuthberti,' a production of the seventh century, formerly preserved in the Cathedral of Durham, but now in the Cottonian Library (Nero, D. 4). There is a good engraving of it in Astle's *Origin of Writing*, plate 14A."—*Vestiges*, pp. 24-5.

Part of an enamelled ornament, of copper— $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Found in a barrow on Middleton moor, in 1788. From White
Watson's collection. J. 93-714 [H. 4]

Described in *Archæologia*, vol. ix, p. 189.

See J. 93-713.

Circular fibula, or slide from strap—of bronze, with six pro-
jections on the under side, partly gilt. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. Found
two feet underground at Middleton, Derbyshire, March 2nd,
1831. J. 93-715 [H. 142]



Square ornament, of copper—ornamented with fine lines,
raised beaded square in centre, and raised edge on outside.
 $\frac{13}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$ in. Found at Borrowash, Derbyshire.

J. 93-716 [H. 186]

1 thin bronze ring— $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. **1 fragment of bronze
ring**— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with J. 93-716, at Borrowash,
Derbyshire. J. 93-717 [H. 187]

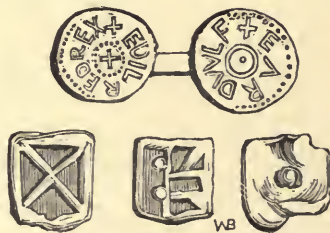
Anglo-Saxon chessman—of bone, ornamented with incised lines.
 $1\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 in. diameter, $\frac{9}{16}$ in. high. Found in York

J. 93-718 [H. 202]

Piece of bone carving—with grotesque head, and interwoven
lines. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found in Hudson Street, York, September,
1851. J. 93-719 [H. 201]

See *Rel. Ant. Ebor.*, p. 9.

3 small objects [tickets]—in lead. About $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square. Found
with Stycas of Ethelred in 1829, amongst earth that had slipped
down from the hill at Castleton upon which the castle stands.
From Mr. Birds' collection. J. 93-720 [H. 72]



"The facsimiles are from two pieces of lead found in the ruins of Peak Castle, in the county of Derby. Upwards of thirty have been found there, but these are the only duplicates as to device amongst them. That with the saltire weighs 20 grains, and with, as it were, two impaled coats weighs seventeen."—*Gentleman's Mag.*, November, 1829, p. 401.

Bronze buckle— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire, 1824. J. 93-721 [H. 114]

Bead, of glass—with yellow lining. 1 in. diameter. Found in a field near Throwley, Staffordshire, August, 1856. J. 93-722 [H. 175]

Bead, of dark blue glass— $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in Lathkirk Dale, Derbyshire, January, 1858. J. 93-723 [H. 210]

Bead, of green glass—with a thick wavy yellow line surrounding it. Found near Arborlow, Derbyshire, April 26th, 1849. J. 93-724 [H. 74]

Bead, of green glass— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in ploughing upon Mawston, near Youghreave, Derbyshire, December, 1857. J. 93-725 [H. 209]

Dark-coloured bead, of glass—with an irregular waved line of white. $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter. Found near Kenslow, Derbyshire, April 28th, 1849. J. 93-726 [H. 75]

Red globular bead, of wax (?)— $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found on Garretts Piece, Middleton-by-Youghreave, Derbyshire, 1856. J. 93-727 [H. 189]

Bead, of green porcelain—with a spiral line of white running through it. $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter. Found on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, June, 1850. J. 93-728 [H. 93]

Bead, of green glass—with yellow lines suggesting foliage running round it; thick and bevelled to the outside. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Found on Hartington moor, Derbyshire, 1851. J. 93-729 [H. 108]

Bead, of dark-coloured glass—with looped pattern in white thread. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found on Stanton moor, Derbyshire, August, 1850. J. 93-730 [H. 99]

Bead, of straw-coloured glass—with yellow band on inside. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in Kirkham's land, Middleton moor, Derbyshire, July, 1851. J. 93-731 [H. 107]

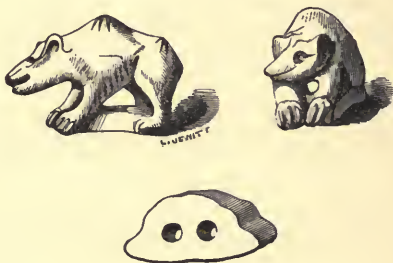
Bead, of ribbed blue glass— $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Found on Hartington moor, Derbyshire, August, 1851. J. 93-732 [H. 109]

Cylindrical bead, of dark-coloured glass—with serpentine lines in yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found, scratched up by rabbits, in the Corn Mill wood, Middleton, Derbyshire, October 8th, 1847. J. 93-733 [H. 46]

Bead, of blue glass— $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Found on Stanton moor, Derbyshire, March, 1849. J. 93-734 [H. 91]

Jet ornament in the shape of a bear—pierced for suspension. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. high. Found with a small brass coin of Constantine the Great inside a small earthen vessel (List G.I. 125) at Bootham, York, October 28th, 1845. (Probably Romano-British.) J. 93-735 [E. 1. 64]

See also J. 93-736 and 1017.



Ornament, in jet—pierced with two holes. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. Found with J. 93-736 at Bootham, York, October 28th, 1845. J. 93-736 [E. 1. 64]



SAXON, NORMAN, AND MEDIÆVAL ANTIQUITIES.

Copper buckle—with square piece for the attachment of a strap, on which is chased the figure of a lion, the whole being gilt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire, in 1825.

J. 93-737 [N. 1. 61]

Copper buckle—with part of square piece for attachment of a strap, ornamented with a wreathed pattern. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire, in 1825. J. 93-738 [N. 1. 61]

Brass circular sun dial—XVII. cent. 2 in. diameter. Found at Chesterfield.

J. 93-739 [M. 1. 37]

Heater-shaped seal or badge—of copper, bearing the device of a spread eagle, and appears to have appertained to the family of Longsdon, of Longsdon, Derbyshire. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide at top. Found in the remains of Fulwood's Castle, Middleton, in May, 1826.

J. 93-740 [H. 1. 1]

Leaden ampulla—or pilgrim's sign, in the shape of a bottle with two handles. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. From Scarborough, 1845.

J. 93-741 [N. 1. 72]

See C. R. Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii., p. 47, for an excellent notice of these curious objects, which appear to have been bought and worn by pilgrims as tokens of their having visited certain shrines. Sir Walter Scott, in *Quentin Durward*, also refers to them in his portraiture of Louis XI.

Leaden bead—rudely ornamented with lines and dots. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in Rowlands Garden, at Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Derbyshire, June, 1852.

J. 93-742 [N. 1. 92]

Rudely ornamented convex leaden bead— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in Walmgate, York, 1845.

J. 93-743 [N. 1. 23]

Pewter cloak button—bearing a full-faced bust of Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire, June, 1826.

J. 93-744 [N. 1. 7]

See Brayley's *Graphic Illustrator*, vol. i., p. 125.

Globular ivory bead—from a rosary. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found amongst the remains of the ancient family of Herthill, in Youlgreave Church, Derbyshire, September, 1822.

J. 93-745 [N. 1. 2]

Piece of fused lead—massive. 3 in. long. Found with human bones of the Romano-British period near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, April, 1847.

J. 93-746

Tile—with the arms of England and France quartered on a heater shaped shield, broken. 5×5 in. **Tile**—with a single bar across a shield surrounded by a bordure. 5×5 in. **Tile**—broken, with pattern in white. 5×5 in. Found in repairing Wirksworth Church, Derbyshire, in 1820. J. 93-747 [N. 1. 9]

The two first are figured in vol. vii. of *Journal of Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, plate 41, figs. 13-14.

Five encaustic tiles—one of them, a narrow border tile, bearing a pattern of birds and foliage; and another with the arms of the Foljambe family, a bend between escallop shells; two broken. Found during the restoration of Bakewell Church, in 1843.

J. 93-748 [N. 1. 10]

Figured and described by L. Jewitt in *Journal of Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. vii., p. 387, and assigned to the 13th century.

Encaustic tile—inscribed "Ave Maria" in old English capitals; broken. $6\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Found in digging foundations for the Blind Asylum, York, about 1835, upon the site of the Ancient Manor House.

J. 93-749 [N. 1. 22]

Tile—with ornament in indented lines. 5×5 . **Fragment of a tile**—with different ornament in indented lines. 5×3 . From Bakewell Church, Derbyshire.

J. 93-750 [N. 1. 16]

See L. Jewitt's paper in *Journal of Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. vii., p. 388.

Half tile— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Lydd Church, Kent.

J. 93-751 [N. 1. 19]

Three small encaustic tiles—one of them having an incised pattern. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, 3 in. long, half tile. Found at Repton, near Derby, 1846.

J. 93-752 [N. 1. 26]

Tile—arched, with pattern of oak bramble in white. $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. **Tile**—broken, with coat of arms, 3×3 in. **Tile**—with incised diamond pattern. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in. **Tile**—plain, square. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. **Tile**—narrow, edge tile. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1$. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-753 [N. 1. 197]

Tile—with fleur-de-lis. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. J. 93-754 [N. 1. 171]

Two tiles—diamond shape. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. **Tile**—triangular shape.
 $2 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in. From York (Cook collection). J. 93-755

Fragment of a tile—with elaborate incised floral pattern. From
 Repton Priory, Derbyshire. J. 93-756 [N. 1. 178]

Six narrow tiles—about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times \frac{3}{4}$ in. J. 93-757

Head of a bolt for a cross bow— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide.
 Found at Brockleton, Youlgreave, Derbyshire, September, 1850.
 J. 93-1118 [E. 40]

See Meyrick's *Ancient Armour*.

Heavy iron bridle-bit—of the time of Charles I. Found in
 Cleveland, Yorkshire. J. 93-1119 [E. 21]

Norman pryck spur—Found in a grave in Ashford Churchyard,
 Derbyshire, August, 1826. J. 93-1120 [E. 1]

Norman pryck spur—Found in the courtyard of Peveril's Castle,
 at Castleton, Derbyshire. From Mr. Birds' collection.
 J. 93-1121 [E. 2]

Pryck spur—of the 12th or 13th century. Found at Burton
 Closes, Bakewell, Derbyshire, 185-. J. 93-1122 [E. 54]

Arrow head—iron. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found at Burton Closes, Bake-
 well, Derbyshire, Sept. 18th, 1850. J. 93-1123 [E. 26]

Arrow head—iron, with part of shaft. 3 in. long. Found three
 feet below the surface at Burton Closes, Bakewell, September
 18th, 1850. J. 93-1124 [E. 39]

Arrow head—iron. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Burton Closes, Bake-
 well. J. 93-1125

Iron javelin head—with very long barbs. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.
 Found with tusks of boars, &c., seven feet beneath the surface,
 in Matlock Street, Bakewell, June 15th, 1849.
 J. 93-1126 [E. 25]

Iron arrow or javelin head—with long barbs, same length
 as the socket. $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Found in widening the
 course of the Bradford stream, near Middleton, Derbyshire,
 November, 1845. J. 93-1127 [E. 17]

Iron spear head—rusted and corroded. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found with a skeleton in a mound in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, April, 1844. J. 93-1128 [H. 17]

Iron spear—corroded and rusted $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found near the Dove-Cot, Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, 1860. J. 93-1129 [H. 275]

Iron spear head—with socket complete. $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found, with iron javelin and knife, near the surface of the large mound at Steep Low, near Alstonfield, Staffordshire. J. 93-1130 [H. 27]

See J. 93-770 and 1150.



Iron spear head—rusted and corroded. 9 in. long. Found near the river at Throwley, Staffordshire, February, 1858. J. 93-1131 [H. 215]

Iron spear head—8 in. long. Found, with a skeleton, near Cotgrave, Nottingham. J. 93-1132 [H. 260]

Iron arrow head— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found in the large barrow near Alstonfield, Staffordshire, June 21st, 1845. J. 93-1133 [H. 80]

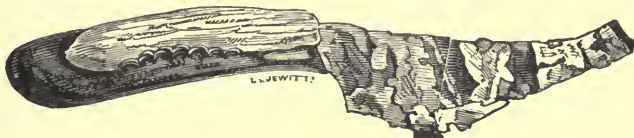
Iron spear head—rusted and corroded. 14 in. long. Found with a skeleton near Cotgrave, Nottingham. J. 93-1134 [H. 260]

Iron spear head— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found on the surface of the large barrow near Alstonfield, Staffordshire, September 18th, 1848. J. 93-1135 [H. 63]

Part of the socket of an iron spear—rusted and corroded. 3 in. long. Found with a skeleton near Cotgrave, Nottingham, 1839. J. 93-1136 [H. 260]

Part of a broad iron spear—broken and rusted. 7 in. long. Found near Cotgrave, Nottingham, 1839. J. 93-1137 [H. 260]

Broad iron knife—much corroded, with the original stag's horn handle attached. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; blade, 3 in. Found in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, along with a small slip of bronze, with a hole at each end, in November, 1850. Probably Romano-British.
J. 93-1138 [H. 103]



Iron knife, with tang— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From a mound at Cross Flatts, Middleton, Derbyshire, 1827. J. 93-1139 [H. 8]

Iron knife, with part of tang—5 in. long. From a mound at Cross Flatts, Middleton, Derbyshire, 1827. J. 93-1140 [H. 8]

Iron knife, with long tang— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in York. J. 93-1141 [H. 206]

Iron knife, with short broad tang— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. J. 93-1142

Iron knife—much corroded. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. J. 93-1143

Iron knife— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found by the side of a skeleton. From Sharplow, near New Inns, March 27th, 1848.
J. 93-1144 [H. 49]

See J. 93-1167.

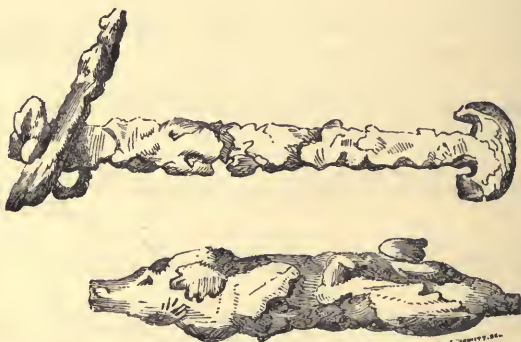
“ On the 27th of March was opened a low flat barrow, called Sharp Low, situated on the summit of a hill to the left of the road to Dovedale from the New Inns tollbar. In no part did the elevation exceed eighteen inches. In the first place an excavation was made from the south side to the centre; it was then continued at right angles to the west. In each of these cuttings was found a skeleton; and in the middle of the barrow was a stone, beneath which lay the horn of a bull, accompanied by another bone. The body in the south trench, first discovered, was apparently that of a young person, and was laid upon its right side in a contracted position, without the least protection or accompaniment by cist or weapon. The other in the western cutting was equally unprotected, but was accompanied by an iron knife of the usual form, which lay at the left side of the skeleton, which, from the impression retained by the rust on the knife, must have been swathed in fine woollen cloth. It is worthy of remark that this body, although evidently interred at a comparatively late epoch, was laid on the left side in the contracted posture so uniformly observed by the earlier Celtic population. In illustration of this remark, it may be stated that we do not remember having previously met with an instance of an interment of the iron period, otherwise than at full length; nor, on the other hand, have we seen any

skeleton accompanied by relics of the earlier ages, fully extended." *Diggings*, pp. 26-7.

Iron knife—curved, much corroded. 6 in. long. Found with a skeleton in a barrow at Brun Cliff, Hartington, Derbyshire, February 20th, 1847. J. 93-1145 [H. 41]

For description of tumulus see J. 93-1063.

Iron knife—much corroded, and with accretions on it. 4 in. long. Found in a barrow at the "Top of the Hurst," near Hurdlow, July 7th, 1849. J. 93-1146 [H. 84]



"On the 7th of July we opened the first of a line of three small tumuli, occupying the summits of hills between the Buxton and Ashbourne road and the village of Church Sterndale. The field in which it is placed is called 'Top of the Hurst.' The mound, about 12 yards across, and not more than a foot high, consisted of earth, tempered in that part immediately above the grave, which was so far sunk into the rock as to render its floor rather more than two feet below the turf. It was cut nearly from east to west, and contained a skeleton extended at length, with the head to the latter point; the lower bones were fairly preserved, but of the upper parts there were but few remains, the enamel crowns of the teeth being in the best condition. At the left hip was a small iron knife, four inches long; and where the right shoulder had been was an assemblage of curious articles, the most important of which was a small bronze box, or cannister, with a lid to slide on, measuring altogether two inches high and the same in diameter. [J. 93-1181] When found it was much crushed, but still retained inside remains of thread, and bore on the outside impressions of linen cloth. Close to it were two bronze pins or broken needles, and a mass of corroded iron, some of which had been wire chainwork connected with a small bronze ornament with five perforations, plated with silver, and engraved with a cable pattern, near which were two iron implements of larger size, the whole comprising the girdle and chatelaine, with appendages, of a Saxon lady. Many pieces of hazel stick were found in contact with these relics, which were probably the remains of a basket in which they were placed at the funeral. All the iron shows impressions of

woven fabrics, three varieties being distinguishable, namely, coarse and fine linen, and coarse flannel or woollen cloth. The box is very faintly ornamented by lozenges, produced by the intersection of oblique lines scratched in the metal."—*Diggings*, pp. 52-4.

Iron knife, with tang—6 in. long. Found in the Borough Field, Wetton, Staffordshire, May, 1857. J. 93-1147 [H. 188]

Iron knife, with tang—6 in. long. Found with a skeleton in a mound in the Boroughs, Wetton, Staffordshire, in April, 1844. J. 93-1148 [H. 18]

Short, broad iron knife, with part of tang—From the Boroughs, Wetton, August, 1848. J. 93-1149 [H. 61]

Long iron knife, with broad tang— $5\frac{7}{8}$ in long. Found near the surface of the large mound at Steep Low, near Alstonfield, Staffordshire, June 21st, 1845. J. 93-1150 [H. 29]

Figured on p. 232. See also J. 93-770 and 1130.

Iron knife—much corroded. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in a barrow near Pickering, April 16th, 1850. J. 93-1151 [H. 100]

"On the 16th of April a stony barrow, fifty-two yards in circumference, and between five and six feet high, situated two miles north of Pickering, was opened by a trench three yards wide. We found a skeleton, with the head to the north; near it was a small iron knife, three and-a-half inches long; a canine tooth or tusk of some animal, and an egg-shaped article of baked clay, nearly two inches long. Still further north was a large sandstone, with a cup-shaped cavity, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, worked in it."—*Diggings*, p. 213.

Spear-head ? (dagger or long knife, with rounded handle)—all of iron; corroded and incrustated with grass, &c.; in two pieces. 12 in. long. From a barrow on Readdon Hill, September 4th, 1848. J. 93-1152 [H. 62]

For description of barrow see J. 93-928.

Iron knife—much corroded and encrusted. 8 in. long. From a barrow on Readdon Hill, Staffordshire, September 4th, 1848. J. 93-1153 [H. 62]

For description of barrow see J. 93-928.

Two iron knives and a buckle—all much corroded and encrusted. Found at the left hip of a skeleton in a Saxon barrow at Chelmerton, Thorn, Derbyshire, September 9th, 1859. J. 93-1154 [H. 266]

Two iron knives— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with tang, and 4 in. long, broken and without tang. **One iron buckle**—horse shoe shaped, $2 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$. From Mr. Birds' collection, probably found in a barrow at Brushfield, Derbyshire, 1820. J. 93-1155 [H. 31]

See J. 93-1163.

Blade of iron— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found with a skeleton near Cotgrave, Nottingham, 1859. J. 93-1156 [H. 260]

Iron knife—much corroded, encrusted and broken. Found by the side of a skeleton in a rock grave at Great Low, near Chelmerton, June 23rd, 1849. J. 93-1157 [H. 83]

"23rd of June, we opened a small low barrow in the neighbourhood of Great Low, which covered a rock grave three feet deep, the irregular shape of which was corrected by an interior lining of stone slabs. It was chiefly filled with stones, but had a layer of tempered earth above and below them. The latter had the nature of exceedingly tenacious clay, and in it was imbedded the skeleton of a tall man of middle age, who lay extended on his back, with the head raised and pointing to the west; the hands, with the fingers extended, were placed on the thighs; an iron knife, much corroded, lay in an oblique direction across the left side of the pelvis, and was itself crossed by the bones of the wrist."—*Diggings*, p. 51.

Iron knife—corroded and broken. From a grave near Arborlow, Derbyshire, October 8th, 1844. J. 93-1158 [H. 13]

Iron knife—narrow, much corroded and broken. Found at the hip of a skeleton on Calver Low, Derbyshire, August 29th, 1860. J. 93-1159 [H. 267]

Iron Knife—much corroded, encrusted and broken. From a barrow near Hurdlow, Derbyshire, July 10th, 1849.

J. 93-1160 [H. 86]

See also J. 93-1146.

"On the 10th of July we opened two more barrows on the hills near Buxton; the first, nine yards across and a foot high, composed of earth, was tempered or puddled above the grave, which was sunk a little beneath the natural level. We could not perceive the least trace of bone, but about the middle of the grave was part of an iron knife, to which adhered a mass of decayed wood, the impression of the grain being sharp and distinct upon the rust."—*Diggings*, p. 54.

Iron two-edged sword—edge jagged by corrosion. 32 in. long. Found in a barrow at Brushfield, Derbyshire, 1828. From Mr. Birds' collection. (The iron umbo of a shield was discovered at the same time.) J. 93-1161 [H. 7]

See J. 93-1163.

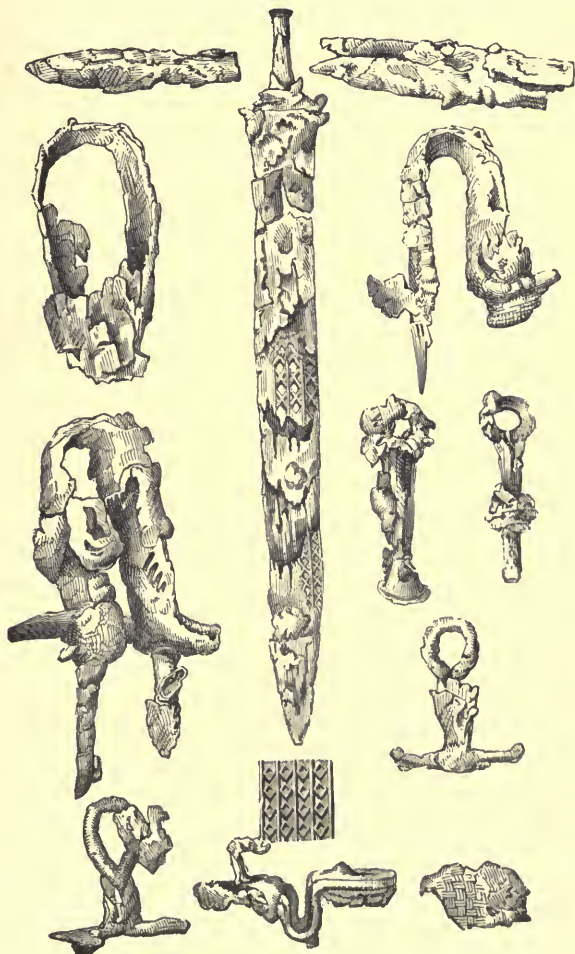
Double-edged iron sword—with part of handle and guard remaining; corroded. 36 in. long. From the Stowe collection.

J. 93-1162 [H. 78]

Double-edged iron sword—with part of the original wooden scabbard attached, which has been covered with ornamental leather; much rusted and corroded. 35½ in. long. Found in a grave mound on Lapwing Hill, near Brushfield, Derbyshire, August 3rd, 1850.

J. 93-1163 [H. 94]

See also J. 93-1161.



"On the 3rd of August, we opened a finely-shaped barrow near Brushfield, upon Lapwing Hill, overlooking Cressbrook valley, measuring seventeen yards across and four feet high in the centre, composed of earth, with a few stones in the middle, where a shallow grave, about a foot deep, was sunk in the rock. In it lay extended the remains of a human body, so very much decayed as to be almost undistinguishable. Beneath the remnants of bone were many traces of light-coloured hair, as if from a hide, resting upon a considerable quantity of decayed wood, indicating a plank of some thickness, or the bottom of a coffin. At the left of the body was a long and broad iron sword, enclosed in a sheath made of thin wood covered with ornamented leather. Under the hilt of the sword, which like most of ancient date is very small, was a short iron knife; and a little way above the right shoulder were two small javelin heads $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of the same metal, which had lain so near each other as to become united by corrosion. Among the stones which filled the grave, and about a foot from the bottom, were many objects of corroded iron, including nine loops of hoop iron about an inch broad, which had been fixed to thick wood by long nails; eight staples or eyes, which had been driven through plank and clenched; and one or two other objects of more uncertain application, all of which were dispersed at intervals round the corpse throughout the length of the grave, and which may, therefore, have been attached to a bier or coffin in which the deceased was conveyed to the grave, possibly from some distant place. The only specimen of a Saxon sword, which was the weapon of the thegn, previously found in this part of Derbyshire, was singularly enough found with the umbo of a shield on the same farm in 1828 [J. 93-1161]; thus indicating the connection of a noble Saxon family with Brushfield in the age of Heathendom, the name of which is perpetuated in a document of the 16th Century, preserved in the British Museum."—*Diggings*, pp. 68-70.

Iron awl—in two pieces, imperfect. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. From a barrow on Middleton moor, Derbyshire, 1824. J. 93-1164 [H. 6]

Iron spear-head—much corroded and broken. Found in a barrow at Vincent Knoll, Derbyshire, May 24th, 1849.

J. 93-1165 [H. 79]

"May 24th.—We explored the remnant of a large barrow in a field near Parcelly Hay, called 'Vincent Knoll.' At one side of the grave was a male skeleton, lying on its left side with the legs gathered up, accompanied only by the core of a cow's horn which lay upon the ribs. Close to its feet, and near one end of the oval, was a second skeleton of slender make. On the opposite side lay a third skeleton, which faced the first; near the pelvis was a very neat circular-ended instrument of white flint, and about a foot from the legs was a small iron spear, with an open socket, much corroded, which, however, did not appear to belong to the interment. This body was in a better condition than the others. Following the side of the grave to the end of the oval, opposite to that occupied by the second skeleton, was found, about two feet from the last, the upper part of a fourth, to which, it is probable, the iron spear belonged. Careful observation at the time led to the conclusion that the two first bodies were interred at the same time, that the third deposit took place at a

subsequent, but very early period, and that the fourth was of comparatively modern introduction, not dating earlier than the Pagan Saxon age."—*Diggings*, pp. 49-50.

Iron knife—much corroded and broken. Found on re-opening Kenslow Knoll barrow, Derbyshire, February 3rd, 1848.

J. 93-1166 [H. 48]

For note, see J. 93-24.

Three pieces of iron—forming some implement. Found in a barrow near New Inns, Derbyshire, August 9th, 1851.

J. 93-1167 [H. 112]

See J. 93-1144.

Iron ring— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. From a barrow near Blore, Staffordshire, June 2nd, 1849.

J. 93-1168 [H. 81]

Four pieces of a small iron knife.

J. 93-1169

Iron knife, with part of sheath attached—much corroded. 3 in. long. From a mound near Minninglow, Derbyshire, 1843.

J. 93-1170 [H. 9]

Axe head, or francisca—coated with carbonaceous matter, corroded and damaged. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at York.

J. 93-1171 [H. 205]

Iron axe, with socket—of Danish form, in good condition. 8 in. long; blade, 6 in. wide at edge. Found in Jubbergate, York, March, 1851.

J. 93-1172 [H. 203]

Iron axe head, or francisca—with long socket, coated with carbonaceous matter, in fairly good condition, though somewhat corroded. $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 4 in. wide at edge, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide at socket. Found in Jubbergate, York, March, 1851.

J. 93-1173 [H. 204]

Curved iron instrument, with bone ferrule—much corroded. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From a Saxon grave at Winster, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1174 [H. 180]

Porcelain ring— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. From a Saxon grave at Winster, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1175 [H. 178]

Piece of earthenware vase—3 in. long. From a Saxon grave at Winster, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1176 [H. 177]

Fragment of earthenware vase— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From a Saxon grave at Winster, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1177

Long staff of iron spear—much corroded. 24 in. long. From a Saxon grave at Winster, Derbyshire. J. 93-1178 [H. 179]

Six pieces of a bronze bowl—Found at the surface of Grind Low barrow, Derbyshire, April 30th, 1849.

J. 93-1179 [H. 77]

After referring to the discovery of the primary interment in this barrow [see J. 93-435], Mr. Bateman continues:—

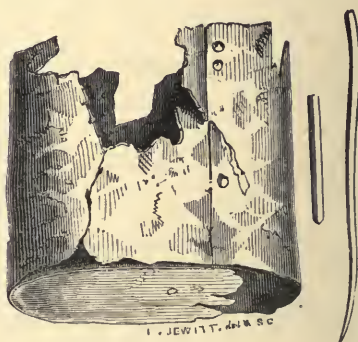
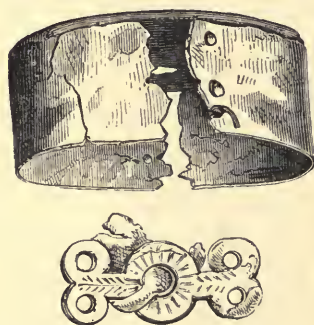
“In the earth near the summit of the barrow were some relics of a later interment, probably of a distinguished Saxon, with whom had been deposited a circular enamel, of which only the silver-plated frame remained; the latter is engrailed on the front, and engraved with a lozenge pattern round the edge; and a bowl of thin bronze, very neatly made, with a simple hollow moulding round the edge, which when complete was seven inches diameter, and appears to have had two handles soldered or cemented to the sides. The bowl was broken when found, and no handles were discovered.”—*Diggings*, p. 48.

Fragments of an iron knife—From a barrow at Pilsbury, Derbyshire, August 30th, 1847. J. 93-1180 [H. 45]

“On the 30th of August a stony barrow upon a hill near Pilsbury in the parish of Hartington, was opened. In the centre of the mound lay two interments. On the exterior of the mound another interment had taken place, which consisted of a man laid at full length, who, from the circumstance of his having been possessed of an iron knife, which was placed near his left side, it is probable lived in times subsequent to the Roman conquest.”—*Vestiges*, p. 105.

Circular box and lid, of thin bronze—2 in. high, 2 in. diameter. Found with the body of a female in a barrow near Hurdlow, July 7th, 1849. J. 93-1181 [H. 85]

See J. 93-1146.



Piece of glass—From a barrow at Stanshope, Staffordshire, August 31st, 1852. J. 93-1182 [H. 123]

"On the 31st of August we opened a barrow near Stanshope. We found numerous rats' bones, pieces of human skull, and other bones (some calcined); fragments of two or three urns, including one of very hard black ware, and another of red pottery; two small pieces of bronze, warped by heat; an iron awl, three inches long, which has been fixed in a wooden handle, like many others that we have found in the tumuli; and a piece of a very thick cup or basin of green glass, in an iridescent state, like the Saxon tumbler found at Cow Low in



1846 (figured on p. 58), here reproduced. In addition to these we gathered some pieces of unglazed pottery, mediæval in appearance, whence we conclude that the barrow was previously disturbed."—*Diggings*, pp. 187-8.

Fragment of pottery—From a barrow at Stanshope, August 31st, 1852. J. 93-1183 [H. 123]

See J. 93-1182.

Flint flake—From a barrow at Stanshope, August 31st, 1852. J. 93-1184 [H. 123]

See J. 93-1182.

Fragment of bronze—From a barrow at Stanshope, August 31st, 1852. J. 93-1185 [H. 123]

See J. 93-1182.

Iron knife—corroded and imperfect. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From a barrow at Stanshope, August 31st, 1852. J. 93-1186 [H. 123]

See J. 93-1182.

Iron awl—3 in. long. From a barrow at Stanshope, August 31st, 1852. J. 93-1187 [H. 123]

See J. 93-1182.

Portions of javelin heads, knife, staples, and bands—rusted and broken. Found in a grave mound on Lapwing Hill, near Brushfield, Derbyshire, August 3rd, 1850. J. 93-1188 [H. 95]

See J. 93-1163, for description and illustration.

"The bands and staples bear evident marks of having been fastened and clenched through timber of considerable thickness; and from their situation when discovered it is by no means improbable that they were attached to a coffin for the purpose of carriage; whence we may suppose that the body was conveyed from some distant place for interment in the particular locality. An etching of the sword may be seen in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. vii., page 211; and two javelins precisely similar are figured in the fourteenth plate of the Abbe Cochet's *Normandie Souterraine*, 8vo., 1854."—*Bateman Catalogue*, p. 164.

Iron framework of a helmet—surmounted by the figure of a hog on a bronze plate, and a silver cross on the front bar, still retaining the silver rivets by which it was fastened to the head piece. Found, with numerous buckles and other fragments pertaining to it, in a low mound surrounded by a slight rampart of earth, at Benty Grange, near Monyash, Derbyshire, May 3rd, 1848.

J. 93-1189 [H. 53]



"May 3rd.—It was our good fortune to open a barrow which afforded a more instructive collection of relics than has ever been discovered in the county, and which are not surpassed in interest by any remains hitherto recovered from any Anglo-Saxon burying place in the kingdom. The barrow, which is on a farm called 'Benty Grange,'

is of inconsiderable elevation, perhaps not more than two feet at the highest point, but is spread over a pretty large area, and is surrounded by a small fosse or trench. About the centre, and upon the natural soil, had been laid the only body the barrow ever contained, of which not a vestige besides the hair could be distinguished. Near the place which, from the presence of the hair, was judged to have been the situation of the head, was a curious assemblage of ornaments, which, from the peculiarly indurated nature of the earth, it was impossible to remove with any degree of success. The most remarkable are the silver edging and ornaments of a leathern cup [J. 93-1191], about three inches diameter at the mouth, which was decorated by four wheel-shaped ornaments and two crosses of thin silver, affixed by pins of the same metal, clenched inside. The other articles found in the same situation consist of personal ornaments, the chief of which are two circular enamels upon copper, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter [J. 93-1190], in narrow silver frames, and a third which was so far decomposed as to be irrecoverable; they are enamelled with a yellow interlaced dracontine pattern, intermingled with that peculiar scroll design used in several manuscripts of the VIIIth century for the purpose of decorating the initial letters. The pattern was first cut in the metal, threads of it being left to show the design, by which means cells were formed, in which the enamel was placed before fusion; the whole being then polished became what is known as Champ-levé enamel. There was also with these enamels a knot of very fine wire, and a quantity of thin bone variously ornamented with lozenges, &c., which was mostly too much decayed to bear removal; it appeared to have been attached to some garment of silk, as the glossy fibre of such a fabric was very perceptible when they were first uncovered, though it shortly vanished when exposed to the air. Proceeding westward from the head for about six feet, we arrived at a large mass of oxidized iron, which, being removed with the utmost care, and having been since repaired, were unavoidably broken, now presents a mass of chainwork, and the frame of a helmet. [J. 93-1189]. The latter consists of a skeleton formed of iron bands, radiating from the crown of the head, and riveted to a circle of the same metal which encompassed the brow; from the impression on the metal it is evident that the outside was covered with plates of horn disposed diagonally so as to produce a herring-bone pattern. The ends of these plates were secured beneath with strips of horn corresponding with the iron framework, and attached to it by ornamental rivets of silver at intervals of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from each other; on the bottom of the front rib, which projects so as to form a nasal, is a small silver cross, slightly ornamented round the edges by a beaded moulding; and on the crown of the helmet is an elliptical bronze plate supporting the figure of an animal carved in iron, with bronze eyes, now much corroded, but perfectly distinct as the representation of a hog. There are, too, many fragments, some more or less ornamented with silver, which have been riveted to some part of the helmet in a manner not to be explained or even understood. There are also some small buckles of iron which probably served to fasten it upon the head. Amongst the chainwork is a very curious six-pronged instrument of iron, in shape much like an ordinary hay-fork, with the difference of the tang, which in the latter is driven into the shaft, being in this instrument flattened and doubled over so as to form a small loop apparently convenient for suspension; whether it belong to the helmet or the corselet, next to be described, is uncertain. The iron chainwork already named consists of a large number of links of two kinds,



attached to each other by small rings half an inch diameter; one kind flat and lozenge shaped, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; the others are all of one kind, but of different lengths, varying from four to ten inches. They are simply lengths of square rod iron, with perforated ends, through which pass the rings connecting them with the diamond-shaped links; they all show the impression of cloth over a considerable part of the surface, and it is therefore no improbable conjecture that they would originally constitute a kind of quilted cuirass, by being sewn up within or upon a doublet of strong cloth. The peculiarly indurated and corrosive nature of the soil in this barrow is a point of some interest, and it will not be out of place to state that such has generally been the case in tumuli in Derbyshire, where the more important Saxon burials have taken place, whilst the more ancient Celtic interments are generally found in good condition owing to there having been no special preparation of the earth, which in these cases has undergone a mixing or tempering with some corrosive liquid; the result of which is the presence of thin ochrey veins in the earth, and the decomposition of nearly the whole of the remains. The helmet is the only example of the kind hitherto discovered either in this country or on the Continent."—*Digings*, pp. 28-32.

Portion of circular enamelled ornament—in which yellow is predominant; in very imperfect condition. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found in a low mound, surrounded by a slight rampart of earth, at Benty Grange, near Monyash, Derbyshire, May 3rd, 1848.

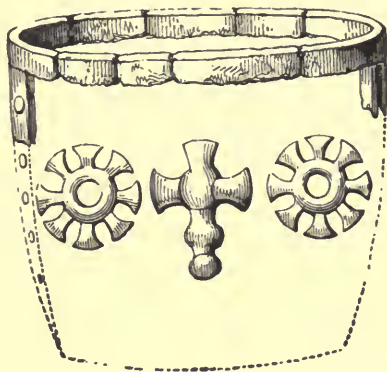
J. 93-1190 [H. 57]

See J. 93-1189.



Silver border from a leather cup—with two projections, cracked and corroded. 3 in. diameter. Found in a low mound, surrounded by a slight rampart of earth, at Benty Grange, near Monyash, Derbyshire, May 3rd, 1848. J. 93-1191 [H. 56]

See J. 93-1189.



One cross— $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ in. **Three wheel-shaped ornaments**—all in silver, 1 in. diameter, being part of the decorations of a leather cup. Found in a low mound, surrounded by a slight rampart of earth, at Benty Grange, near Monyash, Derbyshire, May 3rd, 1848. J. 93-1192 [H. 56]

See J. 93-1189.

Iron border, from a narrow wooden spade—precisely similar to those represented in the Bayeux tapestry; much broken and rusted. Found at Haywood, near Ashbourne, 1849.

J. 93-1193 [N. 1. 66]

Pair of iron shears—much rusted and encrusted, such as are frequently represented on the incised slabs of the middle ages. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in digging foundations for the new County Hospital, York, in July, 1849.

J. 93-1194 [N. 1. 70]

Pair of iron shears, and an iron ring—12th century. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; ring, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. Found in digging in Micklegate, York, July, 1852. (Cook collection.) J. 93-1195 [N. 1. 190]

Iron axe, of early shape—rusted. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 4 in. wide at edge. Found in removing the ramparts to enlarge the railway station at York, September, 1846. (Cook collection.)

J. 93-1196 [N. 1. 68]

Bronze lamp—with four projecting spouts for burners, and four vertical arms joined near the top; below, attached to a hook, is suspended a shallow ribbed vessel to receive the droppings of the oil. Circa. 13th century. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. total height, 3 in. diameter at base. Found near Skipton, Yorkshire.

J. 93-1197 [N. 1. 148]

Iron border from a narrow wooden spade—rusted and broken, but retaining shape fairly well. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in. J. 93-1198

Iron border from a wooden spade—in fairly good condition. 8 \times 7 in. From York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1199 [N. 1. 195]

Iron stirrup— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Found in York (Cook collection).

J. 93-1200 [N. 1. 194]

Iron horse shoe—with nail hole. $4\frac{3}{4}$ \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Found in the yard of Peveril's Castle, at Castleton, Derbyshire. (From Thomas Birds' collection.)

J. 93-1201 [N. 1. 58]

Iron horse shoe—with nails. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 4 in. **Shoe for oxen**—narrow, with nail holes. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. **Two pieces of iron horse shoe.** Found in draining the fields called Rowllows, near Middleton, Derbyshire, 1847.

J. 93-1202 [N. 1. 59]

Two pieces of horse shoes—iron. Found eight feet deep in Jubbergate, York, March, 1851.

J. 93-1203 [N. 1. 193]

Leaden chalice— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found with the body of an ecclesiastic in a stone coffin, in Bakewell Churchyard, in 1817. From White Watson's collection.

J. 93-1204 [N. 1. 38]



Cylindrical column of stone—partly hollowed. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. From Micklegate, York, July 6th, 1852. (Cook collection.)

J. 93-1205 [N. 1. 189]

Oaken box—strongly bound with iron straps, for the security of the contributions called Peter's Pence, with hasps for two padlocks. Box, 24 in. long; lid, 26 in. long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 14 in. high. From Hartington Church, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1206 [N. 1. 54]

Pointed shoe—sole and upper separate, 13th century. **Broad-pointed low shoes**—13th century. From York (Cook collection.)

J. 93-1207 [N. 1. 198]

Three bone skates—formed of leg bones of an ox, with one side flattened. Found in Micklegate, York, July, 1852. (Cook collection.)

J. 93-1208 [N. 1. 191]

Nine bone skates—made from bones of ox, or horse, with one side flattened. Found in Jubbergate, York. (Cook collection.)

J. 93-1209

Brass weight of 14 lbs.—in the shape of a shield, having the arms of Edward VI. or Elizabeth cast in relief upon it. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. From Newton Grange.

J. 93-1210 [L. 1. 53]

Mortar—of bell metal, plain, except for the figures 1662 in relief, a projecting handle on each side. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at top. Formerly the property of the Bullock family, of Ashford, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1211 [L. 1. 90]

Jack boot—of the time of Charles I. $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Probably from Haddon.

J. 93-1212 [L. 1. 23]

Spur with large rowel—16th century.

J. 93-1213 [E. 3]

Double leather sheath—stamped with thistle, probably used for holding a knife and fork. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found in a recess at the Old Hall, at Rowtor, Derbyshire, 1854.

J. 93-1214 [L. 1. 137]

Leathern belt—with buckles and loops, which was formerly a servant's girdle in the family of Robert Bateman of Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, about 1680.

J. 93-1215 [L. 1. 19]

Brass stirrup—with jointed sides, and broad round foot rest. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Found near Elk Low, near Middleton, Derbyshire, 1801.

J. 93-1216 [L. 1. 26]

Old horse shoe— $5 \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ in. Found near Middleton, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1217 [L. 1. 138]

Blade with tang, of a very narrow dagger— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in an old building at Rowsley, Derbyshire, 1847.

J. 93-1218 [B. 17]

Narrow horse shoe— $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ in. Found five feet from the surface near Youlgreave, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1219 [L. 1. 57]

Two imperfect stirrups—Found in Jubbergate, York, 1847.

J. 93-1220 [L. 1. 46]

Imperfect brass spur—of the 17th century. Found at King's Newton, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1221 [L. 1. 170]

Portion of iron edge from a wooden shovel—Found in an ancient mine near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, November, 1850.

J. 93-1222 [L. 1. 96]

Iron implement—slightly curved and broadened at end as for a scoop; rusted. 9 in. long. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1223 [L. 1. 71]

"Plug and feather," of iron—used in getting stone before the use of gunpowder. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in a mine at Alport, Derbyshire, 1855.

J. 93-1224 [L. 1. 160]

Portion of bronze ornament, bronze buckle, bronze stud, bronze square ornament, two bronze rings—imperfect. Found in the York excavations, 1846-52.

J. 93-1225 [L. 1. 177]

Iron chest—with arched top, and bands, some ornamented with open work, and the ends with slight gothic work; damaged. 7 in. high, 9 in. long.

J. 93-1226

Specially mentioned in Mr. Millmonert's work.

Two padlocks—arched on one side and flat on the other, with iron band across each side on large one, and on arched side of the other; one much larger than the other. Temp. circa. Henry VIII. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

J. 93-1227 [L. 1. 41]

Iron Padlock—with round barrel, the end ornamented. Temp. circa. Henry VIII. $1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

J. 93-1228 [L. 1. 41]

Iron padlock—of the modern horse-shoe shape. Temp. circa. Henry VIII. $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (without clasp).

J. 93-1229 [L. 1. 41]

- Chest lock**—with projecting scroll ornament. Temp. circa. Elizabeth. $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 in. Bought at York. J. 93-1230 [L. 1. 86]
- Brass tobacco stopper**—on a ring; broken. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found near Haddon, Derbyshire, 1846.
J. 93-1231 [L. 1. 44]
- Wooden spade, with iron edge**—no handle. 9 in. long, 10 in. wide. Probably found at Castleton, Derbyshire. From Mr. Thomas Bird's collection. J. 93-1232 [L. 1. 53*]
- Round bronze bell with ball inside**—old English pack-horse bell, ornamented with incised pattern. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 2 in. high. Found on the Castle Farm, Middleton, Derbyshire, June, 1855. J. 93-1233 [L. 1. 251]
- Leaden inkstand**—with ridges down the sloping body forming compartments, in two of which are initial letters. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at bottom. From Eyam Church, Derbyshire.
J. 93-1234 [L. 1. 24]
- Pewter porringer**—with ornamental horizontal handle formed partially of two dolphins. $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. From Stanton, Derbyshire, 1853. J. 93-1235 [L. 1. 127]
- Clasp knife**—with a brass handle in the shape of a leg with high heeled boot of the time of Charles II., inscribed—
"Hear is a leg and foot
With a good blade toot."
Haft, 3 in. long; blade $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. J. 93-1236 [L. 1. 21]
- Silver stand**—for a dish, consisting of a round vessel in the centre for a lamp, and four horizontal arms, with openwork pecten-like feet at the ends made to slide along the arms, the arms also being made to open or close. 2 in. high, 15 in. long; centre, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Formerly the property of the Clegg family.
J. 93-1237 [L. 1. 103]
- Pair of sugar tongs**—silver, of curious shape, and ornamented with numerous projections. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Formerly belonging to the Clegg family. J. 93-1238 [L. 1. 103]
- Thimble**—1 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Found at Bakewell, Derbyshire, 1854. J. 93-1239 [L. 1. 135]
- Ivory ball**—with four small perforations. 1 in. diameter. Found near Wetton, Staffordshire, 1856. J. 93-1240 [L. 1. 159]

Piece of iron horse shoe. Nail—bent, iron. Part of a staple—iron. Blade of pair of shears—iron. Nail—iron. Found with a skeleton near Lomberdale, Derbyshire, 1822.

J. 93-1241 [L. 1. 70]

"On the 8th of January, 1822, in lowering the hill into Lomberdale Hollow, which divides the townships of Middleton and Youlgrave, and about fifty yards within the latter, a human skeleton was discovered lying across the road, about two feet below the surface, in an ancient mineral vein or working. The body had been thrust in with the feet foremost; the skull was sound, and the bones generally remained in good preservation; the thigh bone measured $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. About a yard from the skeleton, on the west or lower side of the road, the following articles were found carefully placed in a chink of the rock, viz. :—a knife blade, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; a carpenter's socket chisel, much used; half a shoe for a draught ox; a Jew's harp; and a bent cart nail; all of iron and much corroded. It is remarkable that, although no tradition exists of any deed of violence having been perpetrated near the place, the locality has from time immemorial been considered as especially haunted; and legends of the fearful sights, and sounds heard in the 'Hollow' by belated travellers, still continue to terrify many whom business sends forth on dark and wintry nights to traverse the gloomy valley."—*Bateman Catalogue*, p. 194 (1855).

Small piece of iron—2 in. long. Found with a skeleton at Lomberdale, Derbyshire, 1822.

J. 93-1242 [L. 1. 71]

See J. 93-1241.

Piece of iron—with two projections, and a small hole at one end. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. Found in an ancient mine near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, November, 1850.

J. 93-1243 [L. 1. 96]

Collar of iron with ten spikes on the inside— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. It opens by a hinge, and has a graduated rack by way of fastening. It has been used as an instrument of penance or torture. Obtained from a heap of old iron scraps at Wetton, Staffordshire, 1849.

J. 93-1244 [L. 1. 59]

Chased silver hook from the sheath of a rapier— $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Found near Haddon, Derbyshire.

J. 93-1245 [L. 1. 11]

Leaden figure in form of a bird on a short staff— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found in an ancient mine on Gratson moor, Derbyshire, August, 1858.

J. 93-1246 [L. 1. 194]

Fragment of bronze; circular piece of lead, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter; piece of lead, like beaded strap. Found at Youlgreave, Derbyshire, 1849.

J. 93-1247 [L. 1. 85]

Two cloak buttons—of brass, enamelled in a pattern within three circles. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. J. 93-1248 [L. 1. 174]

Two bone bodkins or hair pins—one pointed, the other not. 5 in. and 4 in. long. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire, July 22nd, 1846. J. 93-1249 [L. 1. 34]

Bronze casting of head and bust of Charles II. wearing crown— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Found in a garden near Brigg, Lincolnshire, 1861. J. 93-1250 [L. 1. 224]

Piece of copper—with pattern round border, and within it, inlaid with pearl, apparently a box lid. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 2 in. deep. Found at Youlgreave, Derbyshire, February, 1829. J. 93-1251 [L. 1. 80]

Brass model of a musket— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in the Bootham, York, November 30th, 1848. J. 93-1252 [L. 1. 173]

Brass model of a musket—17th Century. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found near Leek, Staffordshire. J. 93-1253 [L. 1. 240]

Thick green glass bottle—with globular body, neck broken, a raised stamp on body with letters C. R. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. J. 93-1254 [L. 1. 175]

Bottle, of very thin glass—thickened towards the lip, base broad and hollowed; body broken. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at bottom. J. 93-1255 [L. 1. 60]

See also J. 93-1256-7.

It is one of three bottles found in excavations in London and York during the years 1844-5.

Bottle—perfect, with broad lip, short narrow neck, and cylindrical body, the bottom hollowed and raised inside. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at bottom. J. 93-1256 [L. 1. 60]

See J. 93-1255.

Bottle—with broad lip on one side slightly extended as for pouring, narrow neck and cylindrical body, the body rather out of shape and produced more on one side than the other. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. J. 93-1257 [L. 1. 60]

See J. 93-1255.

Small bottle—with square body. 1 in. high. Found in trenching near Bailey hill, Bradfield, Yorkshire, 1834. J. 93-1258 [L. 1. 64]

Square side bottle—with broad lip; broken. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 1 in. wide. Found in fallowing a field on Mawston, Youlgreave, Derbyshire, in 1831. J. 93-1259 [L. 1. 63]

Piece of blue glass— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire. J. 93-1260 [L. 1. 62]

Glass spout— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire. J. 93-1261 [L. 1. 62]

Bottle stamp, in glass—with raised letters F. A. and stars and dots. $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire. J. 93-1262 [L. 1. 61]

Glass bottle stamp—with raised letters A. K., star, and circle of dots. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. The initials are of Andrew Kniveton, who belonged to Smerril, Middleton, Derbyshire, where this was found. J. 93-1263 [L. 1. 61]

Glass bottle stamp—with raised letters and date ^{R. H.}₁₇₃₀. Broken at edge. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Found in a mine near Winster, Derbyshire, 1853. J. 93-1264 [L. 1. 61]

Glass bottle stamp—with the initials and date ^{I. W.}₁₇₃₂. John Wynt, of Middleton, schoolmaster. 2 in. diameter. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire. J. 93-1265 [L. 1. 61]

Glass bottle stamp—^{F. A.}₁₇₂₈, enclosed in circle of dots. 2 in. diameter. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire. J. 93-1266 [L. 1. 61]

Fragment of thin amber glass— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Found at Middleton, Derbyshire. J. 93-1267 [L. 1. 62]

Two clay pipes—found at York. J. 93-1268-69 [L. 1. 176]

Eight clay tobacco pipes—locally called "Fairy pipes." Chiefly found at Middleton, Derbyshire. (The two last numbers without any stems.) J. 93-1270 to 1277 [L. 1. 68]

Goblet-shaped drinking cup—of maple wood, a late example of the Mediaeval "Mazer." $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at base. From Winster, Derbyshire, February, 1857. J. 93-1278 [L. 1. 168]

Iron spear—the socket fluted, and having an iron cotter through it. $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, Probably Saxon. From the Thames, 1847.

J. 93-1279 [E. 15]

Broad square-headed iron nail—boss 3 in. square, nail 2 in. long. From one of the gates of York. J. 93-1280 [O. 1. 29]

Iron key—with a slit for a ward. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found in a field belonging to Delapré Abbey, May, 1859. J. 93-1281 [Z. 59]

Core, of flint—from which flakes have been struck; pyramidal. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at base. Found on Kenslow Farm, Middleton, Derbyshire, April, 1860. (Ancient British or Celtic.) J. 93-1282

Sandstone slab—with Runic inscription. 12 in. long, 11 in. high. From a churchyard in Derbyshire. J. 93-1285

Saxon coped tomb—ornamented in relief, on one side by figures of animals, including horse, elephant, &c., two deer with tree between them at one end, and the other side with crossed and irregular pattern. 3 ft. 4 in. long, 10 in. high, 15 in. wide. Found inside the walls of Bakewell Church, Derbyshire, 1842. J. 93-1286 [S. 28]



Cast, in plaster of Paris, of very early crucifix—carved in alto-relievo upon one side of the cell or hermitage hewn in the sandstone rock at Cratcliff, near Birchover, Derbyshire. 4 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; arms, $4\text{ ft. }7\frac{1}{2}\text{ in.}$ wide. Taken by Mr. W. Bowman, November, 1850. J. 93-1287 [Q. 7]

Comb—formed of several pieces of bone placed transversely between two convex ribs of the same substance, to which they are attached by rivets, the ribs forming the back of the comb; slightly ornamented with an interlaced pattern. $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. long. Purchased at Mr. Croker's sale, December 21st and 22nd, 1854. J. 93-1288 [H. 150]



SHEFFIELD :

J. ROBERTSHAW, PRINTER, STATIONER, ETC., ST. PETER'S CLOSE.

1898.





GN Sheffield, Eng. Free Public
37 Libraries and Museum
S6 Catalogue of the Bateman
collection of antiquities

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
